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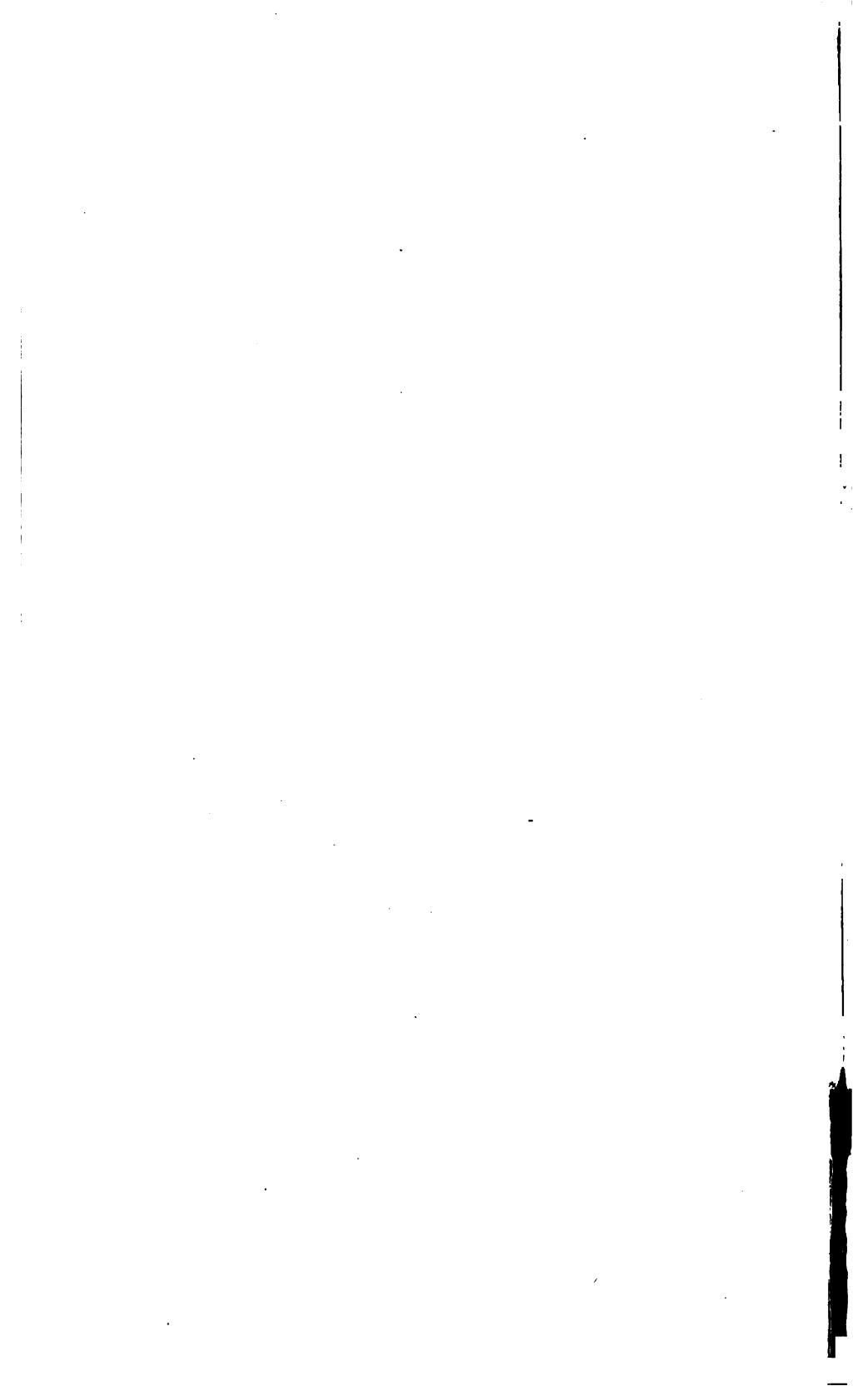
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HEARINGS

BEFORE

SUBCOMMITTEE

OF

U.S. Congress.

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

CONSISTING OF

MESSRS. SAYERS, O'NEIL (MASS.), BROOKSHIRE, COGSWELL,
AND CANNON (ILL.),

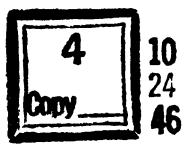
IN CHARGE OF

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1896.

WASHINGTON:

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.

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SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Hearings conducted by the subcommittee, Messrs. J. D. Sayers, chairman, J. H. O'Neil (Mass.), E. V. Brookshire, Wm. Cogswell, and J. G. Cannon (Ill.), of the Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives, in charge of the sundry civil appropriation bill, on the days following, namely:

DECEMBER 18, 1894.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

STATEMENT OF MR. C. E. KEMPER, ACCCOMPANIED BY MR. CLARK AND MR. GARRISON, OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT'S OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you charge of the Supervising Architect's Office now?

Mr. KEMPER. At present; yes, sir.

POST-OFFICE, ALLEGHENY, PA.

The CHAIRMAN. Take the first item, "For post-office at Allegheny, Pa."

How much money have you on hand?

Mr. KEMPER. We had \$48,716.56 on the 1st day of December.

The CHAIRMAN. Unexpended?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And none called for by contracts?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will be called for by contract?

Mr. KEMPER. We have expended for site and building, contract liabilities, etc., \$201,283.44, and we now have a balance available of \$48,716.56.

The CHAIRMAN. Have the plans and specifications for this building been executed?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; and the work for the basement and area walls is under contract, and the work is now being proceeded with.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the amount of that contract?

Mr. KEMPER. I do not remember exactly, but I think it is about \$17,000.

The CHAIRMAN. So you have enough money on hand?

Mr. KEMPER. Oh, yes, sir; to cover that contract. Now, we have asked here for \$175,000. After having that conference with you in the office which we had some ten days or two weeks ago, I had a revision made of these estimates and I have cut them down to bed rock all through.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to give you just as much as you will need to do for the next fiscal year.

Mr. KEMPER. We will need \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that be sufficient?

Mr. KEMPER. That will be sufficient if you will give us the right to contract in advance of the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is that necessary if \$100,000 will meet your wants?

Mr. KEMPER. Well, we estimate our expenditures on the amount of work that will actually go in place during the next fiscal year, but the contracts may exceed that. If we have the right to contract before the appropriation becomes available we can enter into a contract for \$200,000 and only spend \$100,000 during the coming fiscal year. Therefore, if you give us the right to contract we can make these contracts, and will only need during the next fiscal year \$100,000, that has to be paid for the work that goes into place.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, will any more work be done during the next fiscal year than will be paid for with \$100,000?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN. Then why would you need more than \$100,000 during the next fiscal year under any circumstances?

MR. KEMPER. I mean \$100,000 in addition to the \$48,000.

THE CHAIRMAN. Why should you need more than \$100,000 under any circumstances if you will not spend more than that?

MR. KEMPER. Simply because we desire to be in a position to contract in advance of appropriations if it becomes necessary. If we have the right to contract before the money is made available by Congress, we can make a contract, but only pay out so much during the year as would actually be put in place by the contractors.

MR. CANNON. Just upon that point a single question. If \$100,000 is appropriated and the right to contract is given, can you get along all right?

MR. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

MR. CANNON. And then appropriations can follow in pursuance of that contract later?

MR. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

MR. CANNON. But suppose the right to contract is not given you, how much money ought you to have to expend to cover the contracts?

MR. KEMPER. We have asked for the full amount, \$175,000.

MR. CANNON. And that amount you will need if the right to contract is not given you?

MR. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN. Did I understand you to say you would expend the \$175,000 during the next fiscal year?

MR. KEMPER. No; but if the right to contract is not given in advance of appropriations made by Congress the money must be in the Treasury before a valid contract could be made.

THE CHAIRMAN. Suppose Congress in the meantime should make an appropriation before this \$100,000 was expended, would not that be sufficient?

MR. KEMPER. We have no right to assume that Congress will make any appropriation that will be available before the 1st of July, 1896. If you give us the right to contract we can get along from this time on until the 1st of July with \$100,000 in addition to what we have on our books now. Without the right to contract, then the whole amount will have to be made available.

THE CHAIRMAN. Though you will not expend but \$100,000 in addition?

MR. KEMPER. Yes, sir; because we can not contract in advance of appropriations unless Congress gives us the right to do so.

POST-OFFICE, BUFFALO, N. Y.

THE CHAIRMAN. The next item is "For post-office at Buffalo, N. Y."

MR. KEMPER. We had a balance available on the 1st of December of \$162,205.10.

THE CHAIRMAN. Are there any outstanding contracts against that?

MR. KEMPER. There has been a contract for the excavation made and completed, and plans are being prepared now.

THE CHAIRMAN. Are there any outstanding contracts?

MR. KEMPER. No, sir; that is the cash balance to the credit of the appropriation in the Treasury.

THE CHAIRMAN. How much will you expend in the coming fiscal year in addition to what you have on hand?

MR. KEMPER. We can spend \$125,000.

THE CHAIRMAN. Will that be ample to carry you through?

MR. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

MR. CANNON. The \$162,000 is not covered by contract?

MR. KEMPER. No, sir.

MR. CANNON. Now, your estimate of what you desire to spend during the coming fiscal year is \$125,000 in addition to the \$160,000?

MR. KEMPER. Yes, sir. We have the right to contract there in advance.

THE CHAIRMAN. By the way, I will ask you, as a general proposition, do you find it is much cheaper and more expeditious and more satisfactory in every way to be authorized to contract?

MR. KEMPER. What do you mean; letting work by contract rather than the Government doing it?

THE CHAIRMAN. No, sir.

MR. KEMPER. It gives more elasticity.

MR. O'NEIL. In other words, you have a public building with the stone work, carpenter work, plastering, and everything of the kind. If you are not allowed to contract you can only go to the limit of the appropriation and contract, say, for the stone work and carpenter work—

MR. KEMPER. Oh, you mean the work is all completed by one contract?

MR. O'NEIL. Does not that save money?

Mr. KEMPER. Oh, yes, sir; it is always a better plan.

Mr. CANNON. It seems to me where the limit is fixed upon the cost of the building and the cost can not be exceeded, even though you had the right to put the whole thing under contract.

Mr. KEMPER. Certainly.

Mr. CANNON. Now, in the absence of a full appropriation for the construction and completion of the building, I understand you to say if it is not made, then the right to contract for the same awaiting appropriations would be better than to appropriate piecemeal?

Mr. KEMPER. Certainly.

Mr. O'NEIL. You can contract cheaper to-day than probably for years to come; is not that true?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. You have the right to contract for this building at Buffalo?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND SUBTREASURY, CHICAGO, ILL.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For custom-house and subtreasury at Chicago, Ill." You ask for \$50,000.

Mr. KEMPER. That is for general repairs, and you gentlemen know the condition of that building there.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you think you need on that?

Mr. KEMPER. We will need probably \$25,000 during the next fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir. We put this in subject, of course, to the pleasure of the committee. We intended to explain it when it came up. The building there is in very bad condition, and a good many people think it is going to fall down.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you ever seen it?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir. It has been examined by our office, but we do not think it will fall down, but it is in a bad condition.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by a "bad condition?"

Mr. KEMPER. It is in a bad condition throughout; the tiling is very bad.

The CHAIRMAN. When you speak of a bad condition, do you have reference to the danger of its falling or simply its needs for repairs and cleaning up?

Mr. KEMPER. I have some reference to its stability, and also to the existing conditions.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, if you regard the building as absolutely secure beyond all peradventure, you still would want \$25,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; to patch it up.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean to clean it up more than anything else?

Mr. KEMPER. No; it is a patched-up building now, and we are patching it up constantly.

Mr. CANNON. This \$50,000 for the building is to be employed for the coming fiscal year?

Mr. KEMPER. It can be reduced to \$25,000.

Mr. CANNON. And still have an ample appropriation?

Mr. KEMPER. I think so.

Mr. CANNON. I mean now to keep it in shape and to take care of the settling and all that kind of thing. Can you reduce that estimate from \$50,000 to \$25,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. Is that enough?

Mr. KEMPER. It is enough, and I will take the responsibility.

POST-OFFICE, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

The CHAIRMAN. "For post-office at Clarksville, Tenn." What have you to say about that building?

Mr. KEMPER. That building ought to be virtually finished before the 1st of July, 1896.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want the \$15,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

POST-OFFICE, FORT WORTH, TEX.

The CHAIRMAN. "For post-office at Fort Worth, Tex." How much have you on hand?

Mr. KEMPER. We have \$34,229.49.

The CHAIRMAN. That is unembarrassed?

Mr. KEMPER. There is no charge against it.

SUNDY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this money will you need, \$40,000?

Mr. KEMPER. All of it.

The CHAIRMAN. You are certain about that?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, KANSAS CITY, MO.

The CHAIRMAN. "For post-office and court-house at Kansas City, Mo."

Mr. KEMPER. We have a balance available there to-day of \$251,005.84. We ask for \$100,000. We are about to award the contract for the superstructure, the granite or marble work of the superstructure. The work has been advertised once, but the bids were rejected, as the lowest granite bid was \$321,000, I think, and we asked for \$100,000, which will give us \$351,005.84. We will need it all.

Mr. CANNON. Have you the right to contract there?

Mr. KEMPER. We have the right to contract there.

CONTRACTS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. In this next paragraph, as I understand, you ask for authority to contract?

Mr. KEMPER. Where is that?

The CHAIRMAN. "That the Secretary of Treasury may authorize a contract or contracts to be entered into for the construction," etc. This is for the buildings at Detroit, Portland, Oreg., and San Francisco, Cal?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, DETROIT, MICH.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you enough money on hand for Detroit?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; but we ought to have the authority to contract, and we ask for that in our estimate.

Mr. CANNON. You say the limit there is \$1,500,000 and there is available \$279,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. And you want, in the event the right to contract is given, how much?

Mr. KEMPER. Nothing at Detroit.

Mr. CANNON. If the right to contract is not given, how much will you need?

Mr. KEMPER. Probably we will need the total amount of the balance of the appropriation.

Mr. CANNON. How much has been appropriated?

Mr. KEMPER. \$1,374,635.71.

Mr. CANNON. Well, the balance is only \$125,000, the limit is \$1,500,000, and there has been appropriated \$1,374,000.

Mr. KEMPER. We would probably need all of it.

Mr. CANNON. Has that building progressed pretty well toward completion?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; it will be ready for interior finish in a short time now; it is about ready now.

Mr. CANNON. This is an appropriation that can not be used if you had it before the 1st day of next July—

Mr. KEMPER. But you see, Mr. Cannon, we have this very large balance of \$279,000 on hand now, and we can use that.

Mr. CANNON. I understand you can use that, but still if you are approaching the interior finish it seems to me—

Mr. KEMPER. The interior finish, though, will not cost this amount of money.

Mr. CANNON. I understand that exactly, but when do you expect to finish this building if you got all the money you need, next year?

Mr. KEMPER. That building ought to be finished by the middle of 1896, about the 1st of July.

Mr. CLARK. It will take twenty months to put that interior finish in alone, certainly eighteen months.

Mr. KEMPER. About the 1st of October, 1896.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got enough money on hand to last you through the next fiscal year?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. That is all there is of it. If you are given the right to contract, in your judgment, no other appropriation will be necessary until after the close of the next fiscal year?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. And if you are not given the right to contract you want \$125,000.

Mr. KEMPER. We ought to have it, at any rate.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO.

The CHAIRMAN. Now we come to the San Francisco post-office and court-house.
Mr. KEMPER. Well now, sir, that is a building around which there are more difficulties than any other building in our office. There is no question, sir, that the site there has possibly fatal defects, and that the bottom of it is filled with quicksand, and it is a building with reference to which we have concluded to go slowly. We intend to make the best examination of the foundation that engineering skill and talent can make before we do anything.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not ask any appropriation for the next fiscal year?

Mr. KEMPER. We have asked for \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And the right to contract?

Mr. KEMPER. We have asked for \$50,000 there. We did ask originally for \$150,000 in our estimate, but that can be reduced to \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been an appropriation of \$1,250,000 for that purpose to date; how much of that appropriation have you on hand?

Mr. KEMPER. We have on hand to-day, sir, \$182,845.32.

The CHAIRMAN. Have the plans and specifications been made yet for that building?

Mr. KEMPER. The sketch plans have been prepared, but nothing further.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose that the ground was beyond all question suitable for the erection upon it of such a building, how long would it take you to prepare ordinarily the plans and specifications that would be necessary in order to commence the building?

Mr. KEMPER. In a building of that size, sir, I should say it would take from three to four months.

The CHAIRMAN. And then you would make no contracts until after the plans and specifications were prepared?

Mr. KEMPER. Certainly not.

The CHAIRMAN. How long would it ordinarily take to perfect your contracts?

Mr. KEMPER. In the neighborhood of five to six months.

The CHAIRMAN. After the plans and specifications had been prepared?

Mr. KEMPER. Not after the plans and specifications had been prepared, but the work would have to be advertised for a month and then the office would consider the bids for probably a week or ten days, and then a bond would have to be executed before work would commence. Ordinarily it would take about two months to ten weeks after the plans are prepared before the contract is ready and the work would commence.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you then to say that if there was no question about the suitability of the ground that your office would not be in a condition to complete the contract, say, before the 1st day of next July?

Mr. KEMPER. That is about it, sir.

Mr. CANNON. The San Francisco limit was what?

Mr. KEMPER. The limit is \$2,500,000, and the cost of the site was \$1,054,000.

Mr. CANNON. There you think \$100,000 is sufficient?

Mr. KEMPER. \$50,000 we ask for.

Mr. CANNON. The revised estimate is \$50,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; but owing to the engineering difficulties that surround that site—

Mr. CANNON. Now, unless they are solved you will not need anything, will you?

Mr. KEMPER. No; we ought to have the right to contract there, Mr. Cannon, so if we did get in a position to push that work ahead there will be no delay in making contracts.

Mr. CANNON. The site cost how much?

Mr. KEMPER. The site cost \$1,054,000.

Mr. CANNON. That has been bought and paid for?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. You do not know whether it is safe or not; you do not know whether you dare put a building there or not?

Mr. KEMPER. We do not know yet.

Mr. CANNON. That matter is now being investigated?

Mr. KEMPER. Not to-day, but it will be shortly.

Mr. CANNON. You are getting ready to investigate?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. And until you investigate that you will not expend any of this money?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir.

Mr. CANNON. Now, with the right to contract you feel that \$50,000 would be enough?

Mr. KEMPER. I think so.

Mr. CANNON. And if you do not get the right to contract how much will be enough in the event you go and put up the structure?

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. KEMPER. Well, that is rather a difficult question to answer without the office estimate.

Mr. CANNON. Oh, well, in round numbers?

Mr. KEMPER. I could not give you an intelligent answer on that without the office estimate of the cost, but it would be probably anywhere from \$250,000 to \$500,000.

Mr. CANNON. You have no personal knowledge about this site?

Mr. KEMPER. None in the world except I do know there was some borings made there several years ago. There was a quasi investigation made by the secret service people of the Treasury Department, and borings were made—

Mr. CANNON. There has been great competition about that site out there?

Mr. KEMPER (continuing). Under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and quicksand was struck at various places.

Mr. CANNON. There has been great competition as to where this building should be located out there?

Mr. KEMPER. Great competition.

Mr. CANNON. And a great fuss about it?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. Before the site was selected, and since the site was selected, there have been many allegations as to whether it was a proper site, and that matter is in process of investigation and you have no information about it of your own so far?

Mr. KEMPER. We are getting ready to investigate it. We have not actually commenced it, but we are getting ready to go ahead.

The CHAIRMAN. You stated quicksand had been reached in several places?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How far below the surface was this quicksand discovered?

Mr. KEMPER. I think, sir, it was about 30 feet.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "Court-house and post-office at Little Rock, Ark."

Mr. KEMPER. At the last session of Congress the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to go ahead and make an extension to that building, and was directed to prepare plans and specifications for the same, but the act carried no appropriation, and therefore we have done nothing, and in the bill authorizing the Secretary to do this the limit of cost was fixed at \$50,000 by Congress itself. We are simply asking Congress to make that money available.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PORTLAND, OREG.

The CHAIRMAN. Custom-house at Portland, what about that?

Mr. KEMPER. That building, sir, will be taken up and work prosecuted on it for the coming fiscal year. We have a balance available of \$81,464.78.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money will you need to carry you through the next fiscal year?

Mr. KEMPER. \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You need that much?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir. We ought to have the right to contract, however, in advance of the appropriation. We did not ask for that, I think, in the estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; you have asked for that.

Mr. KEMPER. If you give us that we can get along.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you need \$100,000 and also the authority to contract?

Mr. KEMPER. I think so, sir. You see we will be in a position to let the contract for the masonry of the superstructure, and that work will be prosecuted, but before we can let the contract for the masonry of the superstructure we will have either to have the money on hand or the authority to contract.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you can expend \$181,000 between this date and the 1st day of July, 1896?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. What do you say the limit was at Portland?

Mr. KEMPER. \$750,000, I think.

Mr. CANNON. What has been appropriated there?

Mr. KEMPER. \$250,000.

Mr. CANNON. What is available now?

Mr. KEMPER. We have available to-day \$81,464.78.

Mr. CANNON. You have not the right to contract there?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir; we should have it.

Mr. CANNON. I understand that; but suppose you did not get it, how much money will you need next year?

Mr. KEMPER. Instead of having \$100,000 we would probably need \$200,000 or \$250,000.

Mr. CANNON. You need \$100,000 if you get the right to contract?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. And if you do not get the right to contract you will need—

Mr. KEMPER. We should have \$200,000.

Mr. CANNON. Is that enough?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NEWARK, N. J.

The CHAIRMAN. "For custom-house and post-office at Newark, N. J.: For completion of building under present limit and for purchase of additional land." There is no authority given by Congress to purchase additional land?

Mr. KEMPER. Oh, yes, sir. There was legislation on that subject several years ago. The Secretary of the Treasury was directed to go ahead. The act of March 1, 1888, appropriates for additional land and extension of building \$350,000. The act of May 2, 1890, authorizes the acquisition of additional land and removal of old building, and the erection in addition to the church building of a suitable building, including fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevator, and approaches, and extended the limit of cost of building and site to \$650,000.

The act of March 3, 1891, appropriated for continuing the building \$100,000, making the total amount appropriated \$450,000, etc. The situation there is just this. The Secretary, under this legislation, had two duties to perform. One was to go ahead and make the extension of the building, and the other was to purchase additional land. He has gone ahead and made the extension of the building, which is in progress of construction to-day, and when that is completed and the building is ready for occupancy, there is not enough money remaining to the credit of the appropriation to purchase the additional land.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you desire to purchase additional land; why is it necessary?

Mr. KEMPER. In order to put the building within the 40-foot limit, the fire limit. That is the same case Dr. English has in the House now asking for \$250,000, and when we found the doctor was fighting that battle we concluded we would let him fight it out, so we have reduced our estimate and only ask you to give us enough money to complete the building, leaving the question of additional land to be settled by Congress.

Mr. CANNON. How much do you ask?

Mr. KEMPER. We ask here for this year \$200,000.

Mr. CANNON. To complete?

Mr. KEMPER. That was to complete and buy this additional land.

Mr. CANNON. But how much do you want to complete it?

Mr. KEMPER. We want now \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the balance on hand?

Mr. KEMPER. The balance on hand to-day is \$80,447.87, and we ask \$50,000 on the revised estimate. This is an estimate based on the addition of the land.

The CHAIRMAN. That completes the building?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEIL. Do not you think you ought to have the land?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; but we have not got the money.

Mr. O'NEIL. You could if you got the \$200,000?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir; the \$200,000 will not complete the building and buy the additional land.

Mr. O'NEIL. How much more money will you need?

Mr. KEMPER. We would have, after completing the building, a balance of about \$150,000, and our information is that this land would cost in the neighborhood of \$250,000, and therefore we will be nearly \$100,000 short after we reach the limit.

Mr. O'NEIL. Under the construction of all these buildings do not you follow out the general rule of having a 40-foot fire limit around them all?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEIL. And unless you get this money for the additional land you would not comply with your custom?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir; we would be outside of the general rule.

Mr. O'NEIL. So that you either want to get this \$50,000 for the completion of the building, or increase your estimate of \$200,000 and get \$150,000 more?

Mr. KEMPER. Our idea was to ask the committee to give us sufficient money to complete the building and then present the case to the committee, so that they can either go ahead independently of Dr. English's action in the House and increase the \$155,000 to \$250,000, or let Dr. English's bill go through.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not get enough money to buy this land and complete this building without transcending the limit?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. By how much?

Mr. KEMPER. By about \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, it will cost \$100,000 more than the prescribed limit in order to complete this building and buy the land?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. You say you can complete the building for \$50,000 more?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. Now, suppose that is given, how much will it cost to buy this additional land?

Mr. KEMPER. \$250,000.

Mr. CANNON. Besides the \$50,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir. We would have a balance available under the legislation that has already been passed on this subject of \$155,447.28 remaining to the credit of the appropriation.

Mr. CANNON. But I do not want it in that way. You have got now \$80,000 available?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. You can take that \$80,000 available and add to it \$50,000 and that will complete your building?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. Suppose we give you that and stop right there. Suppose, now, you want to buy this additional amount of land, how much will that cost without reference to the \$80,000 and \$50,000?

Mr. KEMPER. \$250,000.

Mr. CANNON. It will take \$250,000 more to buy the land?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. What is the limit of this building?

Mr. KEMPER. \$650,000.

Mr. CANNON. If we give you \$50,000 that would leave \$150,000 beyond the inside limit for land?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. But still it would be \$100,000 too short to buy the land.

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

COURT-HOUSE AND POST-OFFICE, NORFOLK, VA.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is, "For court-house and post-office at Norfolk, Va."

Mr. KEMPER. We will need the whole amount we ask.

The CHAIRMAN. What balance have you on hand?

Mr. KEMPER. We have a balance to-day of \$38,952.62.

The CHAIRMAN. And you will need \$60,000 additional?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. That will finish it?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; that will complete the building.

COURT-HOUSE, CUSTOM-HOUSE, AND POST-OFFICE, OMAHA, NEBR.

The CHAIRMAN. "For court-house, custom-house, and post-office at Omaha, Nebr." What balance have you on hand?

Mr. KEMPER. We have a balance available of \$563.67. That is really a deficit instead of a balance, although it was carried here as a balance. I see deficit is written below there.

Mr. CANNON. What is the deficit right there?

Mr. KEMPER. \$563.67.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the limit?

Mr. KEMPER. The limit of the cost of site and building is \$1,200,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you need the entire \$200,000 the next year?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. Have you the right to contract there?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

POST-OFFICE, PUEBLO, COLO.

The CHAIRMAN. "For post-office at Pueblo, Colo." What is the balance on hand?

Mr. KEMPER. We had a balance available on December 1, 1894, of \$92,048.33.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you need the entire \$50,000 for the next fiscal year?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. You have got the right to contract there?

Mr. KEMPER. We have no right to contract, but authority should be given.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been the appropriation to date for Pueblo, Colo.?

Mr. KEMPER. \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, \$50,000 will not complete it, will it? You say, "For completion of building."

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir; but we ask for the right to contract there also. We will be able to put this much work in position between this time and the 1st of July, 1896, if you give us the right to contract so we can make contracts to go ahead. We are figuring on these estimates on the basis of how much work can actually be done on these buildings, how much money the Government will have to pay out on those contracts.

Mr. CANNON. If you do not get the right to contract you want the full amount?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; so we can make the contract.

POST-OFFICE, COURT-HOUSE, AND CUSTOM-HOUSE, ST. PAUL, MINN.

The CHAIRMAN. "For post-office, court-house, and custom-house at Saint Paul, Minnesota," how much have you on hand?

Mr. KEMPER. \$14,593.96, December 1.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will you need to complete it?

Mr. KEMPER. We will need \$150,000.

Mr O'NEIL. That will not complete it?

Mr. KEMPER. That is for the next fiscal year; that will not complete it.

Mr. CANNON. Have you the right to contract there?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, SAVANNAH, GA.

The CHAIRMAN. "For post-office and court-house at Savannah, Ga." What is the available balance?

Mr. KEMPER. \$56,632.09.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you need the entire amount of \$200,000 at Savannah?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir. We have changed the policy of the office in reference to that building, and instead of letting it all in one contract—the basement and area walls are just about finished now, bringing the building up to the top of the ground and we intended to let the building in one entire contract for superstructure, interior finish, and everything, but we are so pressed in the office we have determined simply to contract for the superstructure alone, leaving the interior finishing, etc., and we have made a revised estimate there and reduced the amount from \$200,000 to \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that \$100,000 be sufficient to carry you through the next fiscal year?

Mr. KEMPER. That will run us through if you give us the right to contract; we have no right there.

Mr. CANNON. If you do not get the right to contract you want how much?

Mr. KEMPER. The full amount, \$200,000.

Mr. CANNON. But if you do get the right to contract you are not going to contract?

Mr. KEMPER. Probably not, because it will require a year or more to put up the masonry on that building ready for the interior finish, which is the next contract to follow.

Mr. CANNON. But can not you contract more cheaply now than ever before?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; but we are away behind with our work. Our office force is insufficient, and we have such a tremendous demand upon us by Representatives and Senators in regard to buildings in various parts of the country that we are obliged to split our buildings up into too many pieces. If we had more force we could work to a better advantage to everybody, the Government included.

POST-OFFICE AND COURT-HOUSE, SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

The CHAIRMAN. "For post-office and court-house at Sioux City, Iowa." How much will you need for 1896?

Mr. KEMPER. We will need \$50,000, what we have asked.

The CHAIRMAN. What balance have you available?

Mr. KEMPER. We have an available balance of \$91,443.96.

POST-OFFICE, WORCESTER, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. "For post-office at Worcester, Mass." What is the available balance?

Mr. KEMPER. We have an available balance of \$49,259.57.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will you need?

Mr. KEMPER. \$50,000.

POST-OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The CHAIRMAN. "For post-office at Washington, D. C." What is your available balance?

Mr. KEMPER. We ask for an increase there, Mr. Sayers. We have an apparent deficit of \$480,659.34.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by "apparent deficit?"

Mr. CLARK. The total amount of the appropriations has been \$950,000 and the amount contracted for is \$1,430,000, leaving an apparent deficit of \$480,659.34.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you unexpended on hand?

Mr. KEMPER. I have not that balance, Mr. Sayers.

The CHAIRMAN. We need that.

Mr. KEMPER. The limit of cost of site and building—

Mr. CANNON. \$950,000 has been appropriated, and the contract covers \$1,430,000. Now, how much of that \$950,000 has been paid out?

Mr. KEMPER. All our contracts there will fall in during this fiscal year. Peirce's contract is to be finished, if finished within the contract time, on the 2d of September, 1895.

Mr. O'NEIL. That is the contract for the granite?

Mr. KEMPER. That is for the granite work, and then the iron work comes in, and then the roof covering and everything of that sort.

The CHAIRMAN. When do the contracts which are now made fall due?

Mr. KEMPER. Peirce's contract falls due the 2d of September, 1895. That is the only contract in force with reference to the building now, except the contract for the iron work up to and including the sixth floor.

The CHAIRMAN. When will that fall due?

Mr. KEMPER. That fell due sometime ago. The contractor there has been delayed with the ironwork of the building. His contract was for \$50,000 I believe—

The CHAIRMAN. We do not want any guesswork in that matter at all, we want facts. We want to know just exactly how much we ought to appropriate for the next fiscal year, and we want your reasons for your estimate. Give us the facts first.

Mr. KEMPER. Peirce's contracts will all expire on the 2d of September, 1895.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money do they carry?

Mr. KEMPER. I have not those figures with me exactly, for the simple reason we are writing an answer in our office now to a letter you wrote some few days ago to the Secretary. Peirce's contract was for \$840,000, and it was to run two and a half years from the 2d day of March, 1893.

The CHAIRMAN. And that calls for how much?

Mr. KEMPER. About \$840,000. In addition to that there have been additions made to Peirce's contract, one of the additions being about \$230,000 for dressing the stone, commencing at the mezzanine floor, where you see dressed stone on the building now, and carried up, and then there was an addition of about \$50,000 for some area walls around the building to give better light and ventilation to the basement, so Peirce's contracts aggregate over \$1,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you on hand?

Mr. KEMPER. I have not those figures with me.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, you are not prepared to give us full information?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir; but we will give it to you in this letter; if I had known you were going so much into detail I would have brought it.

Mr. CANNON. Let me ask you in a general way; I believe you stated, and let me see if you are correct, that these contracts, amounting to \$1,430,659.34, will all fall due in the next fiscal year?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. Now, is that all that will fall due?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir; we will have other contracts. We are about to let contracts for the additional ironwork above the sixth floor, including the roof covering—putting on the roof.

Mr. CANNON. When will they fall due?

Mr. KEMPER. They will all fall due during the next fiscal year.

Mr. CANNON. Then you are not prepared at this time to tell how much money will be needed to meet the contracts which will fall due in the next fiscal year already made and to be made?

Mr. KEMPER. We have made up an estimate and we think we ought to have \$675,000.

Mr. CANNON. Before you leave this question, let me ask you, when do you say this building is to be completed?

Mr. KEMPER. That building will not be completed and ready for occupancy, in my judgment, before midsummer of 1897, and we will be lucky if we finish it then.

The CHAIRMAN. In your estimate you now want \$675,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you increase it \$175,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Simply because when the first estimate was made up we did not take into consideration the ironwork above the sixth floor, and the roof covering, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Why did not you take it into consideration?

Mr. KEMPER. The progress of work up to date has been very slow, to tell you the honest truth about it, and we did not know whether we would be ready for it or not. Then we changed our reasoning and said we have no right to assume he would not finish it before September 2, 1895—that he would not finish it on contract time, and we assumed that this building would be ready for the balance of this work, and, therefore, this additional money is estimated for.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say you will need \$675,000 in addition to what you have on hand now—

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; and—

The CHAIRMAN. Hold on a minute until I get through—that you will need \$675,000 in addition to what you have on hand now for payment of work actually done during the next fiscal year?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; and to meet contract liabilities.

The CHAIRMAN. You have got no contract liabilities if you do the work on the 1st day of July, 1896?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. I do not so understand him, Governor.

Mr. O'NEIL. You say Peirce's contract is \$800,000, and then \$200,000, and then an addition of \$50,000, making \$1,050,000, which will all become due, you anticipate, the next fiscal year?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEIL. How much money has been paid Peirce on his contract to date?

Mr. KEMPER. I have not that statement with me.

Mr. O'NEIL. I thought you telephoned to get it.

Mr. KEMPER. I did; but I have not received it yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, there is no use in giving this indefinite information. We ought to know to a cent what you have on hand, and we will now pass it over.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, D. C., December 18, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request of this morning I have the honor to furnish the following information regarding the appropriation for "Post-office, Washington, D. C.," to wit:

Limit of cost of building, exclusive of site.....	<u>\$2,000,000.00</u>
Total amount appropriated for building	<u>\$950,000.00</u>
Contract liabilities have been incurred to date of December 1, 1894, aggregating in amount.....	<u>1,436,326.29</u>
Thus leaving an apparent deficit, in the payment of said liabilities of.....	<u>486,326.29</u>

the Secretary of the Treasury being authorized to enter into contracts for the construction of any portion, or the whole, of said building, subject to appropriations to be made therefor by Congress.

At date of December 1, 1894, there had been expended of the amount appropriated for the construction of the building \$577,608.83, leaving an unexpended balance of \$372,391.17 to meet liabilities of \$858,717.46, or, as stated above, a deficit of \$486,326.29.

There will be required for contingent and other expenses prior to July 1, 1896; about \$50,000; for remaining ironwork of all floors, main and tower roofs, and skylight roof, \$120,000; and for wood sheathing, copper work of roof, and down and drain pipes, \$20,000, which amounts, added to the deficit above referred to, will make \$676,326.29, thus making the estimate asked for by the office, viz, \$675,000, an amount absolutely necessary to properly push the work of construction of the building.

I also include a statement of account with John Peirce, for work upon the building, to wit:

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT.

Contract of March 2, 1893, for cut stone, etc., for superstructure and additions thereto.....	\$1,120,908.95
Contract of August 16, 1893, for steel and iron construction for basement and first story.....	57,852.92
Total.....	1,178,761.87
Payments made on account to December 1, 1894.....	363,224.00
Balance outstanding.....	815,537.87

Respectfully yours,

C. E. KEMPER,
Acting Supervising Architect.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations,

House of Representatives United States, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 19, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with your request of the 14th instant I have the honor to submit herewith the following information relative to the post-office now in course of construction in this city, to wit:

1. Total amount of expenditure on account of acquisition of site for the building.....	\$655,490.77
2. Authorized limit of cost of building, exclusive of site	2,000,000.00
3. Title to site was perfected and vested in the United States October 9, 1891.	
4. Work of general excavation was begun January 27, 1892, and the trench and pit excavation for foundations June 3, 1892.	
5. Contracts for the construction of the building have been awarded as follows:	
Albert Gleeson, January 29, 1892, for general excavation, to be completed in two months. (Completed)	6,875.00
W. B. Brooks, jr., June 3, 1892, for trench and pit excavation and piling, to be completed within four months. (Completed).....	40,026.61
A. D. Neeld, October 17, 1892, for concrete and stone footings, granite capstones, and dwarf walls, and for additional work in connection therewith, to be completed in one hundred and sixty days. (Completed)	77,350.61
John Peirce, March 2, 1893, for cut-stone and brickwork of superstructure	837,000.00
And for proposals accepted August 17, 1893, December 5, 1893, February 7, 1894, and June 12, 1894, for additional work.....	283,908.95

Making a total of..... 1,120,908.95

The work to be completed in two and one-half years. (In course of construction.)

Brown, Ketcham & Co., June 2, 1894, for iron and steel columns for the second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth floors, to be completed within three months. (In course of construction)..... \$59,533.00

John Peirce, August 31, 1894, for drainage of exterior walls. (Completed)

1,038.62

In addition to the above contracts sundry minor proposals have been accepted, amounting in the aggregate to \$2,129.36.

6. Appropriations have been made on account of construction of the building as follows:

August 30, 1890	\$250,000.00
August 5, 1892	250,000.00
March 3, 1893	200,000.00
August 18, 1894	250,000.00

950,000.00

7. There has been expended to date of November 30, 1894, on account of the construction of the building and otherwise (except for site)

694,835.24

Leaving an unexpended balance of the amount appropriated of.. 255,164.76

8. It is contemplated that the building will be completed and ready for occupancy by July 1, 1897.
 9. The city post-office will occupy one-half of the basement and the first and mezzanine floors of the building, containing 86,925 square feet, being the floor space required by the city post-office. The remainder of the basement will be occupied by heating and power boilers, heating and ventilating apparatus, elevator and electric plants, and shops and rooms for the force employed about the machinery.
 10. The floors which will probably not be required for the city post-office, and which may be used for other office purposes of the Government, are, the second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth; each floor containing 24,000 square feet, or an aggregate of 168,000 square feet.
- Respectfully yours,

J. G. CARLISLE, *Secretary.*

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations,

House of Representatives United States, Washington, D. C.

REPAIRS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The next item is "Repairs and preservation of public buildings." How much have you on hand at this time of that appropriation?

Mr. KEMPER. Of last year?

The CHAIRMAN. For this year.

Mr. KEMPER. The appropriation for repairs and preservation of public buildings last year was \$210,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For this year, you mean?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; and we have to-day a balance of \$89,337.24. We have asked for \$250,000, and I think we ought to have that.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you mean by the words, "And improvements to"? This is new language.

Mr. KEMPER. Very frequently it happens it is necessary to put little additions to the building and build something on the outside like a coal house, or a coal vault, or something of that sort. Now under the present reading of the appropriation we can not do that, and I had a conference with Mr. Bowler, the Comptroller, who advised me to have those words put in the appropriation. In addition to that, we are completing new buildings every year—

The CHAIRMAN. And then they need more improvements?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir; there always remains something to be done to a building after it is occupied. There is no question about that.

HEATING APPARATUS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. "Heating apparatus for public buildings." You ask for \$150,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. Is there to be a deficiency there this year?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir; we hope to run through.

Mr. CANNON. You have increased it from \$125,000 to \$150,000; is it on account of more buildings?

Mr. KEMPER. More buildings and heating plants going in, and the heating plants in buildings which are growing older and older year by year need repair.

VAULTS, SAFES, AND LOCKS.

The CHAIRMAN. "Vaults, safes, and locks for public buildings."

Mr. KEMPER. More buildings, more vaults, more safes.

The CHAIRMAN. Did not you have last year under some of these items a surplus in the Treasury, and were not you running around to see how you could spend it?

Mr. KEMPER. No, sir.

PLANS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. "Plans for public buildings." You ask \$4,000?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. This is increased from \$2,500 to \$4,000, and that you need if you get your plans up?

Mr. KEMPER. Yes, sir.

LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS, AND FOG SIGNALS.

**STATEMENT OF COMMANDER G. F. F. WILDE ACCCOMPANIED BY
CAPT. JOHN MILLIS.**

The CHAIRMAN. Commencing on page 12 to page 18, all of the light-houses, beacons, and fog signals contained within those limits are not only reported as indispensable by your office, but they are reported as authorized by law?

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As to these items, can you point out to us any of them which would lead to a reduction of the appropriations without impairing the efficiency of the service?

Commander WILDE. I could not do it, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You could not?

Commander WILDE. No, sir.

STATEN ISLAND LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT.

The CHAIRMAN. Now let us try one item. On page 16 there is an item for the Staten Island light-house depot, New York. From 1891 to 1895, inclusive, you have been receiving an appropriation of \$25,000 a year for the continuation of that work?

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And heretofore we have been told that that was reasonably sufficient to continue the work, and we have made appropriations upon that line. Now you ask for \$100,000. Why is it that you need \$100,000 especially this year?

Commander WILDE. The reason given by the officers of that district why they wanted an increase this year was that on account of the great cheapness of labor they could expend \$100,000 cheaper this year than at any other time and get more work out of it and make better advances.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the reason?

Commander WILDE. That is the reason that the officers gave why they wanted more money this year than allotted before; that the condition of the labor market was so much cheaper, and a greater amount of work could be accomplished than under other circumstances; and I was going to say to you, gentlemen, when the case of the tenders came up, that the people in the yards are so anxious to get work that we can build tenders to-day at probably 20 per cent cheaper than before. They will submit bids and consider specifications to-day that they would not have looked at for a moment for the same money two years ago. They would not have looked at the bids even.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the only reason?

Commander WILDE. That is the reason they gave me. Perhaps Captain Millis has some other reasons.

Captain MILLIS. I think another reason is on account of the state in which the work is at present—that is, it is drawing near to a condition of completion. The work that has been going on for some years past under the appropriation of \$25,000 has been principally for constructing the sea wall, and you will observe now that it is intended to finish the sea wall and improve the depot itself.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not specify for completing the work. If you say \$100,000 will not only complete it, but also provide for the construction of other works, well and good; but the language of the provision is "for continuing" the construction of the sea wall?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir; but I understand that amount is intended to finish that work, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CANNON. I want to ask a question about that. This work seems to have commenced in 1892. We appropriated for it in 1891, and there seems to have been \$125,000 appropriated. Now there comes an estimate of \$100,000 for the coming fiscal year?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. How much is this work to cost altogether; how much was the original estimate?

Captain MILLIS. Well, sir, I am not informed as to what the original estimate was. You will observe the estimates for each year have been considerably in excess of the appropriation.

Mr. CANNON. I noticed that. What I want to ask, if you are prepared to answer it now, and if not, will you send us in the answer later, saying what this work is to cost?

Captain MILLIS. I can not answer now, but I can get the information.

Mr. CANNON. You have it in your office?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. When you answer that, I wish you would also tell us, saying nothing

about the cheapness of labor, whether there is any reason outside of that that is vital why you should have more than \$25,000 for this year?

Captain MILLIS. In addition to what was stated by Captain Wilde?

Mr. CANNON. Outside of the cheapness of labor. That is the only argument in favor of it?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would furnish us also with a sketch of the work there; and we want shown upon that sketch how much work has already been completed and how much—I refer simply to the sea wall—remains uncompleted.

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And let your sketch also show the number of yards, the length of this wall.

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir. You want a sketch to scale which will show to the eye the amount of work still to be done and the amount of work accomplished; yes, sir.

GRAND MARAIS LIGHT STATION, MINN.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to call your attention for a moment to the item of "Grand Marais Light Station, Minnesota," on page 14. Has that station been completed?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir; that is the balance remaining.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the entire estimate for that station?

Captain MILLIS. We have not that information, Mr. Chairman. The original estimate of its cost, you mean?

The CHAIRMAN. I can not understand why you should have \$9,522 remaining out of that appropriation. What I want you to do is to revise these estimates and see if you are not asking too much for these works. Now, I find right here in one item you have a surplus of \$9,522.

Captain MILLIS. Well, this note perhaps will throw some light upon that, Mr. Chairman. "The estimate made contemplated the erection of a keeper's dwelling on a site to be bought for the purpose, but it could not be done under the ruling of the accounting officers of the Treasury." What that ruling was I am unable to say, but that is the fact, as stated in that note.

The CHAIRMAN. The appropriation given is always made in the language of the estimate.

Captain MILLIS. When that is the case of course the bureau responsible for the language would be responsible for that mistake, and I am unable to say in this case; but oftentimes appropriations are not made in the language suggested by the Board.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in the sundry civil act for the fiscal year 1886 is this language: "For completing the construction of the light-house at Grand Marais, Minnesota, \$9,522." And now you have got \$8,409.17, and a mistake of \$8,409.17 out of an estimate of \$9,500 is too large a mistake?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir; I will admit on the face of it that that looks very strange. We will be very glad to give all the information we can.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like for you to revise these indispensable estimates and see whether you need all of this money to do this work. Now, what you are compelled to have you will get, but there is no necessity of making appropriations of this character.

Mr. CANNON. Your idea is, Governor, under that appropriation there was no authority to build, and there does not seem to be any unless that is part and parcel of the light-house—they do not seem to have expended any money?

The CHAIRMAN. About a thousand and odd dollars, and that is all they asked. We gave them the language of the estimate.

Mr. CANNON. I would like for them to submit the ruling of the Treasury Department that they could not utilize this appropriation to build the dwelling for the keeper. Now, what we would be glad to know of them is, whether that is what they originally intended to do or whether it was on the light-house proper?

The CHAIRMAN. And we also want to know how much ground you propose to buy, what is the estimated price of it, and what kind of a house you are going to build. Suppose you give \$1,500 for the grounds upon which to erect that building now, and put nearly \$7,500 upon it, it makes a pretty big building?

Commander WILDE. There is probably a double or treble building for three keepers.

Captain MILLIS. I say I regret very much in not being able to give all this information, as my connection with the Light-House Service having been limited to a few weeks only; otherwise I would have been better prepared.

The CHAIRMAN. What I would like you to do is this: Go over all the estimates again and see if you need all the money you ask for each light-house and fog signal.

Mr. O'NEIL. In other words, here is an appropriation which has been lying idle for nine or ten years, it being made in 1886. What we want to know is, if it was

indispensable, why it was not just as indispensable while it was lying idle in the Treasury, and, as the Governor says, we want to get things down to a point of what is absolutely indispensable, and it looks like a thing of that kind, which has not been taken up for nine or ten years, we might get along without, and if we can, we want to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would go over each one of these estimates and see if, in your judgment, after another examination, the sums of money which are respectively asked for are absolutely needed, all of them?

Captain MILLS. Yes, sir; in this particular item you are discussing of course you will notice that does not carry an additional appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand that, but still I am looking at the Treasury; I am not looking at what record we are going to make, but at the condition of the Treasury.

Captain MILLS. Yes, sir.

BOSTON HARBOR LIGHT-SHIP.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to ask about the Boston Harbor light-ship. What is the condition of that work?

Commander WILDE. The plans and specifications are all made and will be issued on the 1st of January to contractors. In the meanwhile there has been a relief light-ship placed on that station pending the building of this one.

The CHAIRMAN. You feel confident you can not build that ship as it should be built under \$70,000?

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir; I think it can be built for a little less probably on account, as I was saying, of the desire of the shipbuilding people to get to work. I should think it should be built for a little less, but I could not say yet for a certainty, but taking into consideration that they are very desirous of getting work she might be built for a little less, but how much less I could not say.

BUTLER FLATS LIGHT STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. For Butler Flats light station, Massachusetts, you ask \$45,000. Do you think you will need that entire appropriation?

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You think it could not be built for less?

Commander WILDE. We have built so many of that character I do not think that appropriation is out of the way at all.

GRAYS HARBOR LIGHT STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. Turn to page 15, "Grays Harbor light station, Washington." Now, you ask for completing that work \$39,500. What has been done in reference to it?

Captain MILLIS. No actual work has been done, as it has been delayed by legal proceedings in acquiring the site. The present outlook is that the matter will be settled and the contract can be made for the work before the end of this year.

The CHAIRMAN. And then you will need all the money?

Captain MILLIS. That is a very important light, and the people out there are very much interested in it.

Mr. CANNON. Where is that to be, on the Sound?

Captain MILLIS. No, sir; it is on the coast.

Mr. O'NEIL. Do you mean at the end of the fiscal year or the end of the calendar year?

Captain MILLIS. At the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. O'NEIL. How long will it take to build it?

Captain MILLIS. Well, sir, I am unable to say; I can not answer that question.

The CHAIRMAN. You ought to be able to furnish us some information on that point.

Captain MILLIS. I should think it ought to be built inside of six months.

NORTH HEAD LIGHT STATION.

The CHAIRMAN. The next one is, "North Head light station, Washington." You had an appropriation of \$25,000 with a limit of \$50,000. What has been done in reference to that?

Captain MILLIS. I do not think work has been begun yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you complete this work during the next fiscal year?

Captain MILLIS. I think there is some doubt about that.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is any doubt, how much money will you need for the next fiscal year? Has any contract been let for the work?

Captain MILLIS. No, sir; I think not. I can not state positively.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please revise and reexamine all of these estimates?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

MOBILE SHIP CHANNEL LIGHTS.

The CHAIRMAN. "Mobile Ship Channel lights, Alabama." What have you done there?

Captain MILLIS. Arrangement has been made to establish a preliminary light system there, and surveys are now being made and steps have been taken to provide the illuminating apparatus, and the idea is to put temporary lights on the piles which now exist, so as to light the present needs of navigation, and when that is established it will be served temporarily by a tug. A tug will be hired to attend these lights. In the meantime plans will be prepared and contracts made for a permanent structure.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the expenses of the temporary lights and the expenses of the tug are to come out of this appropriation?

Captain MILLIS. Not entirely. The establishment of the lights will have to, but the maintenance of them will be done out of the appropriation for supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean the establishment of these temporary lights?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the \$60,000 you ask for will not be sufficient?

Captain MILLIS. I think so. There is \$30,000 already appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. Will \$60,000 be sufficient to complete the work?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir; we think so.

Commander WILDE. That is an experiment. We have not decided yet whether we will use gas buoys to light the channel or use lanterns, and we are making comparative tests. We have put up gas buoys and lanterns to get at the comparison of the cost of the two systems. If the gas buoys cost less, we will use them, and if the lanterns, we will use the lanterns.

OIL HOUSES FOR LIGHT STATIONS.

The CHAIRMAN. Go to the bottom of page 17, "Oil houses for light stations: For establishing isolated oil houses for the storage of mineral oil." In 1895 there was no estimate for this purpose, but you came in with a letter, however, asking for \$5,000, which was given to you. Do you feel that entire amount of \$5,000 ought to be given?

Captain MILLIS. The reports of the district officers as to the number of light-houses needing them which are now on file will exceed that. The ultimate cost of the last appropriation bill was \$550 apiece for these oil houses, and we have it from reports from the district officers.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will they cost now?

Captain MILLIS. Per oil house? The cost will not exceed that.

The CHAIRMAN. Will they cost as much; you say everything now is so much cheaper?

Captain MILLIS. A good many do not cost that, but it depends upon the locality of the building. Those in the eastern part of the country cost more than they do out on the lakes. They have been built on the lakes for less than \$400, whereas they have cost the full amount of \$550 in some of the larger stations on the coast.

Commander WILDE. Some places cost more than others where they are near at hand, but the general average would strike somewhere about \$500.

Captain MILLIS. Somewhere in that vicinity, yes.

WILLAMETTE RIVER LIGHTS.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 17, gentlemen, there is an item, "For Willamette River post lights, Oregon." Why can not that be paid out of the general appropriation for lighting rivers?

Commander WILDE. It is not large enough.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the only reason why you put that in here?

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Turn to page 41, and you will find in the act of the present year special authority for constructing these lights.

Commander WILDE. Well, those could not be taken from the general appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not? Why should you give all the expenditures of other places named and leave that out?

Commander WILDE. Because the other expenditures were included in the general appropriation we asked for last year.

The CHAIRMAN. So was this same thing.

Commander WILDE. The general appropriation will not do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but why should you exclude that from your expenditures especially and include the others?

Mr. O'NEIL And if the other appropriation was not large enough why did not you add \$5,000 to the general paragraph instead of putting it in as a separate one?

The CHAIRMAN. You have increased the amount \$50,000 over your last year's estimate and them put in this, too.

Mr. CANNON. I suppose there is no doubt about the authority to pay it out of the general appropriation, but this is an estimate for special work to relieve the general appropriation. However, why is not that true of Sturgeon Bay?

Captain MILLIS. I think there would be a question of interpretation, whether canal lights will come under the question of lighting rivers.

GAS-LIGHTED BUOYS.

The CHAIRMAN. Gentlemen, I have the following letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 14, 1894.

SIR: Information has been received from the Light-House Board that its estimate of \$50,000, needed for the purchase of gas buoys, should have been placed in the list headed "Indispensable," instead of the list headed "Necessary," inasmuch as it is found that quite a number of the gas buoys will be needed to replace losses already sustained and which it appears will be sustained during the coming winter.

I have the honor to recommend, therefore, that the estimate in question may be considered as in the "Indispensable" list.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, Acting Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,

House of Representatives.

Commander WILDE. Yes, sir; there is a constant call for gas buoys. For instance, a wreck takes place at a dangerous position, the same as it did on the Delaware River a short while ago. An ordinary buoy would not be of any value in the night time. Also, a vessel—a steamer—was wrecked a short time ago off Cape Fear, and a lighted buoy is almost equivalent to a small light-house. They have called for one of the light buoys at Tampa, at Northwest Passage Bar, at Key West, at Galveston, and at Southwest Pass. There are constant calls for them, and we recognize the fact that they are essential and necessary, and many of the districts are calling for them.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the date of the last wreck about Galveston?

Commander WILDE. I could not say, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. When was the last wreck about Key West?

Commander WILDE. Well, I could not say that; but these lights are not entirely necessary for wrecks, but they are for—

The CHAIRMAN. You have just spoken of that.

Commander WILDE. I say they are valuable in that respect. We could use them temporarily for that purpose, but we also would use them for permanent buoys. We have nine in the several districts, permanently stationed there as permanent aids to navigation, and they are taking the place of light-ships or light-houses.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, Commander, I would like for you to examine into these estimates again in regard to all of these appropriations marked "Indispensable."

Mr. CANNON. What are you going to do about these here? You do not propose to consider these at all that are not authorized?

The CHAIRMAN. No, sir; they would go out on a point of order.

Mr. CANNON. Well, I am curious about some of these and I can turn back to it or do it now, as you want it.

The CHAIRMAN. Just as you please, Mr. Cannon.

Mr. CANNON. We are right at it now. On page 18 there is a note there saying there are a lot of indispensable items which have not been specifically authorized or heretofore appropriated for. What do you mean, Mr. Courts?

The CLERK. In preparing these estimates in the form of a bill for use of the committee, I took first the indispensable ones that had been specifically authorized by Congress or that were in progress, under appropriations already made, and all that were simply submitted on the part of the Light-House Board through the Treasury Department, for which there was no authority of law, and for which there had been no previous appropriation, I have placed in the bill following the note referred to. There are some light-houses or other aids put on by the Senate and partially appropriated for, and then an estimate is submitted for their completion. Those I put under the first class.

Mr. CANNON. Of course the committee has been in the habit of going in armed at every point to keep the bill down, but I very much doubt whether any specific authorization is necessary to establish a light.

The CHAIRMAN. It has always been held so.

Mr. CANNON. That is a convenient aid in fighting it, but when you have light-houses to light the coast, that is a public service requiring merely an appropriation. The only reason I speak of it now is to inquire whether or not there are any items, or rather I will put it this way: You have submitted items from pages 18 to 36 as indispensable that seem not to be specifically authorized, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,559,000. Suppose you examine those items and see whether any of them, and if so, which, are absolutely necessary for the service.

Commodore WILDE. The Board simply states having gone over all of these carefully in connection with the officers of the various districts, that such and such lights have been put down as indispensable.

Mr. CANNON. Now, in merit, do they stand upon the same foundation that these estimates do which we have been considering and which amount in the aggregate to \$417,000, which are marked indispensable and authorized?

Commodore WILDE. They stand on the same basis exactly. These are new works that have come up and been recommended by the various officers of the different districts, and stand on the same basis exactly.

Mr. CANNON. Now, then, will the service be benefited as much by appropriating for these items which have not been specifically authorized as for these items which have been specifically authorized?

Commodore WILDE. Equally so, I should say.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say you have gone over all these items and that it is your judgment that every dollar of appropriation ought to be made for them now?

Commodore WILDE. All of these are indispensable.

The CHAIRMAN. I mean these which are not authorized by law.

Commodore WILDE. Yes, sir. We have been over them with the district officers, rather with the two district officers, both the engineer and inspector of each separate district.

The CHAIRMAN. Are not these estimates intended by the Board to go to the Committee on Commerce for the purpose of being considered?

Commodore WILDE. We simply make these recommendations. We do not know where it is going. We simply know that these things are indispensable to the safe navigation of vessels and therein we think our duty ends. We make the statement that such and such works are indispensable. If Congress does not see fit to appropriate the money for it we have nothing to say, but this is our ipse dixit. These aids to navigation are absolutely indispensable for the safe navigation of commerce. Therein comes the point. I think sometimes perhaps there is an idea when we ask for mileage that means junketing, but I want to say there is not a particle of junketing about it. I would rather be clubbed than to go out and travel looking at these points. We are compelled in the Board to depend upon the ipse dixit of the officers of these districts, because there is not money enough for the officers of the Light-House Board to go and investigate them themselves and use their own personal judgment in connection with the officers of those districts as to whether these things are absolutely indispensable and if the construction of the various works is going on properly. Last year there was but \$2,500 appropriated.

Commodore WILDE. It extends from Hampton, N. H., to—

Mr. CANNON. How many tenders have you submitted here?

Commodore WILDE. Three; one for the Second district, one for the Third, and one for the Fifth.

Mr. CANNON. Where is the Third district?

Commodore WILDE. The Third district is New York.

Mr. CANNON. Where is the Fifth?

Captain SCHUBERT. Extending from Jupier Inlet, Florida, to Galveston, Tex.

Mr. CANNON. The tender there is for the coast, not for the lakes?

Commodore WILDE. No, sir; those two tenders, the *Geranium* at Boston, and the *Laurel*, at Key West, are wooden ships 27 years old, and they are absolutely unsafe in a sea way. I am sorry General Cogswell is not here. He was on her at Boston and he was glad to get ashore, as she was leaking so badly. He is an eye-witness to the bad condition of that tender. She is an old side-wheeler, built for the Delaware River, and was not intended for seacoast service. For a vessel 27 years old, wooden, and a side-wheeler, that is pretty near the limit.

Mr. CANNON. How are you off for tenders on the lakes?

Commodore WILDE. Very well off, sir.

Mr. CANNON. Well, I do not know that I care about pursuing this matter further, but I just want to know in a general way if all these appropriations that you submit are indispensable.

Commodore WILDE. A tender at Key West is an absolute necessity for that district, because that is all ocean traveling. She is 27 years old and it would not pay to repair her, as it would cost \$60,000 to do it.

EGMONT KEY LIGHT STATION.

Mr. CANNON. I turn, for instance, to page 28. Egmont Key light-station, Florida, "For changing the light at Egmont Key light-station, Florida, from the fourth order to the third order, \$6,000." Now, that is down among the indispensables?

Commodore WILDE. Yes, sir. The commerce is very, very rapidly increasing at Tampa, very rapidly indeed, and that light should be increased in power; there is no question about it.

Mr. CANNON. I will submit, Mr. Chairman, in your consideration of any items of that kind, and I do not know how many there are of them, whether or not this is under the rule of the House, and whether it would not be in order?

The CHAIRMAN. It has been decided again and again.

Mr. CANNON. The changing of a light there looks to me more like a matter of maintenance.

The CHAIRMAN. We are not going to agree to swell this bill in order to put on these appropriations. We are going to comply with the rules exactly and raise the point of order on everything that will not come under the rules of the House.

Mr. CANNON. You ask at the bottom of page 27 for "reimbursement of losses of light keepers in the Sixth light-house district," for personal losses sustained during the cyclones of 1893. Has it been usual to make this appropriation for reimbursement?

Commodore WILDE. The occurrences have been very unusual.

Mr. CANNON. But is that the practice to reimburse them?

Commodore WILDE. This is the first instance, I believe, it has ever come under the cognizance of the Board where there has been such a large destruction of life and property by a cyclone.

Mr. CANNON. But what has been the practice. I do not know and I am asking for information?

Commodore WILDE. The lightship was swamped and several men lost their lives with all their effects, and their widows—

Mr. CANNON. That is not my question. My question is whether heretofore in the years that are past, where losses have been sustained by employees of light-houses, the Government has at any time reimbursed them?

Commodore WILDE. I could not say.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

SUPPLIES OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN. Supplies of light-houses. You got \$385,000 last year?

Commodore WILDE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you expended of that?

Commodore WILDE. Every dollar of it will go.

The CHAIRMAN. I am asking you how much you have expended, not how much will go?

Commodore WILDE. I could not say exactly off-hand, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you let us know?

Commodore WILDE. Yes, sir, I can; but I would like to say here, Mr. Chairman in these estimates, now for instance for the supplies of light-houses, there are 24 new light-houses complete, 38 in process of completion, making 62, for which supplies, illuminating, cleaning, preservation, and other materials required for actual construction, etc., will be needed. Now I have asked here for absolutely the number of dollars required and not another cent. I have not asked for anything in regard to these supplies, salaries of light-house keepers, repairs of light-houses, fences, etc., not one dollar which is not absolutely necessary. I have not increased it with the idea of its being cut down. These are the absolute figures which I can demonstrate to you.

Mr. CANNON. You increase your estimates to \$410,000. This is absolutely necessary?

Commodore WILDE. Every dollar of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Will \$385,000 carry you through this year?

Commodore WILDE. By the strictest economy we can get through, but we have got 68 more lights.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me know the amount of money you have expended up to the 1st day of December of that \$385,000?

Commodore WILDE. Yes, sir. I know they are begging me all the time for more money in the various districts.

REPAIRS TO LIGHT-HOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is repairs to light-houses, and you ask \$750,000 this year?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Please give us some information about that.

Captain MILLIS. With regard to the repairs, I was apprehensive you might ask the same question about that as you did about the supplies. I want to explain that the amount that has been expended will not at all indicate how much will be required for the fiscal year, because the necessity for it and the rate at which it can be expended are extremely variable, as very little work can be done during the winter in the North. These are based upon the estimates of the district engineers, each an engineer officer of the Army, and in their estimates they specify the different items for which they are required, and upon their estimates that is based.

The CHAIRMAN. You say the expenditure of the first six months is no criterion?

Captain MILLIS. It is no criterion; but of course that information can be given exactly.

The CHAIRMAN. If we gave you a million dollars you could expend it, and you would expend it?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

Commodore WILDE. And expend it available. There is over one hundred million invested in this property.

The CHAIRMAN. I call your attention to a fact here. You had, in 1894, \$525,000 for repairs of light-houses and you expended only \$502,381.81, and then you had an emergency on account of the cyclone which happened, and notwithstanding that emergency you only expended \$502,381.81?

Commodore WILDE. Well, I can not account for that, as I was not here to spend the money or direct its expenditure.

Mr. CANNON. Are there any contracts outstanding on this for 1894?

The CHAIRMAN. No; I believe not. Are there any contracts for 1894 out?

Commodore WILDE. No, sir.

Mr. CANNON. Before you leave that point I would like to ask one question. How much of that \$750,000 is absolutely necessary for the purpose of repairs to light-houses?

Captain MILLIS. Well, now, that is a question which does not admit of a definite answer. I will explain. There are all the time things occurring which are in the nature of an emergency, and we have to anticipate that as nearly as possible, like the wreck of the Tillamook light-house on the coast of Oregon. These things are liable to occur at any time. One of our light-houses took fire and burned inside out, and down here at Cedar Point the whole light-house burned up, and we were obliged to establish a temporary light.

The CHAIRMAN. Taking into consideration the chances of destruction, judging from the past, and the actual repairs that are absolutely necessary, how much can you cut that estimate, if any?

Captain MILLIS. Well, sir, as I have just informed the chairman, we could expend the entire amount, and could do it profitably. As to the amount that could be cut, I should have to qualify my answer to that, because it depends upon the matter of the depreciation of this property. That is three-fourths of 1 per cent on the estimated valuation of the property which it is intended to keep in repair, and the estimated valuation, and we have gone over that very carefully, is very close to \$100,000,000. If the full amount is not appropriated, and the property is not kept in repair, why, it will deteriorate. Now, it is a question of figures as to how much deterioration it is advisable to allow.

The CHAIRMAN. We have gone from \$340,000 in 1891 up to \$490,000 in 1895?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you propose to increase it from \$490,000 up to \$750,000?

Captain MILLIS. Yes, sir. That is the proposition, but during that period which you mention, the number of lights have been so materially increased, and the power of others have been increased, requiring an extension of the plant and increasing the power of illuminating apparatus—in other words, it is the general expansion of the entire service which necessitates such an increase in the general appropriation for maintaining it.

SALARIES OF KEEPERS OF LIGHT-HOUSES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for salaries of keepers of light-houses?

Commodore WILDE. Yes, sir; that is an absolute matter of dollars and cents. I can read you a little estimate for salaries of light-house keepers.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to know, in the first place, before you begin to read it, how much of this appropriation for this year have you on hand to-day?

Commodore WILDE. Just enough to pay the light-house keepers.

The CHAIRMAN. Just a moment. This item contains an appropriation for salaries, fuel, rations, rent of quarters where necessary?

Commodore WILDE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you pay by way of rent?

Commodore WILDE. A very small amount.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

Commodore WILDE. Not over \$1,000, I fancy; a very small amount—so small as scarcely to be considered. Now in regard to the appropriation, Mr. Chairman, of the salaries. At present they are exactly \$679,807.96. Now, for the new lights to which I have alluded in the coming year \$19,000 will be required. That brings it up to within \$1,193 of \$700,000, and that is estimated to supply the fuel and rations for these new lights. Absolutely that \$700,000 is in dollars and cents just what we will have to pay the light-keepers. Now, Commander Coghlan wrote me a letter, and he wants four assistants, and I said I could not give him the assistants from lack of money, and those keepers are actually hiring men out of their own salaries to assist them in keeping the lights. People will not go there because the location is so isolated, and after this late cyclone down there they can scarcely get anybody. He has asked for assistants, and I could not give them, as I have not the money. I simply want to explain that this increase in the appropriation is absolutely necessary and essential, and there is not a dollar put there which, if I were in a private business, I would not put in myself.

EXPENSES OF LIGHT-VESSELS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Expenses of light-vessels." You have been having \$250,000 a year since 1892, and now you ask for \$350,000, the largest estimate that has ever been sent to Congress.

Commodore WILDE. There are eight new light-ships established, and the \$250,000 was appropriated for 33 light-ships, and now there are 41 light-ships; and, taking the proportionate share of maintaining those ships, that would bring the increase up to 30 per cent. I had the figures a moment ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Right here, every time we have been asked to make an appropriation for a light-ship, we have been told that it is intended to take the place of an old worthless light-ship, and now you not only take these new light-ships which you have in place of these old, and worthless light-ships, but you keep these old and worthless light-ships repaired and in service!

Commodore WILDE. As relief light-ships; yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. And light-ships frequently dispense with the light-houses?

The CHAIRMAN. And then there is a point I wish to make, Mr. Cannon, that every time they desire an appropriation for a new light-ship they say that this light-ship which the new one is to take the place of is old, worthless, and dangerous, and they want to get rid of it, and yet still they repair and keep it in the service after they get the new light-ships.

Commodore WILDE. They are relief light-ships, and we keep those. They are very useful for less exposed stations.

The CHAIRMAN. That is not the statement made to us—that you want to use them when you get a new light-ship. You do not say you want to use that old light-ship for other purposes, but the statement is made that the light-ship which you wish to replace with a new light-ship is old, worthless, and dangerous.

Mr. CANNON. I want to know whether this \$350,000 is indispensable or not.

Commodore WILDE. In regard to these eight light-ships, the proportionate amount for that brings it up to \$315,000. Now, on account of the insufficiency of this appropriation the Winter Quarter Shoal Light-ship has been without a fog signal for eight months because we could not put boilers in it and the light-ship at Trinity Shoals has got a boiler which is liable to blow up at any minute, and the inspectors of New Orleans have declared it to be unsafe and I have taken the responsibility of repairing that at a slight expense and telling them to carry 30 pounds of steam. The light-ship at Great Round Shoal is in a similar condition, because there is not money to give it for new boilers. Now, the difference between \$315,000 to bring it up to \$350,000 would give those three vessels new boilers and repair the vessels where needed. As I told you before, there is not a dollar in this list that is not absolutely necessary.

Mr. O'NEIL. When a new light-ship is authorized in place of an old one, and you hold the old one as a relief ship, do I understand that it is on a relief station, and you keep officers and a crew on it?

Commodore WILDE. No, sir; simply a laborer as keeper; so that the expense is very slight. Now, for instance, there is one just taken off which is so worthless that it would not bring anything, and the inspector wants to give it to the navy to use as a target, as it was so utterly worthless.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you spend on her last year?

Commodore WILDE. I have not had money to spend on it.

EXPENSES OF BUOYAGE.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is the expenses of buoyage, and there is a heavier estimate than has ever before been asked.

Commodore WILDE. Yes, sir; and there are reasons for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year you asked for \$370,000, and now you ask for \$450,000?
 Commodore WILDE. Yes, sir. And the reason for that is this: We have now 4,600 buoys of all kinds. That is an increase of 130 buoys over last year. We are getting requests all the time for more buoys, more buoys, more buoys, and we can not get them unless we have the money. We have lost a great many buoys.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money have you expended of this sum up to date?
 Commodore WILDE. I could not say just off-hand.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would let us know.

Commodore WILDE. I will find that. This is constantly increasing on account of the great loss of buoys in South Carolina and North Carolina by that cyclone, and in the Gulf of Mexico during the last gale. A great many have been set adrift, and we have got to replace them, and we have not got them on hand. We have no duplicate buoys to-day in the service, and this extra amount is necessary to get some surplus buoys. We have not a surplus at present, because we have had to send them to replace those lost, and that increase is really necessary. I haven't put a dollar there, knowing the condition of the Treasury, Mr. Chairman, that is not absolutely needed—not one dollar—in those estimates.

EXPENSES OF FOG SIGNALS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is expenses of fog signals. Now you are asking \$55,000 more than you asked for this year.

Captain MILLIS. This is also due to the general increase of the service. There are a great many places where there is an increase in fog signals, greater power having been applied. This, as you understand, does not apply to establishing new fog signals. There are a great many places where we have bells where they ought to have trumpets, and a great many places where we have trumpets where they ought to have steam signals, and there are such great improvements in the apparatus, we are desirous of replacing many of the apparatuses we have in use with improved kinds.

INSPECTING LIGHTS.

The CHAIRMAN. For inspecting lights you asked \$2,500 this year, and now you ask for \$5,000?

Commander WILDE. We asked for \$5,000 last year, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. No; \$2,500.

LIGHTING OF RIVERS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Lighting of rivers."

Commander WILDE. There is an increase of \$50,000, because the lights are constantly being increased in number, and unless we have the money we can not increase them.

SURVEY OF LIGHT-HOUSE SITES.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is "Survey of light-house sites." How much of that \$1,000 did you expend, and how much have you on hand?

Captain MILLIS. I think a small amount of that is expended. In fact, Mr. Chairman, sometimes we do not require any at all, and it is almost impossible to say whether we need it all or not. But if it is not required it is not used. Frequently there come cases where surveys have to be made.

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF S. I. KIMBALL, SUPERINTENDENT LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 44 there is an item for salaries of 257 keepers of life-saving and lifeboat stations, \$224,100. Have you 257 keepers in the service?

Mr. KIMBALL. Those embrace 10 station keepers for 10 new stations which we hope to build during the year.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you certain you will build them?

Mr. KIMBALL. No, sir.

Mr. O'NEIL. Are they authorized to be built by law?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; they are authorized by law, but I am not certain we shall build them because there is a good deal of delay in the building of a life-saving station on account of the time which is required to get title and to make surveys, and the specifications and plans, and all that sort of thing; but my intention is if we can—

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what is your best judgment as to the number we really ought to appropriate for?

Mr. KIMBALL. They are also intended, Mr. Chairman, to cover cases of disability of keepers. You know if a keeper is disabled, under section 8 of the law of 1884, he is entitled to continue in the service and receive the same pay that he would if he was well and in the service for two years. Now, a new keeper must take his place in the station, so in order to cover both positions we have to have an increased number, and my idea was that ten would cover both. There are three or four such keepers now on the roll, and at the end of two years they are out of the service entirely. You remember there is a provision somewhat in the nature of a pension in section 8 of the law of 1884.

Mr. CANNON. You only submit an increase of four?

Mr. KIMBALL. An increase of ten.

Mr. CANNON. We appropriated for the current year for 253, and now you only ask for 257?

Mr. KIMBALL. \$900 a year is the salary of a keeper, and you will find the amount appropriated does not correspond with the number named, does not correspond with the number by any means. You multiply 257 by 900 and you will find it very much more exceeds this which you have here.

The CHAIRMAN. Is \$900 the maximum paid?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEIL. Paid in every instance?

Mr. KIMBALL. Except in the houses of refuge on the Gulf coast, ten of them at \$600.

Mr. CANNON. If we appropriate money enough it does not make any difference how many keepers are mentioned, does it?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; you want to mention enough keepers to cover the disability cases, so you mention more keepers than you appropriate for.

The CHAIRMAN. For pay of crews of surfmen, you ask \$1,208,300 as against \$1,088,947.50 which you received for this year?

Mr. KIMBALL. The increase in that case, Mr. Chairman, is largely due to the fact that the service on the Atlantic coast was extended two months so as to cover in the months of May and August, if you will remember, which largely increased the appropriation. Now, I want to say here, that a good deal of difficulty has arisen from the proviso that was affixed in that bill, and I have been obliged to write a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury to get a decision from the Comptroller of the Treasury interpreting the bill and decide upon the amounts to be paid.

The CHAIRMAN. This committee has nothing to do with that at all. All we do is to make an appropriation under the law.

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes; I thought if the committee understood the difficulties in administering the law, they would change the proviso so as to fix a sum definite. You know there are two sums named—\$60 and \$65 a month. The provision is that such surfmen who serve more than eight months in a year shall receive \$60 per month, and all who serve eight months in a year, or less, shall be paid at the rate of \$65 per month. That operates in this way: If a man serves one day over eight months in a year he gets at the rate of \$60 a month, and if he serves just eight months he gets \$65, and there is a difference of \$38 for that one day.

The CHAIRMAN. This committee has no jurisdiction over that. Do you absolutely need this \$1,208,300? What do you think about that now?

Mr. KIMBALL. I will say this, that I think we might take off from \$5,000 to \$8,000 on account of the less cost—

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you say to take off, if anything?

Mr. KIMBALL. Eight thousand dollars, I will say.

The CHAIRMAN. Will \$1,200,000 be sufficient?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; call it that.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for establishing new life-saving stations, and you ask \$50,000?

Mr. KIMBALL. Put that down, Mr. Chairman, to \$35,000, if you make one amendment there, "to be available until expended."

The CHAIRMAN. All right, sir. Is that all?

Mr. KIMBALL. Yes, sir; and also that the appropriation made last year shall be available in the same way.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not want to go back too far in that business.

Mr. CANNON. I would not go back at all.

Mr. KIMBALL. I will tell you why. The Comptroller of the Treasury has been limiting many of the appropriations in the Department that have heretofore been considered unlimited appropriations; among others there, the appropriations for building life-saving stations they recommend—

The CHAIRMAN. You must be satisfied if we make this appropriation to be available until expended.

Mr. CANNON. Because, if the other is to be made available, I want to know how much there is of it. I think it is bad legislation to go back too far.

The CHAIRMAN. How has the ruling been heretofore in regard to this appropriation?

Mr. KIMBALL. It has always been unlimited. They are public buildings, there is no question about it.

MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF DR. WALTER WYMAN, SURGEON-GENERAL, MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

MARINE HOSPITAL, BOSTON, MASS.

The CHAIRMAN. "For marine hospital at Boston, Mass." Now, Doctor, will you be kind enough to name these items in the order of their necessity?

Dr. WYMAN. Invalid elevator, isolation ward, fence, roadway.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, as to their necessity?

Dr. WYMAN. The invalid elevator is necessary by reason of the fact that there is no elevator in the building. It is a high building, and it is very awkward and trying to get a really sick man from the ground floor to the floors above.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has this building been in use?

Dr. WYMAN. I can not give you the date, but it has been in use a number of years.

The CHAIRMAN. About how many?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, it has been in use at least twenty-five years.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this the first estimate of the kind that has been presented to Congress?

Dr. WYMAN. I do not recall, but it is the first I have ever put in, I believe. But I was recently there on an inspecting tour, and the surgeon pointed out to me the difficulties of the situation in regard to the sick men. They have to be carried up on a stretcher, and every modern hospital has an elevator.

The CHAIRMAN. "Roadway to hospital, \$3,500." Then you have got no roadway now at all?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes; there is a way of getting to the hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. Has an estimate for this ever been sent by you to Congress before this?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. When?

Dr. WYMAN. Last year, I think, or the year before.

The CHAIRMAN. Isolation ward, \$2,000.

Dr. WYMAN. That is an absolute necessity.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had a ward before?

Dr. WYMAN. No proper way to isolate them.

The CHAIRMAN. And you had none up to this time?

Dr. WYMAN. No; and it has always been a fault in the sanitary arrangements of the hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you asked for this estimate before?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the board fence?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, that is to replace an old wire fence at the north end of the reservation.

MARINE HOSPITAL, CHICAGO.

The CHAIRMAN. "For marine hospital at Chicago: Extension to hospital building, \$10,000." How many wards have you in the marine hospital at Chicago?

Dr. WYMAN. I can not answer that question directly, but to the best of my recollection there are four or six wards.

The CHAIRMAN. How many patients will each ward hold?

Dr. WYMAN. To the best of my recollection, each ward will hold about fifteen or twenty patients.

The CHAIRMAN. How many patients have you on an average at the hospital?

Dr. WYMAN. To the best of my knowledge we have on the average from sixty to seventy patients—probably more than that.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you no way of giving a direct answer to this?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do not you have reports?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. I can give it to you, but I can not carry all these hospitals in my mind.

The CHAIRMAN. You have the information in your office?

Dr. WYMAN. What you want is the average number of patients in the hospital?

The CHAIRMAN. I wish to know how many wards you have in the hospital and the average number of patients for the last year that have been in the hospital.

Dr. WYMAN. It will take some figuring to give that, but I will send it over.

The CHAIRMAN. If you please.

Dr. WYMAN. Now I wish to explain, if you will allow me, that this extention of the hospital facilities is for a double object, to make more room in the hospital and giving us a proper operating room.

The CHAIRMAN. "Residence for officer in command, \$10,000." Where does he live now?

Dr. WYMAN. His residence is now in the hospital building and it should be separate.

The CHAIRMAN. You want \$10,000 for this purpose?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "Brick wall around grounds, \$4,000."

Dr. WYMAN. When the hospital was first built it was located in a very out of the way suburb, and since that time the neighborhood has been built up and become a very desirable and attractive suburb. The brick walls on two sides of the reservation are all broken down, being unsightly and not properly protecting the grounds of the hospital. That item is for the construction of a new brick wall.

The CHAIRMAN. How do these estimates rank in importance?

Dr. WYMAN. Extension of hospital building, brick wall around grounds, and residence.

MARINE HOSPITAL, CINCINNATI.

The CHAIRMAN. "For marine hospital at Cincinnati, Ohio: Steam laundry plant, \$2,700." Have you a laundry plant there now?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; the lanndry for that hospital is done by the old-fashioned method of hand power.

The CHAIRMAN. How many patients have you in that hospital on an average?

Dr. WYMAN. We have about 1,000 patients there a year.

The CHAIRMAN. But about how many on an average?

Dr. WYMAN. Thirty or forty patients on an average in that hospital.

The CHAIRMAN. How many wards have you?

Dr. WYMAN. We have two wards there.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you find the two wards sufficient to accommodate them?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How do these two items rank in importance?

Dr. WYMAN. The steam laundry and addition to surgeon's cottage.

MARINE HOSPITAL, DETROIT.

The CHAIRMAN. "For marine hospital at Detroit, Mich.: Isolation ward, \$1,500." How long has that hospital been established?

Dr. WYMAN. The hospital has been established a good many years. I think it was built some time in the sixties.

The CHAIRMAN. Has there been an estimate made for this isolation ward before?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes; it has.

The CHAIRMAN. How long?

Dr. WYMAN. It was made a year or two years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. Not until then?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

MARINE HOSPITAL, KEY WEST.

The CHAIRMAN. "For marine hospital at Key West, Fla." How long has that marine hospital been established there?

Dr. WYMAN. It has been established at least twenty years.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of a fence have you around the reservation now?

Dr. WYMAN. It is a wooden fence broken down.

The CHAIRMAN. How large is that reservation?

Dr. WYMAN. It is 5 or 6 acres.

MARINE HOSPITAL, LOUISVILLE.

The CHAIRMAN. "For marine hospital at Louisville, Ky." How do these estimates rank in importance?

Dr. WYMAN. I think the first in importaace is the repairs to brick wall around the reservation.

The CHAIRMAN. How much reservation have you there at Louisville, Ky?

Dr. WYMAN. We have a whole block right in the city. I can not give the dimensions exactly, but it is 3 or 4 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you got a fence around it now?

Dr. WYMAN. It is a broken-down brick fence, which gives great annoyance to the citizens.

MARINE HOSPITAL, NEW ORLEANS.

The CHAIRMAN. "For marine hospital at New Orleans, La., new laundry and attendants' building, \$5,000."

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir. We have there only the old-fashioned method of laundering, and a new laundry is required, and we might as well have attendants' quarters with it.

The CHAIRMAN. How do they rank in importance?

Dr. WYMAN. As they are arranged there.

The CHAIRMAN. "New power house, \$5,000." Have you got a power house now?

Dr. WYMAN. We have an electric-light plant there, and the plant is in a very old, broken-down building, falling down, and we need a new house there.

The CHAIRMAN. You say the building is falling down?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, I will take that back, but it is rotting away.

MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. LOUIS.

The CHAIRMAN. "For marine hospital at St. Louis, Mo.?"

Dr. WYMAN. I wish to correct one thing there.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a stable there?

Dr. WYMAN. We have an old-fashioned barn, which has been there ever since the building was established, I think in 1849, and it is tumbling down, and this is very much needed; but I wish to be frank, and say that in stating it must be of brick to comply with the regulations of the fire limits, that in going over this with the Supervising Architect that is the impression I received from him; but, to make certain, I wrote there about it, and found that was not so—that it was not required to be of brick to comply with the regulations of the city in regard to fire; but, nevertheless, it should be brick.

The CHAIRMAN. If made of brick, at what do you estimate it?

Dr. WYMAN. \$5,000.

Mr. O'NEIL. How much if made of wood?

Dr. WYMAN. I think about \$1,500 less; but a wooden building, I would like to say, is much more expensive to take care of, and this being a permanent building, it should be of brick.

MARINE HOSPITAL, WILMINGTON.

The CHAIRMAN. "For marine hospital at Wilmington, N. C." How many patients had you, upon an average, there during last year?

Dr. WYMAN. Twelve on an average there, because that has limited hospital facilities. In regard to that station, we have a large tract of land there, and this is the only hospital we have of our own between New York and Key West, and we desire to send from the smaller places along the coast where we have contracts patients who must be detained a long while in hospital for the sake of economy to this well located and very healthful climate, which is particularly beneficial in cases of lung diseases.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of this \$12,000 do you propose to expend on the surgeon's cottage?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, I think about \$3,000 of it; but that will be determined by the architect.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, how much?

Dr. WYMAN. They are both much needed, as the surgeon is obliged to live in these cramped-up quarters, near the consumptive cases.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you propose to expend for the surgeon's cottage?

Dr. WYMAN. \$4,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Which stand first in the order of importance?

Dr. WYMAN. The ward.

QUARANTINE STATION, REEDY ISLAND.

Mr. O'NEIL. What have you to say about the quarantine station at Reedy Island, Delaware River?

Dr. WYMAN. The island is a very low island, subject to overflow. It was the only site available for a quarantine station between Philadelphia and the Delaware Break-

water. The property was turned over to the Treasury Department by the War Department, and we have erected on the island a surgeon's residence, a small hospital, and men's quarters, on piles 7 feet above the land. It is subject, nevertheless, to occasional overflow, and the improvement of grounds to protect it from overflow relates to the ditching and diking and filling in with mud taken from the bottom of the river.

The CHAIRMAN. How do they stand in the order of their importance?

Dr. WYMAN. As written.

Mr. O'NEIL. How far is Reedy Island from the city of Philadelphia?

Dr. WYMAN. Forty-five miles.

QUARANTINE STATION, DELAWARE BREAKWATER.

The CHAIRMAN. "Quarantine station, Delaware Breakwater." How do these items stand in the order of their importance?

Dr. WYMAN. As stated.

The CHAIRMAN. Did not you tell this committee some sessions ago that with the appropriations made in regard to this station, with what we gave you, you would complete it?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you say about it?

Dr. WYMAN. I did not say anything about it.

The CHAIRMAN. Not at all?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

Mr. O'NEIL. Did not you say something in regard to Reedy Island?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; that was in regard to Hog Island, in Chesapeake Bay.

The CHAIRMAN. How much has this station at Delaware Breakwater cost the Government to date?

Dr. WYMAN. At a rough guess I should say about \$60,000. It has been in existence a number of years. I mean now from the first to the last.

Mr. O'NEIL. Is not that a pretty good price for a naphtha launch. How big a one are you going to get?

Dr. WYMAN. The estimate contemplates what is known as a working launch made after the fashion of an oyster dredging boat which the naphtha launch company provides. It is an extremely exposed place down there, and therefore we have to have an unusually large and powerful boat.

The CHAIRMAN. How much would it cost a year to hire a launch?

Dr. WYMAN. It would cost about \$1,200 a year. Well, more than that, I was figuring on another kind of a launch; it would cost at least from \$1,500 to \$1,800 a year to get the kind of a launch we want.

Mr. CANNON. Would the men from whom you lease furnish coal and crew?

Dr. WYMAN. Exclusive of coal and crew.

Mr. CANNON. That is just the rent of it?

Dr. WYMAN. No; I do not know about that. I wish to add to my statement that this naphtha launch is recommended to obviate the necessity of maintaining a steamer at that station.

Mr. O'NEIL. Let me put one thing in there, too. According to the laws of the country you do not require a pilot or an engineer on a naphtha launch. It is the cheapest running boat that can be possibly had.

QUARANTINE STATION, BRUNSWICK, GA.

The CHAIRMAN. "Quarantine station, Brunswick, Ga." How do these items stand in the order of their importance?

Dr. WYMAN. As stated.

QUARANTINE STATION, SOUTH ATLANTIC.

The CHAIRMAN. "For quarantine station, South Atlantic." How do they rank in importance?

Dr. WYMAN. The wharf first. It is pretty hard to make a decision, but the wharf is of the first importance.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the second?

Dr. WYMAN. The second is the hospital barge.

Mr. O'NEIL. Where is this station?

Dr. WYMAN. At Blackbird Island, Sapelo Sound, off the coast of Georgia, and it is perhaps one of the most important stations in the service.

QUARANTINE STATION, SAN FRANCISCO.

The CHAIRMAN. "Quarantine station, San Francisco, Cal.; naphtha or steam launch, \$3,000." How is it that you ask for \$3,000 for that launch out there and \$4,000 for the one at Delaware Breakwater?

Dr. WYMAN. Because it does not require the same character of launch at San Francisco as we do at the Delaware Breakwater.

The CHAIRMAN. How do these items rank in importance?

Dr. WYMAN. They rank equally in importance. They are both absolutely necessary, and we can not draw the line.

Mr. O'NEIL. And, as I understand, you can get a steam launch cheaper than a naphtha launch?

Dr. WYMAN. I do not know about that.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you a vessel of any kind there now at San Francisco?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; we have a vessel, but I must add that vessel would be expensive to keep in commission, and we do not keep her in commission.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you do with her?

Dr. WYMAN. It is a fumigating steamer with a fumigating furnace upon her, and when necessary we get up steam and go out to a vessel and fumigate the vessel, but this naphtha vessel is for communication between Angel Island and San Francisco, and there is no other means of communication. We are now renting a small steam launch, at \$100 a month, to carry supplies.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the distance between the quarantine station and San Francisco?

Dr. WYMAN. Four or five miles.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need a vessel the entire year to be carrying supplies you need out to the quarantine station?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you go in every day?

Dr. WYMAN. I do not know whether they go in every day or three or four times a week, but it is absolutely necessary there should be communication.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people do you have at that quarantine station on an average during the year?

Dr. WYMAN. We have on an average a dozen people, but we may have at any moment a thousand.

Mr. O'NEIL. This is a preventative?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; it is a refuge station. Sometimes we have had as many as 1,500 people there at one time, and it is apt to arise at any moment.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a permanent appropriation for the marine hospitals?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money did you expend out of that appropriation the last fiscal year?

Dr. WYMAN. I have not the figures by me, but in the neighborhood of \$600,000, and we treated in the neighborhood of 53,000 patients.

The CHAIRMAN. Out of this permanent hospital fund have you expended anything for repairs?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is not this permanent fund subject to be used for repairs?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For current repairs?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Has it never been held that way?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; it never has.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, you have a sum of \$30,000, which is an appropriation for the repairs and preservation of building. Do you use any portion of that for repairs?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; for repairs and preservation.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you expend all of this appropriation last year?

Dr. WYMAN. That is under the Supervising Architect, and I believe it was all expended.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not know?

Dr. WYMAN. I take it for granted it was.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Supervising Architect expend the money at your request?

Dr. WYMAN. Every request for expenditure under that fund comes to me, and I refer it to the Supervising Architect, and the funds are under his control. The recommendations are made by the custodians of the buildings.

Mr. O'NEIL. Who are now under you?

Dr. WYMAN. The custodians of marine hospitals are my officers, but their duties as custodians refer to the Supervising Architect.

The CHAIRMAN. All estimates for repairs to be made out of this fund come through you; are not they all transmitted through you?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. And they must have your approval?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir; virtually the approval. I have them come through my office in order that I may see just what is going on.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you have no idea of what amount was expended of this sum for the last fiscal year?

Dr. WYMAN. I am almost positive it was all expended.

The CHAIRMAN. Could not you repair, for instance, out of that fund—

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir; we could not do it.

The CHAIRMAN. I will call your attention to one item here: "Repairs to brick wall around reservation." Could not you repair the wall out of that fund?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir. We have never done anything of the kind.

The CHAIRMAN. Why could it not be done?

Dr. WYMAN. It would be contrary to all custom. The fund is for the maintenance and care of patients—

The CHAIRMAN. Not at all, sir. It is for repairs and preservations of public buildings?

Dr. WYMAN. Oh, out of that fund, I beg your pardon; I did not understand the question. I suppose that that could be paid out of that fund, but unusually large expenditures, being in the nature of new work, have always been provided for by special appropriations.

QUARANTINE SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. We turn now to page 98. In regard to this general fund for quarantine service I see you have got quite an amount of new language here. Where is Southport?

Dr. WYMAN. North Carolina; it is the quarantine station for the port of Wilmington, N. C.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you want all of this new language?

Dr. WYMAN. Well, what we have under this is virtually what we have under the old terms. We wish to emphasize the fact that we have a number of vessels which add materially to our quarantine expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. I see in one of these items, "Pay of officers and employees, including boats." What do you mean by that "including boats"; does it mean purchase of boats?

Dr. WYMAN. That is an error in punctuation. It should be "including boats' crews of vessels."

The CHAIRMAN. You have got here, "Including commutation of quarters, wharfage, towage, etc." What do you mean by "including commutation of quarters?"

Dr. WYMAN. When an officer of the Marine-Hospital Service is stationed where there are quarters he is entitled, of course, to his quarters, following the law. Under the regulation, when he is stationed where there are no quarters he is entitled to commutation of quarters. That is a regulation of the Service similar to all public service.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you been allowing that commutation out of this appropriation?

Dr. WYMAN. At some stations where we have had no quarters we have.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there is no necessity for this language?

Dr. WYMAN. Just as you please about that, governor.

The CHAIRMAN. Now I see you had an appropriation for 1894 of \$90,000, \$50,000 in the first instance and a \$40,000 deficiency. What new stations have been created since the 1st day of last July?

Dr. WYMAN. In addition to the \$90,000 included there, there had to be an allotment of the President out of the epidemic fund to meet the expenses for 1894.

The CHAIRMAN. Of how much?

Dr. WYMAN. I think it was \$30,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Now how many stations have been added since the 1st day of July, 1894?

Dr. WYMAN. You know we have \$125,000 for this year?

The CHAIRMAN. I know you have got \$125,000.

Dr. WYMAN. We have completed the quarantine station at Reedy Island, which is one; although it was in existence last July, it has been completed since that time. There have been no new stations established, excepting the Southport will be established.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, now, were not the expenditures that were necessarily incurred made at some other point?

Dr. WYMAN. Before this was established?

The CHAIRMAN. You say Reedy Island has been completed?

Dr. WYMAN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Since the 1st day of last July?

Dr. WYMAN. Now, what was your question?

The CHAIRMAN. My question is, were not expenditures of a like amount made before the establishment of Reedy Island was completed?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not?

Dr. WYMAN. Because the station was not run in complete order.

The CHAIRMAN. What point did you use in place of Reedy Island?

Dr. WYMAN. We used the Reedy Island pier, but it was an unfit place and an unsafe place for people to reside, and we have since put up a building on Reedy Island itself.

The CHAIRMAN. If you put up buildings there, you ought to save commutation of quarters and everything of that kind, and there ought to be a saving instead of an increase of expenditures?

Dr. WYMAN. The employees have to be increased.

The CHAIRMAN. How many employees did you have to increase there?

Dr. WYMAN. We will have to have a past assistant surgeon on duty there, a sanitary inspector, four attendants, one watchman; then we have an engineer, two firemen, a cook, and two deck hands.

The CHAIRMAN. Did not you have the most of these people employed before the 1st day of July, 1894?

Dr. WYMAN. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, how many of them did you have employed there on the 1st day of July, 1894?

Dr. WYMAN. I think we were without the two or three attendants; I will have to give off this hand.

The CHAIRMAN. I want an itemized statement of your expenditures at Reedy Island before the 1st day of July, 1894, and what they have been up to the 1st of December.

Dr. WYMAN. I wish, Mr. Chairman, to amend my statement about no other stations having been opened.

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly.

Dr. WYMAN. Port Townsend has been opened.

The CHAIRMAN. What has been the expenditure there?

Dr. WYMAN. I have a full statement here of all expenses. I will submit here estimate of expenses of quarantine stations for the year ending June 30, 1896, including pay of officers and employees, subsistence, and miscellaneous items. This is a full and complete statement. (See same on file with clerk).

PREVENTION OF EPIDEMICS.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you on hand of this general appropriation for epidemics?

Dr. WYMAN. It is estimated that at the end of this fiscal year there will be \$500,000 remaining.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that will be sufficient?

Dr. WYMAN. I am inclined to think it will, sir. I have put in no further estimates.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

STATEMENT OF MR. L. G. SHEPARD, CHIEF OF DIVISION OF REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

The CHAIRMAN. You had an appropriation for 1894 of \$925,000?

Mr. SHEPARD. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That was sufficient to carry you through, was it not?

Mr. SHEPARD. Well, we will have a small deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. How much deficiency will you have?

Mr. SHEPARD. Between \$5,000 and \$6,000.

The CHAIRMAN. It has not been certified here yet?

Mr. SHEPARD. No, sir; it has not come up yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Of your appropriation for 1895, how much have you expended up to the 1st day of December?

Mr. SHEPARD. Well, it would be impossible for us to give you that, because we have so many accounts that are very slow in settling up, and it would be impossible for us to get at that.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that \$925,000 will be sufficient to carry you through this fiscal year?

Mr. SHEPARD. No, sir; I am afraid not.

The CHAIRMAN. How much deficiency do you anticipate?

Mr. SHEPARD. To carry us through this fiscal year?

The CHAIRMAN. I mean the appropriation for 1895, when you got \$925,000.

Mr. SHEPARD. Well, sir, we shall try to get along without any deficiency this year.

Mr. O'NEIL. What are the reasons for putting in that proviso below there?

Mr. SHEPARD. That is for paying the expenses for men who die—well, that was put in at the request of the commissioner of customs. Of course his office has been abolished now, but we had a bill which came in for about \$30 for burying a seaman who fell overboard and who was drowned. He had no pay due him, and it fell upon us to pay his burial expenses. The commissioner objected because there was no law for burying men, no provision in any appropriation bill for paying his burial expenses. We could not throw him on the city because he was not a citizen of the city, and he suggested that we should have a provision put in the appropriation bill in this form that would authorize the payment of decent burial expenses of any person who dies on board a vessel, who has no friends or no other means of paying the expenses. It was only for the absolute necessary expenses for a decent burial.

Mr. O'NEIL. Do I understand when the commissioner of customs' office was in existence they had authority to do anything of this kind?

Mr. SHEPARD. They passed upon our accounts. They passed upon whether or not they were lawful expenditures.

Mr. O'NEIL. What has been the custom heretofore in cases of this kind?

Mr. SHEPARD. We usually have paid it, but it is never more than \$25 or \$30 usually. If one of our men dies, as they occasionally do, in the marine hospital, they attend to that without any charge upon us.

Mr. O'NEIL. What do you mean by "in actual service."

Mr. SHEPARD. Well, if he was attached to a vessel, for instance, and he was sent ashore in a boat, and the boat capsized in the surf, and he was drowned, he would not die on the vessel, but he would be in actual service.

Mr. O'NEIL. You would not consider him to be in actual service if you had given him a furlough, and he was at home or somewhere else?

Mr. SHEPARD. Well, if he was an enlisted man and met with any accident on shore, or anything of the kind, it seems to me it would be incumbent upon us, rather than to throw him upon the city where he happened to be or town, to pay for burying him. It is a very small matter anyway.

Mr. O'NEIL. That is what I wanted to get at. How much do you think it will amount to?

Mr. SHEPARD. During the five years I have had charge of the Service we have had only two cases. One case was \$33 and the other about \$26. It was a very small matter and not likely to be very much, but it would give us the necessary authority to pay these small amounts.

Mr. O'NEIL. The clothing for enlisted men is the same thing they have in the Navy, and you want it for your Service?

Mr. SHEPARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEIL. Will you explain, now, the language you have got in the bill at the bottom of page 47, relating to the port of Chicago?

Mr. SHEPARD. I have forgotten just the session of Congress which passed an act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to regulate the anchorage of vessels in the port of Chicago, and this is the first year we have had a vessel which was available to do that. Now we have a vessel there, and it is similar to the work that is done by the vessel in New York, for the purpose of keeping the channels clear and preventing vessels from anchoring in the channel ways. I guess the act is cited here, is it not?

Mr. O'NEIL. It is. Now, on page 48, that is merely to complete the provision of the act of Congress, as half of the appropriation was carried in the bill last year?

Mr. SHEPARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEIL. And the same is true of the second item on the same page?

Mr. SHEPARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEIL. Now tell us what progress you have made with the plans and specifications for both of those revenue cutters.

Mr. SHEPARD. The plans and specifications are nearly finished, but we have not made any contracts yet.

Mr. O'NEIL. When will you?

Mr. SHEPARD. We were not authorized to commence even with that until the passage of the last sundy civil bill, which was in August, I think, but we commenced very soon after that to prepare the plans, and they are nearly ready.

Mr. O'NEIL. When will you be ready for proposals?

Mr. SHEPARD. As soon as the plans are ready.

The CHAIRMAN. When will that be, about?

Mr. SHEPARD. I should say about the latter part of January.

Mr. O'NEIL. Then how long will it take you to complete the vessels?

Mr. SHEPARD. One year. A vessel ought to be ready one year after the contract is let.

Mr. O'NEIL. Then you would need all of this money?

Mr. SHEPARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEIL. You have got in here a new item, "For constructing a revenue cutter for service in the harbor of San Francisco, Cal., \$50,000." Has that been authorized by law?

Mr. SHEPARD. Yes, sir; the bill was passed. I can not give the exact date of the passage of the act, but it was passed during the second session of this Congress.

The CLERK. It was passed August 15, 1894.

Mr. O'NEIL. And if this money was given, you could have that boat completed, too, by the 30th of June, 1896?

Mr. SHEPARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEIL. Then you will need all of this money?

Mr. SHEPARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEIL. There is an item below that, "For maintenance of a refuge station at or near Point Barrow, Alaska," for which you want \$4,000.

Mr. SHEPARD. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEIL. How much of the appropriation you received did you expend?

Mr. SHEPARD. It comes very nearly to that. I can give you the exact figures. For the fiscal year 1894 there were \$3,140.06, and for 1893, \$3,637.61.

Statement of necessity for additional appropriation for the Revenue-Cutter Service for year ending June 30, 1896, over previous years.

For payment of crews of four steam launches used for boarding purposes at Baltimore, Savannah, Pensacola, and San Francisco, now paid from customs appropriation.....	\$9,000
Expense of running steamer <i>Calumet</i> at Chicago, Ill.; a new vessel for the enforcement of the anchorage and customs laws at Chicago.....	12,000
Extra coal required for vessels cruising in Alaska.....	11,000
Expense of two steam launches on Puget Sound.....	3,000
Revenue steamer <i>Windom</i> , to be completed and commissioned during the year.....	25,000
Total.....	60,000

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

STATEMENT OF MR. CLAUDE M. JOHNSON, CHIEF OF BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. SULLIVAN, ASSISTANT CHIEF.

The CHAIRMAN. For labor and expenses you had an appropriation of \$378,000 for this year?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What will be the deficiency, if any?

Mr. JOHNSON. We will need the full amount of the estimate submitted.

The CHAIRMAN. You will need \$419,800 in all?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. If \$419,800 will suffice for this fiscal year, how does the necessity arise of increasing it to \$431,600 for the next fiscal year?

Mr. JOHNSON. Because we will have to engrave and finish nearly 4,000,000 sheets more for 1896 than for 1895.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose?

Mr. JOHNSON. The estimates for the various departments have increased for notes and securities of the Government to that extent.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this appropriation include the postage stamps?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir; it has no bearing whatever on postage stamps.

The CHAIRMAN. The estimates before you will require the expenditure of \$431,600?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; they will.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you explain why it is that the appropriations for your office being \$367,000 in 1892, with no deficiencies, have now increased to \$431,600?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; in 1892 we printed over there 52,000,000 sheets—produced that many sheets. In 1896 we will produce over 57,000,000 sheets.

Mr. O'NEIL. Mr. Johnson, as I recollect, two or three years ago some expenses of some sheets came out of a fund which was controlled directly by the Secretary of the Treasury?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is true. The gross amount for all printing, including postage stamps, in the Bureau for 1896, estimated, will amount to \$1,557,817, but we will have repayments on account of Treasury notes and postage stamps out of funds appropriated in other ways of \$378,517, leaving a net balance to be appropriated of \$1,179,300.

Mr. O'NEIL. Can not you just follow up my question and explain what that was I am trying to get at?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, you know for the Treasury notes there is a continuous appropriation made by the Sherman act, and the Treasury estimates that so many will be necessary and issues so many, and we get repaid direct from the Treasury from this appropriation. There is no appropriation made to the Bureau directly for the printing of those Treasury notes.

Mr. CANNON. Right at that point. How much is your estimate for postage stamps?

Mr. JOHNSON. The Post-Office Department has estimated they will require 8,088,575 sheets, which, according to our estimates, will cost \$159,798.50. That, of course, comes in the post-office appropriation. It is repaid to the Bureau by them on bills rendered for a certain number of postage stamps which are delivered.

Mr. CANNON. Have you a deficiency in that matter this year?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir.

Mr. CANNON. Then, if any inquiries are to be made about that expenditure they would have to be made upon this bill; that is, the post-office bill carries the item for printing for the postage stamps and you are reimbursed from that appropriation, but as to the Treasury notes that is a permanent appropriation by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Your next item is, "For wages of plate printers." You ask for \$547,700 for this item. How is it that the estimate is so large this year as compared with previous years? Now, for 1895 you had an estimate for \$495,400. It is \$52,000 more this year than last year.

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, the same answer applies to that, that nearly 5,000,000 more sheets are to be printed. The same answer applies to each one of these items of appropriations. It is the increase of the number of sheets to be produced by the Bureau; each department of the service every year increases estimates and uses more. The Government is growing.

Mr. CANNON. What is this I notice in the public prints about reduction of the wages of plate printers?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, sir, it is a fact that the rates have been reduced 10 per cent on the internal-revenue work only; not on bank-note or faces or miscellaneous work, but internal-revenue work only.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is this?

Mr. JOHNSON. Because it is a cheaper grade of work. The internal-revenue stamp is made up principally of lathe work and lettering and printed on green paper and it does not require the same care which it does to print the bank notes, which are pictures and portraits and printed on white paper, and they have to be printed very carefully, and the men who were printing internal-revenue work were making more money than the men who were printing the faces on the bank notes, under the rates which prevailed in the Bureau, and it looked to me like it was a gratuity of twenty odd thousand dollars a year for the men doing the cheapest work, and I explained that to the Secretary and it was reduced 10 per cent.

Mr. O'NEIL. What pay do they make at the reduced rates?

Mr. JOHNSON. They make on an average of from \$4 to \$5 a day under the new arrangement.

The CHAIRMAN. Your object then was simply to equalize the wages in your office?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. As far as it could be done?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEIL. Does this reduction give them less pay than the others?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; it brings them down a little lower than the men who do faces on bank notes, but still I think they will make more than the men who print the backs of bank notes.

Mr. CANNON. They are not so highly skilled as the men who make the faces?

Mr. JOHNSON. They are not as highly skilled, and they can print a greater number in a day than the men who are at work on the bank notes.

Mr. CANNON. This is in fact an equalization of pay?

Mr. JOHNSON. This makes very fair, equitable rates.

Mr. CANNON. I want to ask a question right there. You say between \$4 and \$5 would be their average wages. What is that for, a day of eight hours?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. How does that pay compare with wages for similar employees in private establishments?

Mr. O'NEIL. Say the American Bank-Note Company?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, the rates of the American Bank-Note Company in some instances, possibly, are a little higher than in the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, but what they call jobs are small. For instance, they will have two or three kinds of securities a day to print, whereas the printers in the Bureau have continuous work on one class of work.

Mr. CANNON. Do they have thirty days' leave of absence under you?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; and in a private establishment they do not.

Mr. CANNON. Do you take that into consideration?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. You mean the wages here and the wages of a private establishment which gives thirty days' leave?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir; but I was going to say the printers of the Bureau make more money than the printers in private establishments in the country.

The CHAIRMAN. Without regard to the thirty days?

Mr. JOHNSON. That is counted in, as they get pay for the thirty days' leave of absence.

Mr. O'NEIL. Then you reckon that in making that statement?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. CANNON. How much greater is the pay, counting the thirty days in, than they receive in private establishments for similar work?

Mr. JOHNSON. I am not well enough informed, but my information is the printers of the Bureau make a little more than printers in the private establishments, considering the thirty days.

Mr. CANNON. What are the hours of work for private establishments?

Mr. JOHNSON. My impression is it is ten hours.

Mr. CANNON. Do you mean a little more pay hour for hour, or a little more pay for the printers in the Government office for eight hours than for the printer in the private office for ten hours? Do you reckon that by hours or by the year?

Mr. JOHNSON. By days. My information is that printers in the Bureau make a little more than in private establishments day by day.

Mr. CANNON. Notwithstanding they work two hours less?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And have thirty days' leave of absence?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEIL. These are highly skilled men?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; they are skilled men.

Mr. O'NEIL. You only select the best men you can get, and if they are not good you let them go?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "For engravers', printers', and other materials, etc.," you ask \$200,000. That is about as much as you asked last year.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir. Well, we have a great many more sheets to print, nearly 5,000,000, as we say; but we have not asked for much more, because we are buying material for a good deal less than we bought in the past.

The CHAIRMAN. "For rental of office for the agent of the Post-Office Department." Do you wish that?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; I would like to have that continued—not continued, but enough to pay up to the 1st of July.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that comes in a deficiency.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, I want to know what necessity is there for an agent of the Post-Office Department. I want to know the cost of it and what is the necessity.

Mr. JOHNSON. In my opinion, there is none whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. How much does this cost the Government?

Mr. JOHNSON. For the agency I believe there was about \$12,000 appropriated. That is my recollection of it.

The CHAIRMAN. What are the duties now under the law as it stands, that is, since you have begun the manufacture of postage stamps?

Mr. JOHNSON. It is a pretty hard question to answer, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, explain to the committee your method now, not of the manufacture of stamps, but of the distribution of stamps, and also your method of checking so as to avoid their being stolen or being lost?

Mr. BINGHAM. I would like to say in reference to the agent to which you refer, the agent is the representative of the Post-Office Department as between the contractor and the Department. He is a man to whom the contractor transfers all the stamps, who makes the verification and supervises the disbursements. Those are the agencies. Although the Treasury is doing this work, it is still the contractor just the same as the American Bank Note Company was the contractor.

The CHAIRMAN. I want him to explain how it is done.

Mr. JOHNSON. On that very point, General Bingham, we do not consider ourselves contractors, but we consider ourselves a part of the Government, just as the Treasury Department or any other Department is a part of the Government.

Mr. BINGHAM. Did not they take the contract?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir. We simply made an estimate and submitted that estimate to the Post-Office Department. We are just as ambitious to take care of those stamps, and manufacture them properly and deliver them promptly, as the Post-Office Department is itself.

Mr. BINGHAM. You have simply taken an exception to the fact that you are or are not the contractor; but as to this agent, his line of work is the verification of stamp delivery to the Post-Office Department, etc., and he represents the Post-Office Department.

Mr. JOHNSON. That is true.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would explain the method you have adopted in order to prevent them from being stolen or lost, and also the method which you have also adopted for distribution?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, in the first place all paper, that we receive for the purpose on which postage stamps are printed is delivered to us and we are charged with that by the Treasury. The Division of Loans and Currency receives all the paper; therefore, we have to account for every sheet. Then it goes into what is known as the "wetting division" and they are charged with this. They wet and distribute it among the printers, and it is returned at night to the examining division, and from the examining division it goes to the gumming division, and from that division to the perforating division, and finally after being completed, to the finish vault. Now each one of the various branches of the bureaus are charged with every sheet of paper, and they have to account for them or put up the money themselves for it; and even if it is a blank sheet and it is lost the money has to be put up for it.

Every impression that is made by a press is registered by automatic registering machines, and we have register clerks who watch every revolution of that press, so it is impossible for a revolution to be made and an impression to be taken from these plates without a full record of it. After being delivered to the finish vault, then they are counted out by the vault-keeper to the packing branch, and they are packed under the inspection of the man who is supposed to be the representative of the Post-Office Department, and is the representative of that Department, and delivered to the city post-office. They never go into the Post-Office Department at all, and we have the complete handling of them.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this agent there the person who has supervision of the distribution of these stamps?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir; he has a clerk who stays over there, and he comes there once in a while, but very seldom.

The CHAIRMAN. So the clerk does the work?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

POSTAGE STAMPS, MANUFACTURE OF.

The CHAIRMAN. General Bingham, you may now ask Mr. Johnson any questions you desire in regard to the manufacture of stamps.

Mr. BINGHAM. What was the price bid per 1,000 by the Bureau for those stamps?

Mr. JOHNSON. Five cents for the ordinary stamps.

Mr. BINGHAM. That is, for the great body of stamps, 5 cents per 1,000. Now, what was bid by the Bureau in 1885?

Mr. JOHNSON. Really, I can not say.

Mr. BINGHAM. Was it not 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 1,000?

Mr. JOHNSON. I can not say, as I can not recollect now.

Mr. BINGHAM. Was not that estimate made by Mr. Sullivan?

Mr. SULLIVAN. No, sir; that was not made by me; it was made by the accountants.

Mr. BINGHAM. The bid of the Bureau in 1893 was 5 cents per 1,000, and in 1885 it was 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 1,000, and I am simply asking if you made that bid, Mr. Sullivan.

Mr. SULLIVAN. No, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. My purpose in making that inquiry was to ask you why that difference between 1885 and 1893—a difference of 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents per 1,000; but that you do not know?

Mr. SULLIVAN. I did not make the estimate.

Mr. BINGHAM. What is the cost of manufacturing and issuing stamps per 1,000, as shown by your work, actually, up to date?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, sir, it is less than our estimate.

Mr. BINGHAM. Can you give a detailed statement of how you make up that cost in your estimate?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir; we could not do it now, but I could furnish it.

Mr. BINGHAM. You can furnish it. Mr. Chairman, can Mr. Johnson furnish that statement?

The CHAIRMAN. Certainly. Mr. Johnson, will you furnish that statement?

Mr. BINGHAM. Is an account kept of the cost of postage stamps in your department apart from the other work?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. Has there been a recent reduction of wages of employees in the Department with reference to that kind of work?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. What has been the general quality of the work you have done?

Mr. JOHNSON. You mean what we have done or what we are doing?

Mr. BINGHAM. I mean of what you have done since taking the contract.

Mr. JOHNSON. The first shipments of stamps were not satisfactory. The haste in making them was too great, and we went too fast at first; but the Post-Office Department insisted upon so many being produced each day, and the Bureau was not fully equipped at that time to do that many. We did not think it was necessary, but they insisted upon it, and there were a great many stamps which went out which were not properly gummed. They thinned the gum and ran them through the machines too fast, and it sunk into the paper and did not stay on the surface.

Mr. BINGHAM. In other words, there was a defect in the gumming. Was there any defect in the engraving or printing?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. Was it not criticized?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; the color was somewhat weak at first, but the stamps are now absolutely satisfactory in every respect.

Mr. BINGHAM. Well, what about the perforating? Have there been complaints heretofore?

Mr. JOHNSON. No, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. Just give us your explanation covering what is called a stamp, the engraving, printing, gumming, perforating, etc. You know better than I do what a stamp means.

Mr. JOHNSON. The stamps now being produced are absolutely satisfactory in every particular as to the printing, gumming, and perforating. The stamps previously, as I stated before, issued in the first shipments were not satisfactory.

Mr. BINGHAM. You have submitted in your statement to the committee as to the careful preservation and records kept of each sheet of paper furnished. What number of stamps have been spoiled in the course of manufacture and destroyed up to December 1, and what proportion was this of the total number originally printed? That, of course, you can not give from memory, but you can give it in the statement.

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. Because each sheet will be a sheet of record, and that will show whether the work is good or poor.

The CHAIRMAN. Right here, now, I want you to append to that statement a note of explanation, whenever it becomes necessary to explain anything, as we have no technical knowledge of this subject.

Mr. CANNON. That is, you want all the facts?

Mr. JOHNSON. I will give you all the facts.

Mr. BINGHAM. In the same connection you can give me the number of stamps manufactured by the Bureau furnished to postmasters upon requisitions of the Post-Office Department up to December last. That is matter, of course, of record?

Mr. JOHNSON. Certainly.

Mr. BINGHAM. And then in connection with that you can furnish us the number of stamps which were returned to the Post-Office Department upon complaints of postmasters as to their unfitness for use, and state in what respect they were unfit, either by printing, or gumming, or both? Right in that connection, I want to say, Mr. Chairman, perhaps in the history of the Department there never has been such public criticism of the stamps furnished to the public as there has been during the past six months. You may not know that, but in my section of the country it is known everywhere.

Mr. O'NEIL. When you give this information just asked for by General Bingham about the return of unfit stamps, I wish you would also give the dates. In other words, you admit in the beginning of the manufacture of these stamps they were faulty, but you claim that to-day they are all right; so we want the date of these returns so as to bear out that statement.

Mr. CANNON. Now, I want a little information about another matter, and when you go to answer those questions put this down. Does your estimate of the cost of stamps include the plant? I mean by plant the house, heating, lighting, presses, and everything that is necessary to make stamps.

Mr. JOHNSON. It includes presses and all machinery that has been bought. We will pay for the plant, what we call the plant, out of the appropriation for this year, which we will receive from the Post-Office Department. Of course next year we will not have any plant to buy. We do not include house and light and heat, because those expenses are permanent and on the Government before.

Mr. CANNON. And they are not increased?

Mr. JOHNSON. Well, yes; to some extent, but not to any material extent.

The CHAIRMAN. How many employees are there engaged in printing these stamps?

Mr. JOHNSON. Less than 100; possibly 90 or 95.

The CHAIRMAN. Are not they paid out of the Post-Office appropriation?

Mr. JOHNSON. They are paid out of our appropriation, of course, but we get reimbursed from the Post-Office Department.

MR. CANNON. One further question. The expense of the presses of what you spoke—is that an independent expense, I mean independent of the 5 cents a thousand?

MR. JOHNSON. No, sir; it is included in our estimate.

MR. CANNON. Your estimate was 5 cents a thousand for the production of stamps. Now, does that 5 cents a thousand include the cost of presses?

MR. JOHNSON. It does.

MR. CANNON. So that the first year you will print at 5 cents a thousand and out of that 5 cents a thousand you buy the plant?

MR. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

MR. CANNON. Without any increased cost?

MR. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to ask you another question. Will that 5 cents a thousand also compensate you for whatever losses may be incurred in the way of paper by imperfect manufacture, etc.?

MR. JOHNSON. It will. We expect to come out even on the postage stamps this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Will your expenses be reduced the next year?

MR. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; \$50,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And they will be \$50,000 under those of the present year?

MR. JOHNSON. I do not want to make too extreme a statement.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will they be under the expenses of the present year?

MR. JOHNSON. Our plant will cost nearly \$50,000, and we will pay for it this year. That will be our profit this year substantially, and next year we do not have to pay for a plant.

The CHAIRMAN. Then it will be \$50,000 under the present year?

MR. JOHNSON. Yes, sir; fully \$50,000. The printing of stamps at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing will save this Government at least \$50,000 a year. I do not hesitate to state that.

MR. BINGHAM. In one year or four years?

MR. JOHNSON. In one year.

MR. BINGHAM. Then the Post-Office Department in estimating for stamps, instead of estimating as they do this year, \$160,000 for stamps will estimate \$110,000?

MR. JOHNSON. Well, I do not want to commit myself on estimates for the Post-Office Department.

MR. BINGHAM. That will not commit you; I just want to get that information!

MR. SULLIVAN. The comparison would be between what the former appropriations were and what they are now. Our rate is 5 cents a thousand, and of course we must get that 5 cents a thousand.

MR. BINGHAM. The Post-Office Department asks \$160,000 on your estimate of 5 cents a thousand on the estimated number of million the Post-Office Department will use during the next fiscal year. They do not vary from their estimate to you; they can not. They are under agreement with you.

MR. CANNON. Your point is, however, as the Government is doing this, if they pay out 5 cents a thousand and pay \$50,000 for a plant in one year, and also have all the stamps which are printed, that the appropriation may be \$50,000 less for the coming year on account of their having their plant?

MR. BINGHAM. On his statement, yes. This was your statement, and not mine.

MR. JOHNSON. I do not want to affect the Post-Office Department appropriation at all. Any discussion of that point ought to come from them.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but we have the right, Mr. Johnson, to know what it will cost!

MR. JOHNSON. You know, gentlemen, we have only had this for six months; and the point with me is, I do not want to make an offhand statement on a question as important as this.

MR. BINGHAM. Have you any figures there which indicate the amount of stock transferred for issue of stamps from the old contractor on the 1st of July last; how many millions?

MR. JOHNSON. My impression is it was about 600,000,000.

MR. BINGHAM. That was enough to run you for two months or three months?

MR. JOHNSON. Four months; well, three at any rate.

MR. BINGHAM. Therefore you had three months after the commencement of your contract to get ready for the contract?

MR. JOHNSON. Yes.

MR. BINGHAM. I merely wish to show that they had ample time to do the work, because they had an amount of stock on hand for three months.

MR. JOHNSON. Let me say right here we did not have ample time. When we made the estimate for the printing of the postage stamps in October, the Post-Office Department did not accept it until the last of February, nearly the 1st of March, leaving us only four months to the 1st of July, when our work began, instead of seven, as we anticipated; when we had calculated, we had that seven and the three in

addition, on account of turning over this stock from the American Bank Note Company. It was quite an undertaking to prepare. We had to make new machinery. We had to make new presses, new gumming machines, and new perforators. We had to invent our gumming machine. There were none for sale in this country—no manufactory established in this country that I could find that could furnish those gumming machines.

Mr. BINGHAM. Right in that connection I want to ask, did not you make your estimates after the proposals had been duly advertised and bids opened by the Post-Office Department? Did not you submit your estimate to the Post-Office Department after all the other bidders had submitted their bids, and therefore you were at no disadvantage?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. Your estimate came in after all the bids had been opened and after all the other contractors had submitted their bids?

Mr. JOHNSON. We did not bid.

Mr. BINGHAM. Well, you, estimate, then.

Mr. JOHNSON. We made an estimate and submitted it to the Department for their consideration, that we could do this work at a certain figure, and that we have done.

Mr. BINGHAM. What number of stamps were there in the stock of Bureau manufacture on the 1st of December fit for issue, and what were the number of finished stamps in the vaults or in stock on the 1st of December which were regarded as unfit for issue? I wish to ascertain your failures in connection with your work. State also what safeguards are used to prevent thefts by employees while the stamps are in course of manufacture or in stock. Also give the system of checks and balances in detail, and that is for the reason there has been a defalcation in the Bureau. There are a great many other questions I will submit to you without bringing them in to consume time. What is your daily supply to the Post-Office Department?

Mr. JOHNSON. The daily consumption is about 8,000,000.

Mr. BINGHAM. Does that run the Department?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. How do you employ your subordinate force in connection with this Post-Office work?

Mr. JOHNSON. They are employed as all the other employees.

Mr. BINGHAM. How are they paid?

Mr. JOHNSON. As all the other employees.

Mr. BINGHAM. On the same roll; in the same way?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. Do you keep a distinct roll for this work?

Mr. JOHNSON. No; not a distinct roll.

Mr. BINGHAM. How do you make up the estimate of cost then?

Mr. JOHNSON. We know exactly the employees who are engaged on this particular work.

The CHAIRMAN. Let me ask a question right there. Do we make an appropriation upon this bill for these employees who manufacture postage stamps?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes; but the reimbursement comes from the Post-Office Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Then why is it necessary to make an appropriation upon this bill if you get it from the Post-Office Department.

Mr. JOHNSON. Oh, no; you misunderstand me. You do not appropriate for that at all except we pay, you understand, right along, and we get reimbursed from the Post-Office Department from time to time as we render bills for so many stamps.

The CHAIRMAN. Then I understand you to say in these estimates, while they have been increased over those for the present fiscal year, they do not result from the fact that you are engaged in the manufacture of postage stamps?

Mr. JOHNSON. None in the least. They have no bearing whatever on the manufacture of postage stamps.

Mr. BINGHAM. Right in that connection, Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask what disposition is made of the money appropriated for the Post-Office Department for procuring the stamps?

Mr. JOHNSON. It is paid the Bureau of Printing and Engraving just as it was paid to the American Bank-Note Company on its bills.

Mr. BINGHAM. The \$160,000 that will be appropriated in the bill for the next fiscal year for the Post-Office Department for the manufacture of adhesive postage stamps is paid to your Bureau?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. To whom in your Bureau?

Mr. JOHNSON. It is deposited to the credit of the appropriations for the Bureau.

Mr. BINGHAM. To whom is it paid?

Mr. SULLIVAN. It is paid into the Treasury and carried—

Mr. BINGHAM. Then it is not paid to your Bureau?

Mr. SULLIVAN. In a general sense it is. When Mr. Johnson speaks of the Bureau he speaks generally of the appropriations of the Bureau. It is paid to the appropriations for the Bureau.

Mr. BINGHAM. I want to get at the history of this money when appropriated by Congress for the Post-Office Department in detail in its transmission around.

The CHAIRMAN. You put your question down and then Mr. Johnson can answer that in detail.

Mr. BINGHAM. What disposition is made of the money appropriated to the Post-Office Department for procuring stamps?

Mr. JOHNSON. This money goes to the appropriations of the Post-Office Department, and the Post-Office Department transfers the appropriation to the appropriations of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and it is paid out by the disbursing agent of the Bureau.

Mr. BINGHAM. I will follow it up with this question: Is it paid into the Treasury by the Bureau as required by law for miscellaneous receipts, or is it used by the Bureau to pay expenses of manufacturing and furnishing the stamps, and, if the latter, under the authority of what law or construction of law is such money used? That you can answer in writing?

Mr. JOHNSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. BINGHAM. Now, what is the total number of square feet of floor space in use in the building of the Bureau for the manufacture, storage, and use of stamps, and all the work pertaining thereto? I will state that is a part of the contract form which is a part of the advertised proposals, that so many square feet must be used for this purpose, etc. That you can give me later.

Now, I wish to know if this work is all done in one room, and if not, how many different rooms are used?

The CHAIRMAN. Just submit your question and he can answer it in writing.

Mr. BINGHAM. There are several other questions of detail which I will ask and submit to you, which he can answer in writing. I want to get a complete understanding of the history of this work, as it is new work.

The CHAIRMAN. What I wish you to do for the information of the committee is, in answering these questions, whenever it becomes necessary for our complete understanding that you submit explanatory notes.

Mr. JOHNSON. I will do that.

DECEMBER 21, 1894.

UNDER SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

STATEMENT OF PROF. S. P. LANGLEY, SECRETARY OF THE INSTITUTION, ACCOMPANIED BY G. BROWN GOODE, ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

NATIONAL MUSEUM.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the appropriation of \$143,000 for preservation of collections, etc., have you on hand?

Professor LANGLEY. We have a net balance on the 1st of December of 71,900 and odd dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$180,000 this year. Does this note, Mr. Secretary, contain all the information you are able to get?

Professor LANGLEY. That contains the general statement, but I have brought Mr. Goode, who has immediate charge and knows more about the details than I do, and he may be able to give you more information.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well; we will hear Mr. Goode.

Mr. GOODE. I do not know that there is any special appeal to be made in addition to the facts stated in that note. The Museum is not wholly provided with the means necessary for carrying it on, but I would not wish to occupy your time with a special appeal otherwise than that stated in type.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item, "For cases, furniture, fixtures, and appliances required for the exhibition and safe-keeping of the collections of the National Museum." You ask \$30,000 this year. How much of the present year's appropriation have you on hand?

Professor LANGLEY. We have a net balance of two thousand nine hundred and odd dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you advise us as to what benefit, in the way of cases, fur-

niture, and fixtures you derived from those which were manufactured and used at Chicago?

Professor LANGLEY. Mr. Goode can tell you that more particularly.

Mr. GOODE. Most of the cases suitable for museum use were loaned by the Museum and sent out and came back, and the cases sent to Chicago and returned we use. Cases suitable for exhibition purposes are not of the same pattern as those for museum use. They are larger and not so well made as those used in the Museum, but all the cases which were sent to Chicago came back, and some have been used, but the glass in all of them has been all used, and it has been a great advantage to the Museum. A great many of the cases have been reconstructed.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you do with the cases that are not in use?

Mr. GOODE. We have them stored and expect to use them to a very large extent in this Atlanta Exposition, which we are now getting ready for, and a good many will be used in the Museum. They are a very great advantage, indeed.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you inform the Committee about how much was expended for cases, furniture, and fixtures for Chicago?

Mr. GOODE. I should say, roughly, \$40,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, of that number in value, how much do you think can be available for use in the Museum?

Mr. GOODE. I should say \$30,000 at the least; that is, they mostly can be of advantage to the Museum.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the \$40,000 you think \$30,000 can be made available?

Mr. GOODE. Undoubtedly. I think more than that can be made available if we consider the necessities of the coming exposition.

The CHAIRMAN. But I am speaking of the Museum without reference to the Atlanta Exposition.

Mr. GOODE. I say \$30,000, and possibly more. If we had the money to expend outright we could have expended it more satisfactorily, as some of these cases have to be reconstructed in order to suit our museum purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. What I meant to say is this: That of that \$40,000 expended for the Chicago Exposition \$30,000 of it can be used by the Museum directly?

Mr. GOODE. Precisely so; and the plan from the start was that every cent expended for cases for that exposition should be made available if possible.

The CHAIRMAN. "For expense of heating, lighting, electric telegraphic, and telephonic service for the National Museum," you ask \$15,000. How much of the appropriation for 1895 have you on hand?

Professor LANGLEY. Almost exactly \$5,000 in a round sum.

The CHAIRMAN. Up to the 1st of December?

Professor LANGLEY. Up to the 1st of December.

The CHAIRMAN. You had in 1894 \$11,000; how much deficiency did you ask for?

Mr. GOODE. I do not think there was any deficiency. We ask for no deficiency this year.

The CHAIRMAN. I meant for last year. I understood you to say, Mr. Secretary, you expended \$8,000 of this \$13,000?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir; \$5,046 is the net balance.

The CHAIRMAN. We gave you \$13,000 this year as against \$11,000 for 1894, and I can not understand why you should have spent so much money up to the 1st of December?

Mr. GOODE. That is for the purchase of coal; we got in a large stock of coal.

The CHAIRMAN. Oh, you bought your coal for the winter?

Mr. GOODE. We have not bought all because the vaults are not large enough, and we have filled our vaults twice.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the expenditure of \$8,000 out of the \$13,000 at this time does not indicate that you will have to expend as much more for the remainder of the fiscal year?

Mr. GOODE. No, sir; I do not so understand it.

The CHAIRMAN. We gave you for 1895 as much as you expended for the fiscal year 1893. You expended \$13,000 for 1893 and we gave you this year the same amount?

Mr. GOODE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. "For postage stamps and foreign postal cards for the National Museum" you ask for \$500. Do you expend all of this, Mr. Secretary, every year?

Professor GOODE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The next is a new item, "For the erection of galleries in two or more halls of the National Museum building," etc., for which you ask \$8,000.

Professor LANGLEY. That means—Mr. Goode will explain about it more in detail if you want—that we are very crowded in the Museum and it has almost ceased to be a place of exhibition and tends to become in part rather a storehouse, and I do not know anything more necessary than that item.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you, Mr. Secretary, inform the committee which of these two new items you consider as the more important?

Professor Langley. To which do you refer?

The CHAIRMAN. The one for the erection of the galleries and the other for repairs to buildings, shops, and sheds.

Professor Langley. I should like to ask Mr. Goode to answer that question.

Mr. Goode. If I should give a personal opinion I should say it is more important to keep in order the buildings than to add to them, and, as a matter of fact, the building, which is not a very substantial building, is beginning to cost more and more each year for repairs, and this has been taken out of the appropriation for furniture and fixtures, so the furniture and fixture appropriation, which is considerably reduced, is still more reduced—almost entirely used for repair of building. It is necessary the building should be painted oftener, and—

The CHAIRMAN. You say the building is not a substantial building?

Mr. Goode. The building was the cheapest building that was ever put up by the Government, and it was scarcely more than a shed, and the roof and the windows and woodwork require each year more repairing, painting, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you get any of the general fund appropriated for repairs to public buildings?

Mr. Goode. Not a cent.

The CHAIRMAN. The only fund that you use for repairs is this which is appropriated especially for you?

Professor Langley. Yes, sir; so I understand.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want any appropriation for rent of workshop?

Professor Langley. Yes; that is really a matter which you ought to understand.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought that was only temporary last year?

Professor Langley. We shall probably ask for more every year, sir. The condition of things I do not think is understood, and it is this: There are workshops in wooden sheds under the windows of your collection in the Museum; so it is extremely risky, and no insurance company would take the risk for them in the city. I recently asked an insurance company, for your information, what they would charge for insuring that property—

The CHAIRMAN. How much are you asking this year?

Professor Langley. \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. \$600 you asked for?

Professor Langley. There was a balance of \$300.

Mr. Goode. There was an unlimited appropriation made when we were turned out of the Fish Commission building, and \$300 was left over from that last year, so only \$600 was asked.

The CHAIRMAN. And you want \$2,000 for rent?

Mr. Goode. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much building do you propose to obtain for \$2,000.

Mr. Goode. We now get for \$900 a building which is about 25 by 60 and two stories high. That is the best rent we can get at \$75 a month. Since rents have been reduced we hope we can get a good deal more than twice as much for \$2,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You are renting according to the amount of the appropriation of last year?

Professor Langley. That is what we shall need to do. Now, I wish to state the actual rate which was proposed by the insurance company was \$40 a thousand for insurance on this building, which is about twelve times the ordinary insurance of a wooden building. The risk is very imminent and real.

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK.

The CHAIRMAN. For the National Zoological Park you ask for \$75,000 this year. How much of the appropriation for 1895 have you expended up to date?

Professor Langley. In round numbers, \$30,000, or nearly \$30,000.

Mr. Cannon. To what time?

Professor Langley. Until the 1st of December.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you purchasing supplies with it for the winter?

Professor Langley. Yes; the most of the supplies are purchased. We do not look forward to any deficiency and we anticipate the money will serve.

ASTRO-PHYSICAL OBSERVATORY.

The CHAIRMAN. For the Astro-Physical Observatory you ask \$10,000.

Professor Langley. The original appropriation of \$10,000 was given with a statement on the part of the Secretary that it would not be exceeded for a good many years, and for many years it has served, and it will continue to serve, but we should be very glad to have that extra thousand dollars. The work which is being done there has proved to be a great success from a scientific point of view—I speak with some hesitation, because I am so personally interested in it—and I think there is nothing which has attracted so much attention.

INTERNATIONAL EXCHANGES.

The CHAIRMAN. For international exchanges you ask \$23,000?

Professor LANGLEY. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. We gave you \$17,000, and that is \$2,500 more for the present year than you received for 1894, and we gave you just exactly what you expended in 1893?

Professor LANGLEY. Not exactly, if you please, Mr. Chairman. It came in in another way. For instance, we are allowed to charge 5 cents a pound for the transmission for Government Bureaus, and these different Bureaus pay us for that transmission, and if it were not for that we could not get through. Again it is carried gratuitously by the steamboat companies under the impression, I speak candidly, they are carrying scientific works. They are carrying Congressional Records under the impression they are scientific documents.

Mr. CANNON. Some of the records are very scientific.

Professor LANGLEY. I do not say anything in regard to that from a scientific point of view, but the result of it is they carry them very slowly, and the Congressional records are several months behind time in reaching their destination.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I want to ask you a question, Mr. Secretary. The Director of the Geological Survey is pressing this committee for an appropriation to enable him to send out his publications, I suppose independently of yourself. We would like to hear you on that subject?

Professor LANGLEY. I do not know what the Director's plans are. He has not spoken of them to me.

The CHAIRMAN. He makes the statement that if we give the appropriation to him he can do it much cheaper than it has been done.

Professor LANGLEY. I think that is not so. I have a great respect for Mr. Walcott, but I know we are not getting our expenses paid.

Mr. CANNON. I got the impression that he did not mean this as an appropriation for the Geological Survey, but he asked for a deficiency, you know, to be expended through the Smithsonian.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to hear from you further upon this point.

Professor LANGLEY. I can not trust my memory on the matter exactly, but my impression is that Mr. Walcott told me afterwards that there were other expenses, and that he had estimated it too low. I know the Smithsonian's experience of these years with not paying rates for the mail which is transported free it does not make both ends meet. The 5 cents at the most very barely brings us out, and I think that Mr. Walcott will find that it costs more than he thinks.

The CHAIRMAN. I will read the language of his estimate: "For the purchase of necessary books for the library and for the payment of the transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian Institution, or by contract, at a price not to exceed 5 cents per pound." He wants us to give him the privilege of contracting himself if he should desire to do so.

Professor LANGLEY. I do not think he can do it, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. CANNON. If you go to dividing this work up had you better not take all from the Smithsonian and give it to Mr. Walcott or somebody else or leave it all with the Smithsonian?

Mr. O'NEIL. The State Department sends off papers across, too; is that through you?

Professor LANGLEY. Not exclusively, but they do.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us in as few words as possible a general idea of the work of this service.

Professor LANGLEY. About forty years ago the institution commenced the transmission of documents, chiefly scientific, for distribution to all nations. In the course of time, the service being economical and relatively then rapid, the Government put its transmission into its hands and the institution continued to transmit for the Government without pay until it had advanced a considerable amount of its private funds. Then a small appropriation, I think \$10,000, was obtained, afterwards \$12,500, during which time we did not meet the expenditures. In the course of the last twenty-five years the nature of the transmission has entirely altered. About 70 or 75 per cent of the whole transmission is purely Government documents, Congressional Records and the like. We have also 50 boxes in the Institution which are refilled every year for transmission to foreign governments. I can not trust my memory, but the amount is something between 200,000 and 300,000 pounds a year transmitted.

The CHAIRMAN. Does every publication of this Government that is transmitted to foreign governments go through this service?

Professor LANGLEY. In theory it does, but that is not the case in practice; but the great majority of them do.

Mr. O'NEIL. Explain what you mean between theory and practice?

Professor LANGLEY. The case of the Geological Survey, I speak of it as it used to be, I do not know what it is under the present management, but a larger portion of

it went through the Smithsonian Institution; but there was a considerable amount which the director wanted to send to people whom he personally knew abroad, and any of these reports, where he wanted them to reach their destination promptly, or did not want them to go through these slow methods of exchange, would be sent directly from that Bureau.

Mr. O'NEIL. Would the cost of transmission of these books be paid for out of this appropriation?

Professor Langley. Those sent through the Institution only.

Mr. O'NEIL. Out of what fund were those paid which he sent direct in order to get them there speedier?

Professor Langley. I do not know out of what fund that was paid. I am speaking of the old transaction. I do not know what has been done under the present management. Perhaps I should explain to you gentlemen that all publications of Congress are sent through the Institution.

Mr. O'NEIL. What I wanted to get at was how much duplication there was, if any.

Professor Langley. The duplication is excessively small. We have a list, and the Geological Survey has a list, and when we send they do not, and when they send we do not. I should say the duplication would probably be only a fraction of 1 per cent.

Mr. O'NEIL. This, I understand, is merely a reciprocal arrangement; we send foreign Governments books and they send theirs to us?

Professor Langley. Yes.

Mr. O'NEIL. It is reciprocal?

Professor Langley. They do, but not as largely as we should wish.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, I understand there have been international conventions to regulate the interchange of Government publications. Is that true?

Professor Langley. There have, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, in pursuance of these conventions by these Governments, they established a Bureau of International Exchanges, did they not?

Professor Langley. I think it was practically established. I do not think it is by law.

The CHAIRMAN. Was there not an appropriation for it away back in 1857—but whether they pay the cost or not the practice has grown up to transmit to foreign Governments governmental publications through the Bureau of International Exchanges?

Professor Langley. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now I want to ask you this question: Has it come to your knowledge that any of these Departments or any officers of the Government have transmitted Governmental publications at the expense of the Government and independent of the Bureau of International Exchanges?

Professor Langley. I can not recall any specific instances, Mr. Chairman. I am unable to say it is not so.

Mr. O'NEIL. Did not you say, a little while ago, it was so?

Professor Langley. I answered, in some cases it had been so in past years in regard to one Bureau, and in regard to a very limited distribution. I have no official knowledge. I have in my hand a report of the convention between the United States of America, Belgium, Brazil, Italy, Portugal, Servia, and Spain, in which Art. 1 says: "The respective Governments undertake to have transmitted to the legislative chambers of each contracting State, as fast as their publication, a copy of the Official Journal, as well as of the parliamentary Annals and Documents, which are given publicity." We have no means of carrying out the treaty, and of the \$23,000 which I have asked, I appropriate, in my mind, \$2,000 for the more proper carrying of it out, in the shape of paying ocean freight, which we can not now pay. I beg to state, really as a business matter, the Government would be the gainer if it would make this appropriation. I believe any business firm, if they were going to carry these things out, would carry them with the greatest dispatch and without the undesirable delay which arises from the fact that it is now an unpaid service. Two thousand dollars will enable us to pay for this service and secure relative promptitude.

Mr. O'NEIL. Could not that be done in another way, by cutting down the number of publications and increasing the cost of the few you send out, and in that way secure quicker time?

Professor Langley. Undoubtedly, if the Government gives us fewer publications to transmit.

Mr. O'NEIL. But you are obliged by law to send them all.

SMITHSONIAN BUILDING.

The CHAIRMAN. Your next item is "Fire protection, Smithsonian Institution and National Museum" and you ask \$800 for this?

Professor Langley. That is a matter of some hose and plugs.

Mr. GOODE. That is a matter done in response to a recommendation of the District of Columbia government. The fire inspector came without our request and examined the grounds, and said for the safety of the building the fire plugs should be placed, and we thought that nothing else could be done except to bring this to your attention.

Mr. O'NEIL. How many nozzles do you have on each fire plug?

Mr. GOODE. I really could not say. That is a matter of the fire department.

NORTH AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY.

The CHAIRMAN. North American Ethnology, who has charge of this now?

Professor LANGLEY. Maj. J. W. Powell.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the appropriation for 1895 has been expended?

Professor LANGLEY. The appropriation for 1895, \$40,000, has an unexpended balance in round numbers of \$19,900. That is to say, one-half in round numbers has been expended.

The CHAIRMAN. The greater portion of this expenditure is for personal services, is it not?

Professor LANGLEY. I think it is. I have here a memorandum of the expenditures of last year which does not differ very greatly, and last year, out of an expenditure of \$45,000, \$36,000 was for salaries.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have a balance in 1894 unexpended?

Professor LANGLEY. There was an unexpended balance of \$3,453 on the 1st of July, 1894, but I can not call that a net balance for the reason there were against it certain expenditures which are largely compulsory and the actual balance is very small.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you had about expended this \$40,000.

Professor LANGLEY. Yes, sir.

FISH COMMISSION.

STATEMENT OF MR. H. A. GILL, CHIEF CLERK, FISH COMMISSION

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose, Mr. Gill, in the items for office of Commissioner and office of accounts all these changes are increases of salaries and now and then an increase of a clerk?

Mr. GILL. In the office of the Commissioner under that caption, sir, there is an increase requested of two additional employees, one a secretary to the Commissioner at \$1,200 a year, and one for storekeeper of stationery and publications at \$720.

The CHAIRMAN. Those are new places?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir. Then there is an increase in the wages of the firemen from \$540 (\$45 a month), to \$720 (\$60 a month), three employees. The total increase for that item over the estimate for the present year is \$2,460.

The CHAIRMAN. Turn to page 76: "St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Station." Has that station been completed?

Mr. GILL. Not entirely completed, but the hatchery building is completed and it is now nearing completion.

The CHAIRMAN. When will it be completed?

Mr. GILL. Probably before the close of the present fiscal year. We have now a permanent personnel there consisting of a superintendent and one laborer. The superintendent is acting also as superintendent of the construction of the building going on.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need two laborers there in addition to the one laborer?

Mr. GILL. Oh, yes, sir; we need all of them especially in a new station where there is so much to be done that can not be covered by contract.

The CHAIRMAN. "Cape Vincent, N. Y. Station."

Mr. GILL. That site, sir, has been selected and a piece of property has been bought with a building already on it, a stone building, excellently adapted to a hatchery, but, of course, needing certain repairs and adaptation and equipment with the necessary hatching apparatus, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Will this hatchery be completed by the 1st of July?

Mr. GILL. In all probability. We have now the title to the property being examined by the Attorney-General.

The CHAIRMAN. We have no hesitancy in making the appropriation, provided it is absolutely necessary, but we do not want to make an appropriation unless you feel confident these men will be put in service there.

Mr. GILL. It is expected, Mr. Chairman, that the work at that station will commence before the commencement of the next fiscal year, for which money is now asked in this. The probabilities are the work will be begun some time in May, just before the commencement of the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not put in place of the St. Johnsbury (Vt.) Station, and the item of Cape Vincent (N. Y.) Station, an item as we did in the appropriation bill this year for San Marcos, Tex., and Colorado and two others? In other words, we do not want to make the appropriation for these people and have them there drawing their salaries—

Mr. GILL. They would not be appointed. The St. Johnsbury Station is in operation and it is desirable the personnel should be fixed. There is no doubt that the station at Cape Vincent will be in full operation very shortly after the 1st of July, if not by the 1st of July, and the temporary operation of it will be begun before the beginning of July.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, on page 78: "Bozeman (Mont.) Station."

Mr. GILL. That station will probably not be completed so that the permanent personnel can go into effect until some time in September or perhaps October. Then, if the committee thinks it is best to cut out that language, an addition could be made to the general appropriation making that provision; there would be no objection to that at all.

The CHAIRMAN. "Fort Gaston (Cal.) Station."

Mr. GILL. There is no change in that. That is the same as stated before for several years.

The CHAIRMAN. You are making your arrangements to have two stations there now?

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir. One is up the Klamath River and takes in a different variety of salmon from Baird Station.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not probable, if we recognize this division in our appropriation bill, we will have to have quite a force at Fort Gaston in addition?

Mr. GILL. That has already been provided for, Mr. Chairman, for several years. A foreman at Fort Gaston and a superintendent—

The CHAIRMAN. But we do not want you to have the superintendent.

Mr. GILL. We have no superintendent at Fort Gaston. It is an Indian reservation now and the military officer who was in charge of that is taking direct supervision of that work.

The CHAIRMAN. "San Marcos, Tex., station." When are you going to get through with that work?

Mr. GILL. I think we will be in good operation there by the 1st, or very shortly after the 1st, of July. It is undoubtedly necessary, and the work is being pushed rapidly; the ponds are being got ready and excavations are being laid out, and I think in the course of a fortnight we will be able to advertise for the construction of the necessary buildings, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 83 you ask for a new hatching house at Neosho, Mo.!

Mr. GILL. Yes, sir. That station has developed so we need more room to carry on the hatching.

The CHAIRMAN. With the establishment of these others tations, why should you need more room there? You are having stations all over the United States; now, why should you want an increase here at one of these old stations?

Mr. GILL. The object is this. With the same personnel and with an increase of facilities a vast increase in the work is permitted, with practically a very small amount of increase in expenses; that is, the ratio of increase in product is very great as compared with the ratio of increase in expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. "Fish hatchery at Bryans Point Landing, Maryland."

Mr. GILL. That is the only collecting station for the shad we have on the Potomac River. It stands on a piece of property having a shore front of about three-quarters of a mile, with an average depth at high-water mark of its rear line of about 40 feet. In that station we collect the eggs of the shad and they are developed here at our office, and then they are distributed to different places. Besides, a large amount are hatched at the station and deposited in the river there. We have an option on that property for \$1,300. It used to be a famous fishing shore, and I understand—I can not say positively—it was bought originally for something like \$15,000, but the fisheries ran down and the parties failed, and it was sold under a foreclosure sale. This party bought it for a small amount of money, something like \$900, I think, and we have occupied it for several years, and in occupying it we secured an option for its purchase. It is a very economical plant.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. What rent do you pay for it?

Mr. GILL. One hundred dollars a year, but that option of rental will expire on the 1st of July, 1896.

The CHAIRMAN. For expenses of administration you ask \$10,000 for the next year, as against \$9,000 for the present year?

Mr. GILL. In 1894 our expenses of general administration were \$9,700. Of course, that \$700 we were able to meet under that clause permitting 10 per cent of the appropriation for miscellaneous expenses to be interchanged.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the appropriation for the present year have you expended?

Mr. GILL. I can not tell you exactly, but I can say we have spent in the neighborhood of about \$3,000; but of course there are bills outstanding, as the bills are not all in yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the item for propagation of food fishes, how much of the appropriation of the present year have you expended, you had \$91,250?

Mr. GILL. I can not tell you the exact figures, as I did not look carefully into that before I came up, not anticipating it.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, we would like to know that. Last year you had \$7,500, under this head of propagation of food fishes, for station employees in Texas, Vermont, Montana, and New York. For Montana, I believe, that is the only point you say can be provided for under the general appropriation; how much would you say?

Mr. GILL. For the current expenses, including salaries and all?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes.

Mr. GILL. Well, for the year I should say not less than \$3,500 to \$4,000.

The CHAIRMAN. What should that sum be for Montana, Iowa, and Tennessee under the general appropriation?

Mr. GILL. Well, Iowa will hardly be completed, if then, until the close of the fiscal year 1896, and probably \$1,000 would meet the exigencies of that case. Thirty-five hundred dollars would do for Montana, and Tennessee is problematical. I doubt whether we will be able to do anything with it, and it is only contingent—

The CHAIRMAN. Then \$4,500 will be sufficient?

Mr. GILL. I should say \$4,500 or \$5,000 in round numbers would be ample for Montana, Iowa, and Tennessee.

The CHAIRMAN. For maintenance of vessels you ask \$30,500. I would like to know if you expended the entire amount appropriated for this purpose in 1894?

Mr. GILL. No, sir. I find we turned in an unexpended balance, or there was an unexpended balance on December 3 of the present year of \$2,030.

The CHAIRMAN. Then how much of the appropriation did you apply to other purposes under the 10 per cent clause?

Mr. GILL. Less than the 10 per cent, for this reason: That we can only make a draft, as a rule, from the larger appropriations, the smaller appropriations not permitting of any definite increase. We practically used up the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but you used it for other purposes. I am asking about this particular item of maintenance of vessels?

Mr. GILL. I can not tell you without referring to the books, because all these appropriations are lumped under one general title.

The CHAIRMAN. "Inquiry respecting food fishes."

Mr. GILL. Statistical inquiry—we had in 1894 \$5,400, and for 1894 we asked \$3,500, a decrease of \$1,900. This decrease we found was possible by reason of a cessation of one year of the collection of statistics of the sea-coast fisheries. It was omitted for that one year, and this coming year it is desired to again gather these statistics, and the increase of \$1,500 from the present year appropriation is therefore asked, making a total amount of \$5,000, which would be still \$400 less than was appropriated for the last fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you expending the appropriations for this year?

Mr. GILL. We are expending that in the collection of statistics on the Great Lakes and the interior waters, and on the Pacific coast, but now we want to start in on the general Atlantic coast and follow along through the Gulf. We have intermittently that for the one year. A comparison of statistics can be best made by a two years' comparison rather than by one year's comparison; that is, the difference is not sufficient; and it is difficult to make a legitimate comparison of the increase or otherwise.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to call attention to one thing the Commissioner asked me to request, and that is the item for the general propagation and distribution of food fishes be amended by inserting after the word "distribution" the words, "to public waters." The Commissioner has come to the conclusion that it is better instead of meeting all these individual requests which are coming in from private parties to stock their ponds, etc.; that if we eliminate that work and simply stock the public waters greater good will come of it. It has now come to be abused. Everybody who has a little water, whether it is desirable or not, makes a request for fish because they think they can get them for nothing.

The CHAIRMAN. What saving will there be?

Mr. GILL. I do not know that it will make any saving, practically, as far as money is concerned, but the result will be a great deal better and result in a general stocking of the waters. Now a large part of our output is sent to private applicants.

The CHAIRMAN. There should be a saving here. You are increasing the number of your ponds all over the United States, and you are having to maintain those ponds, and now it does seem to me—

Mr. GILL. I am not speaking about the official ponds, but I am speaking about these private requests from private parties.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to me there ought to be some reduction of appropriation

in this general line. Here you have a special appropriation to take care of these ponds, for distribution of fishes, and yet I find your general appropriations are as large as ever. The transportation, for instance, ought to fall off.

Mr. GILL. Mr. Chairman, we have been receiving from the railroads the past few years special transportation which, if we had to pay for at the full tariff rate, would have cost anywhere from \$25,000 to \$30,000. Some of the roads are objecting now to giving that free transportation. They make the claim, and undoubtedly justly, that the Government ought to pay for its transportation as well as anybody else. Many of the roads, however, still continue to do so, and say they recognize it as a benefit to the sections through which their roads pass and are willing to concede that to us, but there are still objections every now and then coming up from roads, and it seems to be getting broader. The increase in the number of stations necessarily means an increase in the expenses of distributing the products of those stations. Here we have several additional stations which will go into operation before the close of the year.

DECEMBER 22, 1894.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOSEPH S. MILLER, COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

PAPER FOR INTERNAL-REVENUE STAMPS.

The CHAIRMAN. For paper for internal-revenue stamps, and salaries of superintendent, counters, messengers, and watchmen, you ask \$65,000.

Commissioner MILLER. The estimate was \$65,000. We ask that amount because there will be some change in the form of stamps, and because we will require certain additional stamps for playing cards, as well as a new warehouse stamp. I think that \$65,000 ought to be appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you can not get along with the amount appropriated for 1895, \$60,000?

Commissioner MILLER. I do not think it would be safe. It is something which we have to supply and keep a heavy stock on hand. We never can tell in advance what the demands will be, as they are constantly changing. One time the demand will be slight, and at another time collectors will make a rush upon us.

PUNISHING VIOLATIONS OF INTERNAL-REVENUE LAWS.

The CHAIRMAN. For punishment for violation of internal-revenue laws you ask \$75,000.

Commissioner MILLER. Yes, sir; the present appropriation is \$50,000. That estimate was made because we thought that the increase of the tax upon distilled spirits would offer some inducements to the illicit business in distillation.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the \$50,000 which we gave you for the present year has been expended?

Commissioner MILLER. I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you inform us?

Commissioner MILLER. I will. We have husbanded that fund. This is the season of the year during which the largest expenditure will be made, because after the corn crop is gathered is the time they begin distillation in the moonshine districts. I think, however, that appropriation could be reduced to \$50,000 or \$60,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would send me a statement giving as full information as you can, without injury to the public service, concerning the operations of this force; what they have done, beginning with the fiscal year 1894; showing how much has been expended, and how many illicit distilleries were broken up; how much money was paid into the Treasury; how many convictions were had, etc. Let that information cover the operations under the present fiscal year up to the 1st of December, giving the localities where this work has been done.

Commissioner MILLER. Yes, sir. The largest expenditure will be from now on, beginning with the 1st day of November. We held our allowances down up to that time, and since the corn crop began to come in we made our allowances to meet the increased demand upon the fund by reason of the increase in the illicit distilleries.

SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

51

The Commissioner, pursuant to the above request, submitted the following:

Seizures reported by revenue agents July 1 to November 30, 1894, inclusive.

	Illicit distilleries.	Regis- tered dis- tilleries.	Horses and mules.	Wagons and carts.	Gallons of spirits.	Value of property.	Taxes and penalties reported.
July	86	4	4	3	9,330	\$12,439.00	\$1,971.25
August	89	3	10	6	721	17,503.40	6,506.99
September	61	11	7	5	5,194	11,065.29	2,486.99
October	78	.....	11	6	2,767	24,543.68	56,673.70
November.....	141	2	4	2	872	12,892.59	3,599.00
Total.....	455	20	36	22	18,884	78,383.96	71,307.93

Two breweries and two opium manufactories also seized. More than 100 illicit distilleries have been seized in December. Amount of fraud fund expended to December 31, \$17,400.

Since July 1 the amount deposited to the credit of the Secretary of the Treasury, as offers in compromise (for frauds discovered in spirits, oleo, etc.), \$37,712.38.

Seizures, by States, July 1 to November 30, 1894.

	Illicit dis- tilleries.	Regis- tered dis- tilleries.	Horses and mules.	Gallons of spirits.	Opium factories.	Brew- eries.	Wagons and carts.
New York.....	3	.....	.....	950	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....
California.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Virginia.....	35	1	6	380	.....	.....	4
North Carolina.....	184	15	15	15,171	.....	.....	8
South Carolina.....	22	4	9	1,191	.....	.....	6
Georgia.....	132	.....	6	354	.....	.....	4
Tennessee.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama.....	29	.....	.....	51	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	6	.....	.....	490	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	455	20	36	18,807	2	2	22

Of the seizures made in North Carolina not more than 15 illicit stills, and none of the seizures of spirits, wagons, horses, etc., have been made by the 24 division deputies.

Fifth district of North Carolina.

Total amount on lists on August 1, 1894.....	\$46,544.90
Total amount on lists on November 30, 1894.....	49,421.55
Total collected, four months.....	2,645.00
Total assessed.....	4,344.04

There are more individual assessments in this district than in all the other districts in the United States, and the per cent collected on them is less than in any other district, only about 8 per cent.

STATEMENT OF MR. E. B. DASKAM, CHIEF OF PUBLIC MONEY'S DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the head of Contingent Expenses, Independent Treasury, you ask for \$100,000. You received an appropriation of \$70,000 for the present year.

Mr. DASKAM. And I asked a deficiency of \$50,000 the other day, making a total of \$120,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think you can get through with \$100,000 for 1896?

Mr. DASKAM. We are going to try. I will make it as low as I can, and then I will ask for a deficiency, if necessary. In 1894 we had \$205,000. Thus far in 1895 the bills run \$9,000 a month, and with the amount advanced to subtreasuries it makes \$120,000. In 1896 I hope to get it down to \$100,000.

TRANSPORTATION OF SILVER COIN.

The CHAIRMAN. For transportation of silver coin you ask \$60,000. Can you not get along with less?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir. It runs at an average of \$5,000 a month. This year it is going over \$5,000 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you ask for a deficiency?

Mr. DASKAM. We asked for \$20,000 deficiency to make up the \$60,000. You gave us \$40,000. I think the amount is made up in the urgent deficiency bill. We have only got \$13,000 left of the appropriation now, and we have not paid the November bills yet. They will not vary much from \$5,000 a month, and have not done so for a long time.

RECOINAGE OF GOLD COIN.

The CHAIRMAN. For the recoinage of light-weight gold coins in the Treasury—
Mr. DASKAM. For 1894 we had \$20,000.

The CLERK. There was nothing appropriated for the current year.

Mr. DASKAM. We asked the year before for \$20,000. We thought it was a continuing appropriation, but the Comptroller decided it was not, and we did not get a chance to use it. What we asked the other day was to be able to use that balance.

RECOINAGE OF SILVER COIN.

The CHAIRMAN. For the recoinage of the uncurrent silver coins in the Treasury you have an estimate of \$250,000, and you had no estimate for 1895.

Mr. DASKAM. Yes.

The CLERK. There was a deficiency in 1895 of \$200,000. You asked for nothing for 1895, but the Senate put on \$100,000, which was agreed to by the House.

Mr. DASKAM. The year before we had \$350,000. That is another case where we thought it was a continuing appropriation. We ask for a deficiency of \$160,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Can't you get along with \$200,000?

Mr. DASKAM. We won't spend any more than we have to. The demand for this is constant.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you think you could get along as well next year as you have this year?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir; I do not think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not?

Mr. DASKAM. The demand is constant for coins of new design. That enables the Department to use the fractional silver coin.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think the demand will be greater next year than it has been the present year?

Mr. DASKAM. I think it will be fully as much.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should not \$200,000 do for the next year?

Mr. DASKAM. I talked with the Treasurer, and as far as we both could figure it, we could use this amount.

The CHAIRMAN. If you got along with \$200,000 the present year, why should not \$200,000 be sufficient for next year? Will the demand for uncurrent silver coins be greater next year than during the present year?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why so?

Mr. DASKAM. Because all the people want the new designs of coins.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't they want them now?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it not a fact that this increase estimate results simply from the demands of artistic taste?

Mr. DASKAM. Yes, sir; that is it.

The CHAIRMAN. And is there any substantial reason why we should expend \$250,000 simply to gratify an artistic taste?

Mr. DASKAM. It is becoming the policy of the Department to do that. You have recognized it, and appropriated for it right along. It is for you to say.

The CHAIRMAN. Would not the money circulate just as freely?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir. The people won't ask for it; and if they do not ask for it, we can not make it available. Fractional silver coin is not a legal tender.

The CHAIRMAN. Must you recoin this silver every year?

Mr. DASKAM. When it comes into the subtreasury.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money will \$250,000 recoin?

Mr. DASKAM. It depends altogether upon the amount of abrasion.

The CHAIRMAN. You can give us a guess.

Mr. DASKAM. I would say from \$6,000,000 to \$8,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you recoin in 1894 with the \$350,000?

Mr. DASKAM. About one-third of that amount.

The CHAIRMAN. How much have you coined during the present fiscal year up to the 1st day of December?

Mr. DASKAM. I can not tell you in dollars. I could not tell you without going to the books. One lot may coin a thousand dollars less than another lot.

The CHAIRMAN. You can give us that information?

Mr. DASKAM. I can get it. If you do not recoin it we will have to increase the volume of fractional currency.

The CHAIRMAN. The first appropriation for this purpose was in 1892?

Mr. DASKAM. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. How much uncurrent fractional silver coin did you have on hand?

Mr. DASKAM. Nearly \$20,000,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that amount has been recoined?

Mr. DASKAM. Nearly half of it; and as it comes in for redemption at the sub-treasury we lay it aside.

The CHAIRMAN. When you return to your office please furnish me a letter showing when this policy was begun; how much of that uncurrent fractional coin had been recoined up to the 1st of December of the present year, and at what cost; how much will be coined should an appropriation of \$100,000 be given; how much will be coined should an appropriation of \$200,000 be given; and how much will be coined should an appropriation of \$250,000 be given?

Mr. DASKAM. It can not be made exact; it does not run alike.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand; but it is necessary to have an estimate. Also tell me in that letter whether or not you are recoining any money a second time.

Mr. DASKAM. We do not recoin any new coins.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose a silver quarter is put into circulation; what is the length of its life without necessitating new coinage?

Mr. DASKAM. About twenty-five or thirty years. Most of these coins were coined in 1857. Mostly the old ones are coming in now.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is the word "fractional" left out?

Mr. DASKAM. We left that word "fractional" out for the reason that every once in a while a silver dollar comes in which is battered up, and the last time we made a transfer we found three or four hundred of those.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there not danger of using this appropriation to turn out some fanciful dollars hereafter?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir. The word "uncurrent" settles that. That appropriation read for "current fractional coins," and we really had no right to recoin dollars under it.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 27, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with your oral request I have the honor to inclose herewith, for your information, statement prepared by the Treasurer of the United States, showing the amount of silver coins, by denominations, recoined during the past five fiscal years, the loss thereon, the percentage of loss, and the amount of fractional silver in the Treasury on June 30 of each year, and on December 1, 1894; also the estimated amount which can be recoined during the fiscal year 1895 if \$100,000, \$200,000, or \$250,000 be appropriated for loss on recoinage.

Respectfully yours,

J. G. CARLISLE, *Secretary.*

CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

Estimating the loss at 5 per cent, there could be recoin \$2,000,000 with an appropriation of \$100,000; \$4,000,000 with an appropriation of \$200,000; and \$5,000,000 with an appropriation of \$250,000.

Silver coin delivered to the mint for recoinage during the past five fiscal years and loss thereon; also amount of fractional silver in the Treasury on June 30 in each year.

	December—				
	1880.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
One dollar.....	\$43,795.00	\$10,800.00	\$42,881.00	\$10,500.00	\$14,350.00
Fifty cents.....	333,700.00	419,140.50	6,405,902.50	5,803,377.00	4,284,426.50
Twenty-five cents.....	213,770.00	355,559.50	685,836.00	1,550,075.50	2,257,913.00
Twenty cents.....	1,632.20	1,807.20	3,659.40	601.20	951.80
Ten cents.....	43,385.00	108,650.00	159,311.30	243,978.40	621,012.00
Five cents.....	11,521.25	13,250.40	29,294.10	9,066.50	5,483.80
Three cents.....	898.56	839.09	1,428.48	539.65	336.07
Total.....	648,702.01	910,046.69	7,328,212.78	7,618,198.25	7,184,472.17
Loss.....	29,206.93	48,306.28	180,985.91	236,908.67	259,719.12
Fractional silver in Treasury, June 30.....	22,792,718.39	19,620,479.80	14,227,774.29	11,945,256.66	17,738,968.18
Appropriations:					
Regular.....	30,000.00	20,000.00	150,000.00	100,000.00	150,000.00
Deficiency.....			50,000.00		200,000.00
Total.....	30,000.00	20,000.00	200,000.00	100,000.00	350,000.00
Percentage of loss.....	4.50	5.31	2.47	3.11	3.62

Amount of uncirculated fractional silver coin in Treasury December 1, 1894 (actually unfit)... \$2,370,550
 Estimated amount of fractional silver coin in Treasury December 1, 1894 (old design)..... 7,500,000
 December 1, 1894, fractional silver coin in Treasury..... 14,696,330

RECOINAGE, MINOR COIN.

The CHAIRMAN. For recoinage, reissue, and transportation of minor coins you ask for an appropriation of \$4,000, which is greater than any estimate since 1891. Why is that?

Mr. DASKAM. Simply because you have not acted upon it until last year. We had a little appropriation each year for transportation alone. It is ascertained that most of these coins of copper and nickel can be recoinaged at a small profit. The only expense is in transportation.

The CHAIRMAN. It would not require \$4,000 for transportation to Philadelphia?

Mr. DASKAM. It is not to Philadelphia alone. It is from Philadelphia to all the different points in the United States where coins are wanted. Heretofore transportation to destination has been paid out of the profit and now there is no profit.

The CHAIRMAN. Ought not the deficiency which we gave you this year relieve your necessities next year?

Mr. DASKAM. No, sir. It is a constant demand. We only had \$300, and that paid only for one month.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you want \$3,500?

Mr. DASKAM. That was the deficiency for 1895.

The CHAIRMAN. Will not that, to some extent at least, meet your wants for 1896?

Mr. DASKAM. The Director of the Mint estimates bills for the winter months will be heavy, and that at least \$3,500 will be needed. Some of the old coins can be recoinaged at a profit, so that it is cheaper a good deal than to buy new copper or nickel to meet the demands of the public. That cleans up the treasury at San Francisco. It would cost more than \$4,000 to do that with new metal.

STATEMENT OF MR. A. T. HUNTINGTON, CHIEF OF THE LOANS AND CURRENCY DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

DISTINCTIVE PAPER FOR UNITED STATES BONDS.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the appropriation for distinctive paper for 1894 did you expend?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. We expended it all, with the exception of a few dollars, perhaps.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you give me the exact amount you expended?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. I did not bring it up, but I can furnish it. Not over one or two hundred dollars is unexpended.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the appropriations for the present year have been expended up to the 1st of December?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. About \$26,000. That is because we have been using the mills to manufacture other paper, so that we have only recently commenced to manufacture paper paid out of this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it your opinion that \$60,000 will be sufficient for the present year?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. No, sir. The paper we can manufacture with this only lasts to the 1st of June; and, as we must have a sufficient supply on hand, so as to use the paper of a certain age and kind, we ought to have a deficiency of \$20,000 at least. We have about 6,000,000 sheets of paper manufactured and paid for from the indefinite appropriation for Treasury notes for 1890, which, if necessary, we can use to piece out with. It is the same kind of paper, and it is our custom to use the oldest paper. It might be a violation of law.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the value of these 6,000,000 sheets of paper on hand which you could use to piece out with?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. It is \$5,220 per million sheets, and with the mill appropriation added it would make \$5,600 per million sheets, or about \$32,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How many million sheets do you use in a year?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. About fifteen or sixteen million sheets of both kinds.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the kind used is covered by the appropriation?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. The estimate is for 10,425,000 sheets.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the 6,000,000 on hand now available for?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. For printing the Treasury notes of 1890—the Sherman notes.

The CHAIRMAN. It is for reissues?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. All those are for reissues—to replace new notes sent in for redemption.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you held it strictly for that purpose, would you use—

Mr. HUNTINGTON. The Treasury note paper? What we have on hand for Treasury notes will last until the 1st of next December. We have enough to carry us through for a year.

The CHAIRMAN. Already on hand?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the paper necessary for the reissue of Sherman notes?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. For the reissue of Sherman notes.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you want, in addition to the appropriation for the next fiscal year, an appropriation sufficient for a three months' supply?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. Four months.

The CHAIRMAN. \$68,494.94 will purchase how much paper?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. About 11,000,000 sheets of paper.

The CHAIRMAN. Of that 11,000,000 sheets, how much will you use during the next fiscal year?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. We shall use it all.

The CHAIRMAN. And the 3,000,000 surplus that you want, will you use that, too?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. Yes, sir. We will use all this appropriation which you gave us to provide paper for the next fiscal year and to furnish three months' supply for the following year, provided that at the end of this year we have a deficiency to enable us to go on for the three months of the year to come.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you do not receive this deficiency; will this amount of paper be entirely exhausted at the end of the present fiscal year?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. The paper that is paid for from this appropriation for distinctive paper will be exhausted on the 1st of June; but we think this 6,000,000 sheets to meet the Sherman notes we could use to piece out with, if it is decided not to be in violation of law to do it.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we made an appropriation to supply the month of June; would not this \$68,490.94 which you ask for be sufficient to carry you through this next fiscal year?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. To the 1st of the following July.

The CHAIRMAN. What you are after is a three months' supply in addition to the appropriation?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. Yes, sir. That is necessary, because we can not order this paper and have it delivered at once. It is a distinctive paper, which can only be had as the Secretary orders it. When it is received fresh it is not fit to be used, and if it then goes through the process of printing the notes wear out. That is bad management.

The CHAIRMAN. For sealing and separating United States securities.

Mr. HUNTINGTON. That is the usual annual appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$1,500, against \$1,000 formerly received.

Mr. HUNTINGTON. We asked for \$1,000 last year, but it was not quite enough.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you have a deficiency for 1894?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. There was a deficiency for 1894.

The CHAIRMAN. No, sir; you had \$1,000. We gave you \$1,000 for 1894, and will not that answer your purpose?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. It has answered so far. The Treasurer expends that money, so that I am not familiar with the details.

DISTINCTIVE PAPER, NATIONAL CURRENCY.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is expenses of national currency.

Mr. HUNTINGTON. That is similar to the appropriation for distinctive paper—to replace mutilated national-bank notes.

The CHAIRMAN. You had no appropriation for the present fiscal year. Why is that?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. Because there was plenty left on hand, and we thought it unnecessary. There was some left over, and the Comptroller of the Currency expected a large increase in the demand for national-bank notes, which did not follow. We will have \$1,900, which will carry us to the 1st of July.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate for \$19,405.20, which is much larger than any estimate you have ever made. Why is that?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. Because we are nearer to the end of our supply than we have ever been.

The CHAIRMAN. You admit that under this appropriation for last year you will have a supply sufficient to carry you through three months of the next fiscal year?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say that it will take \$19,405.20 to supply paper sufficient for nine months of the next fiscal year?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. It is for twelve months. There comes in again the question of the three months' supply.

The CHAIRMAN. How much paper do you use annually?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. About 10,000 sheets a day for national-bank notes.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be about how much?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. It would be 3,150,000 sheets as the absolute requirement.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do they cost?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. About \$5,600 per million sheets.

The CHAIRMAN. That will make not quite \$17,000?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. It would make over \$18,000, would it not? There are 150,000 sheets which you have not added in.

The CHAIRMAN. With the appropriation of 1894 you have purchased enough paper to last until the 1st of October next?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Canceling United States securities; do you know anything about that item?

Mr. HUNTINGTON. That belongs to me. That is \$200 for necessary supplies to run the canceling machine.

STATEMENT OF LEWIS JORDAN, CHIEF OF THE MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

LANDS OF THE UNITED STATES—CARE, PROTECTION, ETC.

Mr. JORDAN. We are called up here about a little matter of an appropriation of \$500 for the sale of public lands. We have had that appropriation for this year. The Government owns a good deal of land scattered over the country and we want to sell some of it. It is not paying any taxes, and is doing nobody any good.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you desire this new language on page 95, "expenses and sale of land?"

Mr. JORDAN. That is under the head of custody, care, etc. When we sell land we have got to employ an auctioneer and pay all the expenses connected with the sale. We can not take anything out of the proceeds. All these lands have to be sold after advertisement.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there a general law which directs you to sell?

Mr. JORDAN. Oh, yes. The lands are in charge of the Solicitor of the Treasury, and he asks permission to sell and gets the consent of the Secretary, and after a sale is made it must be approved by the Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the appropriation for the present year have you expended?

Mr. JORDAN. I do not think we have expended any; but we have some lands advertised which may possibly take it all.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the character of this land?

Mr. JORDAN. It is scattered about the country. Mr. Johnson, who is from the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, is more familiar with that than I am.

MR. JOHNSON. Section 3749 provides that all land acquired may be disposed of by sale. We have upward of 100,000 acres of this land scattered throughout the country, and we have to look into the matter of title, advertising, and pay auctioneers' expenses, and matters of that kind. There is in North Carolina 2,000 acres of land acquired from a former disbursing officer of the Post-Office Department.

MR. JORDAN. I had a request come in for some land at Carondelet. That is the reason that was put in—because it was feared this other would not cover the expenses of sale.

**STATEMENT OF W. H. HILLS, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT
TREASURY BUILDING.**

ASSISTANT CUSTODIANS AND JANITORS.

THE CHAIRMAN! For pay of assistant custodian and janitors you estimate for this year \$834,066. We gave you \$750,000 last year. Will that appropriation last you through the year?

MR. HILLS. It is necessary under the appropriation act, even if we only had \$200,000. We would not dare exceed that amount.

THE CHAIRMAN. You have done it!

MR. HILLS. Not within my time.

THE CHAIRMAN. You had a deficiency of \$75,000 for 1893?

MR. HILLS. It was not a deficiency. It was an appropriation.

THE CHAIRMAN. Will you not get along reasonably well with \$750,000 which was given you this year?

MR. HILLS. We could get along; at the same time, we have buildings in a condition anything but creditable to the Government. We have about 100 buildings with no watchmen. They are locked up every night.

THE CHAIRMAN. You had \$750,000 for assistant custodians and janitors for this year; now explain to the committee how you propose to expend \$158,370 additional.

MR. HILLS. In the first place we propose, if you give the amount, to complete the force in the old buildings, so as to afford ample protection to the buildings; and in addition we have some new buildings.

THE CHAIRMAN. How much do you propose to expend on those?

MR. HILLS. I can tell you in a moment. We propose to have \$94,000 to reinforce the old buildings.

THE CHAIRMAN. That leaves you \$64,370.

MR. HILLS. Yes, sir; we propose to use \$27,000 in the old buildings for washing towels, hauling ashes, and sprinkling streets.

THE CHAIRMAN. That makes \$121,000, and leaves you \$37,370 for new buildings?

MR. HILLS. That is it; yes.

THE CHAIRMAN. What new buildings have you?

MR. HILLS. I have a list of them.

THE CHAIRMAN. Will they all be completed?

MR. HILLS. I submitted this list yesterday to the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, and they said they could make no changes, so I give you the very latest information.

THE CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say that those buildings will be completed by the 1st day of July next?

MR. HILLS. That is what they say. I can show you a letter from the office of the Supervising Architect to the chief clerk of the Treasury.

THE CHAIRMAN. If all these buildings are completed, nineteen in number, you will use \$37,370 next year, and will that be sufficient for all purposes?

MR. HILLS. Yes, sir.

THE CHAIRMAN. Are the estimates for these new buildings based upon the force now employed, or are they based upon what you think ought to be employed?

MR. HILLS. You see we know the size of those buildings. We have to estimate the probable amount of business which will be transacted in the buildings, and we use that as a basis.

THE CHAIRMAN. You estimate \$37,370 for these nineteen buildings; and will that, in your judgment, furnish those buildings amply?

MR. HILLS. During the time occupied that fiscal year. They will all be occupied by the 1st of July, 1896.

THE CHAIRMAN. You seek to appropriate for this year?

MR. HILLS. No, sir; the estimate for the occupancy for the entire fiscal year is \$49,070. We deduct 30 per cent, or \$14,000, from the amount which would be required for the whole year.

THE CHAIRMAN. Will that amount be sufficient to furnish these buildings completely and amply?

MR. HILLS. Yes, sir; during the portion of the year they are occupied.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you to say that you want, in the first place, \$94,000 for the increase of the present service for the buildings now being occupied?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you want \$37,000 for washing towels, street sprinkling, and removal of ashes; and then you want \$37,370 to pay for services in the new building?

Mr. HILLS. While they are being occupied during the next fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. And that that amount, \$37,370, will be amply sufficient for the purpose.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you to say, that if these new buildings were to be occupied on the 1st day of July next, that you will want \$49,070?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; plus \$3,000 for hauling ashes, etc., which would make \$52,070.

The CHAIRMAN. Please apportion that sum to each one of these buildings.

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir; I can do that, except the \$3,000, which would apply to the 19 buildings.

Mr. HILLS read the following paper:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
Washington, D. C., October 2, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with request contained in letter of the 4th ultimo, please find the following list of buildings which will probably be completed during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, with the cube contents in feet of each. The information furnished is based upon existing legislation.

Location.	Structure.	Cubic feet.
Alexandria, La.	Post-office	274,000
Baton Rouge, La.	do	268,000
Camden, Ark.	do	89,000
Charleston, S. C.	Post-office, court-house, etc.	752,000
Chester, Pa.	Post-office	187,000
Columbus, Ga.	do	298,000
Davenport, Iowa	do	357,000
Detroit, Mich.	Court-house, post-office, etc.	2,718,000
Fort Worth, Tex.	Post-office	678,000
Fargo, N. Dak.	Post-office and court-house	327,000
Haverhill, Mass.	do	188,000
Mankato, Minn.	Court-house and post-office	306,000
Newark, N. J.	Custom-house and post-office	1,000,000
New York, N. Y.	Appraiser's warehouse	3,000,000
Roanoke, Va.	Post-office	216,000
Rome, Ga.	do	146,000
Wilmington, Del.	Court-house, post-office, etc.	608,000
Worcester, Mass.	Post-office, etc	948,000
York, Pa.	Post-office	263,000

Respectfully yours,

W. B. FLEMING,
Acting Supervising Architect.

The CHIEF CLERK, *Treasury Department.*

(After reading.) At Fort Worth they have one of the largest courts in the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. They have no court there.

Mr. HILLS. I have so understood. It is a court-house and post-office.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there people employed at Charleston, S. C., under this general appropriation for the present year?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people have you employed?

Mr. HILLS. Well, I can not tell you that. I have not the information here; but probably three or four persons.

The CHAIRMAN. They are now employed and paid out of the present appropriation?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you the same question in regard to Detroit. How many people have you there?

Mr. HILLS. I could not give that. I could give you the estimate. However, I think, about three persons.

The CHAIRMAN: At what cost?

Mr. HILLS. About \$1,600. I have not the facts before me, and it is hard to trust to one's memory in 240 buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. I will ask you the same question as to Wilmington, Del.
Mr. HILLS. There are two persons employed there.

The CHAIRMAN. At what cost.

Mr. HILLS. \$1,150.

The CHAIRMAN. Newark, N. J.?

Mr. HILLS. We are in a church there now.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people have you employed?

Mr. HILLS. I think three people, at a cost of \$1,660.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, I understand you to say that the salaries of these people at these different places are now paid out of this appropriation for the present year?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Inspector of buildings, and furniture for public buildings. Why do you desire the wording "personal services" inserted in there?

Mr. HILLS. I think that an important matter. It is to authorize and empower this man to examine as to the efficiency of the custodian's force, in order to find out whether they are qualified, mentally and physically. We merely want to legalize him to do that.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is the inspector of buildings paid?

Mr. HILLS. \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Who is he?

Mr. HILLS. His name is Alfred Carlisle, of Ohio.

The CHAIRMAN. He has been there how long?

Mr. HILLS. Two years. He is away now.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that is important?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir. You ask us about these janitors, what they are doing, etc., and that is the only way to find out.

The CHAIRMAN. Can he not go around now without putting in these words "personal services"?

Mr. HILLS. It merely compels him to do it. He is inspector of furniture, and now you give him this additional duty.

FURNITURE FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is furniture and repairs of furniture. You had an appropriation of \$180,000 for the present year, and you ask for \$239,900. Will you please explain to the committee why is it that you ask for an additional appropriation of \$59,900?

Mr. HILLS. Because the appropriation for this year is insufficient. The probability is that the Secretary will ask for a deficiency.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

Mr. HILLS. We can not determine that. At Tallahassee and Jacksonville there are new buildings coming on, and it will take at least \$15,000 to \$20,000. The buildings at Holton and Lewiston, Me., and Jackson, Mich., Duluth, Fort Dodge, Sioux City, and Paris, Tex., are just being finished. It is going to take considerable money to get them occupied. Also San Jose, Cal., and Sheboygan, Wis.

The CHAIRMAN. Please give us a list of the buildings you are going to furnish.

Mr. HILLS. You have them right there in those 19 buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give us an estimate now of how much you propose to expend?

Mr. HILLS. I can not just now, but I will send it to you on Monday.

FUEL, LIGHTS, AND WATER, PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. Fuel, lights, and water for public buildings. You have \$850,000 for the present fiscal year. You expended \$840,000 for 1894.

Mr. HILLS. We expended eight hundred and thirty-eight thousand and some odd dollars. There is a balance.

The CHAIRMAN. Explain why you ask for \$49,000 more for the next fiscal year than for the present fiscal year.

Mr. HILLS. The expenditure for 1894 was \$830,000. For the buildings to be completed it is \$49,000, making a total of \$899,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you give the amount that you propose to allot to each one of these buildings?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year I believe it was you with whom I had some conversation in regard to electric light plant?

Mr. HILLS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did we not at your suggestion put some language in that would enable you to put in electric lights?

Mr. HILLS. That was electric power to run a canceling machine.

The CHAIRMAN. Didn't you say to us that if that language was put in there it would lessen expenses?

Mr. HILLS. It would lessen expenses, if these elevators in these different buildings were changed, because we could operate them by electricity, whereas now they are operated by hydraulic power; but the change would involve a large expenditure of money, and the architect will not undertake it.

The CHAIRMAN. I think I clearly understood, and may have referred to it on the floor of the House when this item was under consideration, that with that additional language we would be able to reduce expenditures considerably.

Mr. HILLS. We will be.

The CHAIRMAN. You have had the benefit of it now for some time.

Mr. HILLS. I know; but we do not control the Supervising Architect's office. I believe we operate the elevators at Lincoln and Trenton. I think at Chattanooga they have one, and they propose to put them in all the new buildings in Alabama. In that case, instead of having three persons, we can run it with the elevator conductor.

The CHAIRMAN. What did you tell us in reference to the post-office at New York?

Mr. HILLS. We put in an estimate for an electric light plant to save \$25,000 a year; but you cut down the estimate and did not make the appropriation. That was to be done by operating electric light plant in connection with the heating plant. You can see the difference in the management. When Mr. Van Wyke was custodian it cost \$62,000 a year, and under the management of Mr. Bacon he has reduced the cost to about \$45,000 a year, and they have had ample light to transact their business.

Fuel, lights, and water, 1896.

Actual expenditures, 1894.....	\$888,000
Amount required for buildings completed during the fiscal year 1895.....	27,507
For buildings to be completed during fiscal year 1896*.....	\$48,703
Less 30 per cent for period that buildings will not be occupied during the fiscal year 1896.....	14,610
	34,093
Total	899,600

* Detailed estimates for new buildings:

Alexandria, La	\$1,004.04
Baton Rouge, La	1,004.04
Camden, Ark	204.36
Charleston, S. C	2,159.29
Chester, Pa	804.65
Columbus, Ga	963.95
Davenport, Iowa	1,288.92
Detroit, Mich	8,028.17
Fort Worth, Tex	3,005.47
Fargo, N. Dak	1,462.02
Haverhill, Mass	804.65
Mankato, Minn	1,535.09
Newark, N. J	6,564.33
New York, N. Y	10,042.62
Roanoke, Va	804.13
Rome, Ga	829.58
Wilmington, Del	4,301.24
Worcester, Mass	3,099.20
York, Pa	804.13
	48,703.88
Less 30 per cent for period that buildings will not be occupied during the fiscal year 1896.....	14,610.00
Total	34,093.88

Estimates appropriation "furniture and repairs of same for public buildings" for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896.

Old buildings (based upon expenditures during fiscal year 1894).....	\$125,000
Alexandria, La., post-office.....	3,800
Baton Rouge, La.	3,800
Camden, Ark.	2,200
Charleston, S. C., court-house and post-office	7,000
Chester, Pa.	3,000
Columbus, Ga.	4,000
Davenport, Iowa	4,000
Detroit, Mich.	20,000
Fort Worth, Tex.	8,000
Fargo, N. Dak.	4,600
Haverhill, Mass.	3,000
Mankato, Minn.	4,400
Newark, N. J.	13,000
New York, appraiser's stores	8,000
Roanoke, Va.	3,000
Rome, Ga.	2,800
Wilmington, Del.	8,000
Worcester, Mass., post-office, etc.	9,000
York, Pa.	3,300
 Total	 239,900

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 27, 1894.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM P. HAZEN, CHIEF OF THE SECRET SERVICE.

SUPPRESSING COUNTERFEITING AND OTHER CRIMES.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the appropriation for the present year have you expended?

Mr. HAZEN. \$26,604.43. We are running in excess on account of the immense crime in this particular line; but we hope to get through. That is the amount up to the 1st of the month.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think \$60,000 will be sufficient for the present year?

Mr. HAZEN. No, sir. I ask for more, and according to the way our business is running, and the number of arrests, it will exceed that of any other year.

The CHAIRMAN. What deficiency do you propose to ask for?

Mr. HAZEN. I am afraid we will have to ask for the same amount as in April last, \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You had only \$60,000 for 1894?

Mr. HAZEN. Here is the showing for 1882 and 1883. We then got \$80,000, and then we ran up again. Nine thousand dollars of that we could not use. Four of it was for certain investigations, and five of it was for the cases of deceased pensioners. We have only had \$56,000 for the suppression of counterfeiting.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we leave out that language; would not that give you the full \$60,000?

Mr. HAZEN. I would like to have \$70,000. Then I could run through all right.

The CHAIRMAN. You could run through on \$70,000, without the new language?

Mr. HAZEN. I have been running the division now with a less number of men than before. It takes the time of the men day and night to try to keep up.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you, when you return to your office, please write me a letter giving the reasons why this language in regard to pensioners should be stricken out; and also include in your statement the amount which has been expended under that clause during the last five years?

Mr. HAZEN. I will do so.

The CHAIRMAN. Will not this be practically asking an increased appropriation of \$20,000?

Mr. HAZEN. It will be \$14,000 increase.

The CHAIRMAN. If we make it \$70,000, without these two items, it will be an increase?

Mr. HAZEN. It would give us \$14,000 more than we now have. We are figuring now on \$56,000.

The CHAIRMAN. I am speaking as to the comparison with 1894. It will be \$19,000 more than it was in 1894?

MR. HAZEN. There are more arrests up to the 1st of December than ever before, and that is why I want to see if we can not run through without asking for a deficiency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECRET SERVICE DIVISION,
Washington, D. C., December 22, 1894.

SIR: Pursuant to your verbal request of this date, I have the honor to submit for your consideration a synopsis of the appropriations made for "suppressing counterfeiting and other crimes," used by the secret service division during the past six years: 1890, \$64,000, including \$4,000 for Auditor work; 1891, \$69,000, including \$4,000 for Auditor work and \$5,000 for bank work; 1892, \$75,000, including \$4,000 for Auditor work and \$5,000 for bank work; 1893, \$70,000, including \$4,000 for Auditor work and \$5,000 for bank work; 1894, \$70,000, including \$4,000 for Auditor work and \$5,000 for bank work; 1895, \$60,000, including \$4,000 for Auditor work.

The amounts expended for Auditor's work (under section 4718 of the Revised Statutes) and bank work (under section 5209 of the Revised Statutes) were as follows:

1890, Auditor's work	\$3,990.24
1891, Auditor's work	2,094.11
1892, Auditor's work	3,783.72
1893, Auditor's work	2,747.76
1894, Auditor's work	573.27
1895, Auditor's work	26.02
1891, bank work	1,373.18
1892, bank work	4,546.46
1893, bank work	4,987.30
1894, bank work	1,930.43

There was no appropriation made for bank work for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, the honorable Comptroller of the Currency no longer desiring it.

The honorable Auditor for the Interior Department has recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury that this office no longer investigate claims for reimbursement of expenses incident to the last sickness and burial of deceased pensioners for his office.

Thus it will be seen that after the sums appropriated for the investigations of claims for reimbursement of expenses incident to the last sickness and burial of deceased pensioners under section 4718 of the Revised Statutes, and for the investigation of violations of section 5209 of the Revised Statutes (\$9,000 in all), but a small amount remained for the suppression of counterfeiting.

Taking the appropriation made for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, the sum was found inadequate and Congress had to be called upon for an additional sum of \$10,000, which amount was appropriated April 21, 1894.

Of the appropriation made for the current fiscal year \$56,000 is for the suppression of counterfeiting, and of this sum there has been expended, July 1 to November 30, 1894 (five months), \$26,604.43, being an excess of \$3,271.10 over the average on the appropriation.

The increase of counterfeiting throughout the whole United States has been so great that our average expenditure per month has been \$5,320.88 for actual services and expenses, while the average allowed by the appropriation is \$4,666.06, an excess of \$654.22 per month expended over this average. These figures do not include any sums to be given as awards.

So I beg to ask that an appropriation of \$70,000, as recommended by the honorable Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, be recommended by your committee, in order that the work (which affects the wage earners and poorer classes mostly) can go on (with renewed vigor) to achieve good results.

Respectfully yours,

W.M. P. HAZEN, Chief.

Hon. JOS. D. SAYERS.

Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

DECEMBER 24, 1894.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENT OF MR. CHARLES S. HAMLIN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

COMPENSATION IN LIEU OF MOIETIES.

THE CHAIRMAN. Mr. Secretary, on page 96 you have an estimate of \$25,000 for compensation in lieu of moieties. I believe it is the largest estimate that has been presented since 1890; will you please explain to the committee why it is that that estimate is so large?

MR. HAMLIN. Well, I have a table here based on the amount appropriated for 1894, \$15,000, and there was a deficiency of \$20,000, and we have reason to believe that this amount will increase now steadily year by year. We have had a larger customs force in San Francisco, and as they become more efficient every year it will take a larger amount to pay them in lieu of the old moieties. Years ago we had a very large sum, eight or ten times as much as this, under the moiety system, and when that was repealed for a long time we did not pay anything; but now we are paying year by year more, as officers become more efficient and get their share of the proceeds.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you pay out of this sum officers not only their regular fees but compensation in addition?

MR. HAMLIN. If an officer both detects and seizes he gets compensation limited to 50 per cent of the net proceeds. Any other person can get compensation up to \$5,000 at the will of the Secretary, but an officer has both to detect and seize.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that is good policy to pay an official an extra compensation for the performance of his duty?

MR. HAMLIN. There are several strong arguments against it. Under the moiety act of course he got half and the result was they seized everybody and used every device to arrest people, and Congress repealed that and limited it as it is now.

The CHAIRMAN. I can very well understand the policy, and even then it is a doubtful policy, of paying something to a private citizen for this kind of service, but I can not understand the wisdom of the policy of paying an official.

MR. HAMLIN. Well, I feel somewhat as you on that point. I think in regard to the other point, of paying a private citizen, if we did not do that it would be almost impossible to enforce the revenue laws; but if we have officers we certainly have the right to say to the officers that they shall give their best efforts and whole time to the service.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, does not this policy beget a disposition upon the part of officers to so conduct their investigations and seizures as to bring them within the provisions of this law?

MR. HAMLIN. I think it is. For instance, it is very difficult under this law to both detect and seize, and there is a tendency on the part of the officers to rather conspire together and let the same man seize who detects, and in a great many instances we have to pass on whether a man has done both.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, how much of this appropriation generally goes to private citizens?

MR. HAMLIN. Well, the greater part would go to private citizens and the lesser part to the officers.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion?

MR. HAMLIN. I should think three to one.

The CHAIRMAN. Three-fourths of the fund goes to private citizens?

MR. HAMLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And the other one-fourth to the officials?

MR. HAMLIN. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the appropriation for the present year has been expended?

MR. HAMLIN. I can not tell you that, but I can let you know this morning.

The CHAIRMAN. You can write me a letter. Was all of the appropriation for 1894 expended of the \$35,000?

MR. HAMLIN. Yes; that was all expended. I feel there is a good deal to be said on the point you suggest, that an officer ought to be forced and obliged to give his whole time to the service.

The CHAIRMAN. They are well paid, anyhow?

MR. HAMLIN. They are well paid, and they are not worked to death. Now you speak of it, my impression is that this appropriation is exclusively for Government officers and that the citizens get paid out of the proceeds, and that this whole thing can be dropped, if you can drop anything; but I will let you know this morning.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any law in regard to it?

MR. HAMLIN. The law is permissive. It does not force the Secretary to grant an allowance to an officer. It is section 4 of the act of June 22, 1894—the anti-moietie act.

The CHAIRMAN. The truth about it, Mr. Secretary, is that this is a mere gratuity?

MR. HAMLIN. It is absolutely a gratuity paid to an officer to do his duty. There is no question about that.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, will you be kind enough to examine into this law thoroughly, and write me a letter and advise me whether or not all of this money is paid to officers; and if not, how much? Just take the appropriation for the last four or five years and give it to us.

MR. HAMLIN. I will do that.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 29, 1894.

SIR: In regard to the matter of an appropriation in lieu of moieties, under the act of June 22, 1874, I have to state that if no appropriation is made to pay detectors and seizers, they would still have claims against the United States under the first paragraph of section 4 of said act, unless it should be repealed. The amount required to pay informers' claims for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, would approximately amount to three-fourths of the amount submitted to your committee.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Acting Secretary.*

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

EXPENSES OF LOCAL APPRAISERS' MEETINGS.

The CHAIRMAN. "For expenses of local appraisers' meetings" you ask \$800?

Mr. HAMLIN. We have always had, since Secretary Mauning inaugurated it, a meeting of all the local appraisers four times a year. That, of course, has been restricted since the customs administrative act to once a year. We feel it is necessary to have these local men get together and compare notes, as they are all engaged in appraising values, especially, now, with regard to sugar, tea, and such other matters as that. We feel that one meeting a year is almost essential, and then the general board of appraisers, of course, attend the meeting, and they all confer together as to the best way of conducting their business.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you expend the \$800?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, I am sure, within a very few dollars of it.

ENFORCEMENT OF THE CHINESE EXCLUSION ACT.

The CHAIRMAN. "For the enforcement of the Chinese exclusion act" you ask \$100,000, as against an appropriation of \$50,000?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes; we spent \$50,000 and asked for an additional deficiency appropriation of \$75,000, making \$125,000 for this fiscal year. The new treaty will greatly increase the expenses. Under the new treaty laborers leaving this country can come back, and that will necessitate a very careful examination of the records when they leave and an examination when they come in, and the expense of that will probably be larger than \$100,000.

The CHAIRMAN. But all you would advise to be appropriated is \$100,000 now?

Mr. HAMLIN. Yes, sir; but undoubtedly there will be a deficiency. Under this new treaty the work, I think, will be very nearly doubled on the agents, because laborers now are absolutely excluded from coming in. All they have to do under this new treaty is to say that they own property here, or people owe them money here. And, of course, we have to have an investigation made of every one of these facts, no matter where the claim is that the money is owed, or that the property is situated.

The CHAIRMAN. You advise, however, an appropriation of \$100,000?

Mr. HAMLIN. To see how that goes, and if we need more we will apply for it.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you prepared to advise us as to how many Chinese have been deported during the present fiscal year?

Mr. HAMLIN. Two hundred and one, I think it is.

The CHAIRMAN. How many were deported during the last fiscal year?

Mr. HAMLIN. Not nearly as many as that. I can give that exact statement to you.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would send us an exact statement of the number of Chinese that have been deported—well, for the last three years?

Mr. HAMLIN. Deported and turned away, too?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes; but I would like to have that separately, those deported and those turned away, as I presume those deported cost more than those turned away.

Mr. HAMLIN. The turning of the Chinese away does not cost anything; it is simply shutting the door.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 29, 1894.

SIR: Referring to my recent interview with your committee, and incompliance with the request then made, I have the honor to state that during the fiscal years ended June 30, 1892, and June 30, 1893, there were deported, respectively, 175 and 152 Chinese. No record was kept for said years of the number who were refused admission. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1894, the number deported was 201, and

1,241 were refused admission. The expenses of deportation for the years above referred to were as follows:

1892	\$9,443.90
1893	18,008.89
1894	14,612.09

In explanation of the expenditure in 1893 for the deportation of 152 Chinese persons, it should be stated that the arrests were, in most instances, made at places remote from the ports of deportation, while those for 1892 were, as a rule, made at or near the Pacific Coast. The transportation to ports on the Pacific Coast was at the usual rates, there being at that time no arrangement between this Department and the railroad companies by which the transportation could be made at reduced fare. The figures given for the years above enumerated cover the expenses of marshals and guards to the ports of deportation and return to their respective stations, as well as the steamship fares for the Chinese to China.

Respectfully yours,

C. S. HAMLIN, *Acting Secretary.*

Hon. J. D. SAYERS,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

ALASKAN SEAL FISHERIES.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to this item of Alaska seal fisheries, could you not cut down somewhat this appropriation for the number of these agents? What do you think about that?

Mr. HAMLIN. I do not think it will be possible because they have so much to do there. In the first place, they have to watch the natives to keep them from killing the seals. That is the only protection they have. They have to watch the North American Commercial Company, and have to be present at every drive and make a tally of every single seal killed, and even if we absolutely prohibit killing of seals on the islands I think we would still have to have that number of agents. You see the commercial importance is very great. Since we have taken Alaska we have received over \$13,000,000 in rental for these islands.

The CHAIRMAN. But the expenditures have been very great, too!

Mr. HAMLIN. We have paid only \$8,000,000 for the whole of Alaska, but if we count the fleet and the naval officers it would be very large.

The CHAIRMAN. We have paid vastly more than we have received?

Mr. HAMLIN. I should say not if we exclude this last year. I do not know what the expense of the naval fleet is, but I am trying to look them up.

The CHAIRMAN. I would be very glad if you would send this information to us.

Mr. HAMLIN. I will do so.

The CHAIRMAN. "To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish food, fuel, and clothing to the native inhabitants on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska." You ask \$19,500?

Mr. HAMLIN. That was first passed in 1893 when the modus vivendi was passed reducing the number of seals killed from 60,000 to 7,500. The natives are absolutely dependent on what they get from the company for killing the seals, and you can very well see in limiting the catch from 60,000 to 7,500 is practically to reduce them absolutely to starvation, and their condition is pitiful, and this year we will have to reduce the catch still further.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the \$19,500 was expended last year?

Mr. HAMLIN. I believe the whole amount for coal, supplies, and food, and the natives are absolutely dependent upon that. They were taken over there for killing the seal, and when you cut that down it is simply starvation, as there is nothing on the islands except foxes.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., December 31, 1894.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement showing the receipts and expenditures on account of the Territory of Alaska from the fiscal year 1871 to 1894, inclusive.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES S. HAMLIN, *Acting Secretary.*

Hon. J. D. SAYERS,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Receipts and expenditures, Territory of Alaska.

Proposals for lease of fur-seal islands in Alaska.					
Statistics relating to fur industries and natives of Alaska.					
Protecting salmon fisheries of Alaska.					
Protecting seal and salmon fisheries of Alaska.					
Expenses of U. S. S. Albatross in Alaskan waters.					
Custom-houses, Mary Island and Sand Point.					
Supplies for native inhabitants Alaska.					
	5,989.31	1,015.20	2,752.88	8,080.49	26,438.50
					19,063.30
					32,473.90
					4,987.21
					34,922.16
Total expenditures.					

SUNDY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Receipts and expenditures, Territory of Alaska—Continued.

	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
RECEIPTS.												
Tax on seal skins.....	\$202,285.25	\$198,875.00	\$282,400.25	\$262,489.50	\$262,452.75	\$262,500.00	\$262,500.00	\$214,673.88	\$46,749.23	\$23,972.60	\$500.00	
Rent for taking seals on islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska.....	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00				
Proceeds of sales of seal skins taken by Government agents, and and forfeitures.....			1,000.00	1,276.42	3,262.56	2,338.44	5,037.36	6,926.83	3,256.17	5,831.03	6,723.35	16,322.00
Revenue from customs.....	2,856.52	645.40	298.09	375.00	2,610.00	750.00	2,661.00	420.00	515.00	2,730.47		
Sales of public lands.....												
Total receipts.....	320,151.77	252,520.40	317,598.34	319,765.92	321,060.31	319,888.44	325,147.36	325,176.88	220,691.05	65,000.26	31,210.93	19,552.47
EXPENDITURES.												
Buildings for seal fisheries in Alaska.....												
Collecting information respecting the fur trade of Alaska.....												
Distributive share of fines, penalties, and forfeitures in Alaska.....												
Salaries and traveling expenses of agents of seal islands in Alaska.....	11,090.32	13,811.64	13,102.61	7,937.49	16,174.13	10,184.52	13,027.10	10,747.71	15,396.83	18,071.33	11,168.27	10,953.09
Protection of sea-otter hunting grounds and seal fisheries in Alaska.....	20,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	15,000.00	17,500.00	20,000.00						
Salaries, governor, etc., Territory of Alaska.....			12,572.10	17,963.49	16,245.30	19,246.68	22,060.26	17,536.18	23,358.73	20,871.10	22,632.15	19,114.60
Contingent expenses, Territory of Alaska.....			1,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,353.33	2,287.60	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	1,474.85
Repairs to jail, Sitka, Alaska.....	1,000.00	9,000.00	9,000.00	20,928.30	16,714.36	27,063.20	46,017.48	42,218.56	52,436.82	49,048.19	31,066.28	
Education of children in Alaska.....	5,000.00	8,048.75	13,920.00	16,632.80	8,493.75							
Support of Indian schools in Alaska.....	5,211.68											
Commission on condition of Indians in Alaska.....	2,000.00											
Compiling and printing laws, Territory of Alaska.....	300.00											
Traveling expenses of officers, Territory of Alaska.....	403.38	200.00			85.00	324.50	326.00	286.00	513.00	303.50	304.50	
Rent, and incidentals, offices of marshals, etc., Territory of Alaska.....				350.00	644.98		157.00	976.87	751.26	2,251.35	487.75	
Expenses of United States courts in Alaska.....									630.50			
Construction and repair of buildings in Alaska.....								500.00	1,556.06	1,400.52	15,387.38	13,675.00

Proposals for lease of fur-seal islands in Alaska.....		641.04										
Statistics relating to fur industries and natives of Alaska.....		6,080.00	5,265.54	3,800.00	18.80							
Protecting salmon fisheries of Alaska.....		1,500.00		4,505.12	1,819.10							
Protecting seal and salmon fisheries of Alaska.....			2,954.08			20.80						
Expenses of U. S. S. Albatross in Alaskan waters.....			14,436.42	5,583.58								
Custom houses, Mary Island and Sand Point.....			14,896.85									
Supplies for native inhabitants, Alaska.....				5,687.32	18,319.84							
Reimbursement to North American Commercial Co. for supplies, etc.....					7,387.96							
Marine barracks, Sitka, Alaska.....					3,065.51	5,100.00						
Tender for Alaska.....					2,557.96	3,438.33						
Total expenditures.....	31,080.32	38,811.64	66,088.77	60,149.73	87,118.73	85,508.34	72,352.14	79,571.97	94,994.08	137,027.41	152,598.58	105,808.04

Recapitulation.

Total receipts	\$6,373,463.08
Total expenditures	1,126,624.08

PROTECTION OF THE SALMON FISHERIES OF ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. For the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska you ask \$4,000?

Mr. HAMILIN. Yes; and under that we have one agent at \$8 a day, whose duty is to go and watch the salmon fisheries. The catch there is enormous, probably 600,000 cases a year, and they are damming the streams in violation of the law, and the rich red salmon is decreasing and will be exterminated unless something is done. I think this is one of the most important appropriations to be made.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this agent doing anything?

Mr. HAMILIN. Yes; he went with me and visited all the canneries last summer.

The CHAIRMAN. Is he a good man?

Mr. HAMILIN. He is a pretty good man. There are canneries all over Alaska and they are gradually fishing out the streams, and the natives, the Indians, are going to starve to death, as they are dependent upon the river for their food. One immense association, a trust company, controls the most of the canneries and they are fishing out the most of these rivers. The natives came to me in a great many instances in regard to it. They do not hire the natives, but their labor is almost wholly Chinese. The result is they go there every year and take the most valuable asset out of the Territory and contribute nothing. I was going to recommend in my report a tax to be put upon each case of salmon, and they could pay a small tax and we could collect enough money to pay the whole expenses of the Territory. They bring these Chinamen up in the spring and take them back in the fall. It seems to me that such a tax would be highly desirable to the Government.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. You mean an export tax?

Mr. HAMILIN. Yes, it would be in the nature of that. The canneries say they have no objection to it at all. They realize they take out everything and give nothing.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would send us some information in reference to that?

Mr. HAMILIN. I will do so. I hope within two or three weeks my report will be ready on Alaska, and I have gone into that.

The CHAIRMAN. If you desire any legislation I wish you would send us a clause?

Mr. HAMILIN. I will do so. At present there is no law. If we catch them damming or obstructing a stream, that is against the law, but there is no way of tearing them down. We have to complain to the district attorney, probably a thousand miles away, and it will take a year to do anything.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you prepare such a provision you think is best, and in sending us this clause which you wish put in the bill please give us the reasons?

Mr. HAMILIN. Yes; I will do that.

The CHAIRMAN. What about this item of publishing the President's proclamation?

Mr. HAMILIN. We figure out about what is actually expended.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the necessity of, "To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay necessary expenses of enforcing the conditions of section 4 of the act approved April 6, 1894, etc.?"

Mr. HAMILIN. That is for the expenses of the pelagic seal inspectors. Under the regulations of the Tribunal we have to inform the British Government the number of seals killed and skins taken, and to determine that accurately we had to appoint two inspectors to examine the seal skins. The great question is to know whether more females are killed than males, and to determine that we appointed two inspectors to examine every skin taken in the United States to determine its sex, and we now inform the British Government, and they will have to give us the information. That is very important.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need the appropriation of \$1,500.

Mr. HAMILIN. We paid \$5 a day each and that is \$10, and that would be 150 days' work of the men. It is figured that it would be about six months. There is bound to be trouble in the future out of the seal question, and this makes our statistics absolutely accurate as to sex.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS.

STATEMENT OF MR. JOSEPHUS DANIELS, CHIEF CLERK
INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. For repair of buildings you ask \$5,000?

Mr. DANIELS. We ask for the same appropriation that has been given for years. That includes the Pension Office and Interior Department proper, and it also includes any repairs on other buildings. We rent buildings, and if in any way they are injured we have to put them in the same condition.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you reduce it somewhat?

Mr. DANIELS. I do not think we can reduce it any.

The CHAIRMAN. Could not you put it at \$4,000.

Mr. DANIELS. No, sir. I think, however, we may be able to get it down a little.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

Mr. DANIELS. We want the same money.

The CHAIRMAN. If you can get it down, you do not want the same money.

Mr. DANIELS. But we can not tell. We have never been able to get it down to less than that, and I do not think it would be safe to try. We used to have \$8,000, and now we have got it down to \$5,000.

PUBLIC LANDS, COLLECTING REVENUE FROM SALES OF.

STATEMENT OF MR. S. W. LAMOREUX, COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Commissioner, turn to page 102, "For salaries and commissions of registers and receivers." Your estimate is \$620,000. How much of the appropriation for 1894 did you expend?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. \$498,481. At the time this estimate was made it was prior to my equalizing the salaries of clerks, and of course I could not judge how it was going to run. We can get along now with \$500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you will need as much as \$500,000?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. That is just what it will take. We have gone so far we can just tell, unless other offices are discontinued. But I can do with that \$500,000.

The CHAIRMAN. "Contingent expenses of the land offices." Will you need all of that \$175,000?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No, sir; I can get along with \$150,000. In the next item of "Expenses of depositing public moneys," you can reduce it from \$5,000 down to \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. As to the contingent expenses of the land offices, how much did you expend for 1894 of the \$175,000?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I spent \$150,834.35, and of the other item of depositing I spent \$2,367. That was an appropriation of \$5,000, and I think \$3,000 will do.

The CHAIRMAN. For depredations on public timber you ask for \$240,000. Now, I would like to ask you what are the average expenses of an agent?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Three thousand dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. That includes his salary?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. That includes his salary, traveling expenses, and \$3 a day for subsistence.

The CHAIRMAN. Making in all \$3,000?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; I reduced the salaries when I came in from \$1,500 to \$1,200.

The CHAIRMAN. Please give your reasons for this item in the bill.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. You are aware of what has always been appropriated heretofore?

The CHAIRMAN. Yes, sir.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. You will see at the commencement of this Administration I had \$120,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That was for 1893.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. That was for 1893. That was the appropriation under the last Administration. They had used pretty much all of that \$120,000 when I came in on the 21st, or along about the 20th of March, so I had very little from March until July, and had to discharge, of course, that force, and as the appropriation was reduced to \$60,000 we have now but 12 men in the field, and I have had as high as 34. I am continually called upon by every department for men. The average showing of the amount of money which went into the United States Treasury shows that for every dollar which was expended of this fund the United States Treasury received about \$4.

The CHAIRMAN. Four times as much?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. We have, for instance, in the Duluth office—at the Ashland office we should have three men there all the time. My attention has been called to Alabama, that men have been cutting down the public timber and there was nobody to watch them. In regard to the State of Louisiana, Senator Blanchard came to see me and asked me why I could not send some one to Louisiana to protect the public timber, and I said I did not have enough men to do it. In the State of Minnesota, the State of Washington, and the State of Oregon, the State of California, and the State of Idaho we have not force to pay any attention to them hardly at all. In the Red Lake country in the State of Minnesota, where the first year when I came in they were cutting \$500,000 worth of logs, we have not men to watch that country.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the lowest amount you can get along with and yet the service not suffer?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Provided I do not attempt to protect the forest reserve I could get along with 35. They had 86 in the last administration, but I could get along and do a great deal of service. Now, the Attorney-General called upon me a few days ago for three men in Oklahoma. The United States district attorney, Judge Brook, of Kentucky, called upon him for three men, as it was impossible for him to do anything with it. I at once communicated through the Secretary to the Attorney-General that we had no force. If I have got to furnish these United States district attorneys of the Department of Justice, with men I could not get along with 37.

The CHAIRMAN. If we give you \$90,000 do you not think you can get along very well with it and the service not suffer?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I could keep 30 men in the field and do a great deal of service with them, but if I have only nine or twelve you might as well do away with the whole service. You can not expect I can put in the field with that amount of money the number of men who have been in the field during the former administration, but I think the timber of the public domain, except the forest reserve, could be protected, and I could detail a sufficient number for the fraudulent entries, and a sufficient number—I think I could get along with three—to determine the question of swamp or agricultural lands. I have to have men for that, and they are all under one head as special agents. You understand in the last administration they were under three heads. A certain number—27 odd—were to determine the question as to swamp and agricultural lands, but I think it is entirely unnecessary to have any such number. They had a certain number of agents—30 some odd—to protect the timber of the public domain from trespass, and then they had another class of agents who were ascertaining the fraudulent entries. Now I have them classed under one class as special agents, and with 30 I could do very good service for the Government indeed. I want to call your attention in reference to a recommendation I have made to the Secretary which was transmitted by the Secretary to the President, and the President in his message for the protection of the forest reserve. Of course if the McRae bill should become a law, that would become self-supporting. It has already passed the House and gone to the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. "Expenses of hearings in land entries." How much did you expend in 1894 at?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I have not the data, but I think I have it in the other room. I think Mr. Brawley has it. He has charge of the accounts division and of those matters.

Mr. BRAWLEY. I think there was a considerable surplus on that item. There were \$5,583 expended last year, but that was not because it could not have been expended if there had been a sufficient force of agents to prosecute the hearings. There were hearings ordered—perhaps quite enough cases to consume the whole amount if they could have been reached.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. The agents were discharged and they held up the cases at the different land offices. Of course if we could not get any appropriation for agents this money would not be available.

The CHAIRMAN. You have no estimate for reproduction of plats of surveys or for transcripts of records and plats?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I think we have the same recommendation that we always have.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for reproducing plats for the use of the General Land Office.

Mr. BRAWLEY. We had an appropriation of \$2,000 last year, and we estimated for \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. There are no estimates for these two at all?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. It is in our estimate submitted.

Mr. BRAWLEY. This is one of the most important things there are. The facts are, this is one of the most valuable funds in the General Land Office, as all the work done prior to the fifties is fast fading out.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. You recollect, we had this matter up before you, and I sent the chief of the drafting division to you. States like Ohio are continually calling for these certified copies of these plats, and the Government gets paid for them. It is merely advancing the money for the purpose, as it is paid right back. We receive, I think, about \$1,800 a month.

The CHAIRMAN. "For transcripts of records and plats;" what estimate does the office have for that? You have received \$5,000 for the present year and \$5,000 for the last year, but you have no estimate for next year.

Mr. BRAWLEY. The estimate is \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Then your estimate is \$10,000 for reproducing plats of surveys, and also \$10,000 for transcript of records and plats?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Yes, sir. The receipts of the office last year from these transcripts which were furnished amounted to \$9,063.30. In order to furnish these the regular force has to be drawn on, and we estimate that at least the receipts from that purpose

ought to be expended in furnishing clerical service to perform the work. We had \$5,000 last year, and the receipts from such work amounted to \$9,063.30, and we estimate for \$10,000 this year.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. So as to keep the fund equal; that fund should pay for its own work, as the money comes in to the Government from individuals, and it seems proper to have the amount of money that is appropriated equal to the amount we receive.

PUBLIC LANDS, SURVEY OF.

The CHAIRMAN. For surveying the public lands. I believe it was at the instance of the Senate that the words "and resurveys" were stricken out.

Mr. LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; it was stricken out somewhere. They say it passed the Senate.

The CHAIRMAN. Please explain what is the result of the omission of that language.

Mr. LAMOREUX. We have no funds available now for resurveys. I will illustrate that by saying there was a bill passed on the 30th of August last for resurveying a portion of the Indian Territory. That was for resurveying in such States as it was provided for, and that under certain conditions the Commissioner of the General Land Office was ordered to resurvey. That has always been in there for the purpose of resurveying. For instance, a resurvey made a year or two ago was for the purpose of setting the monuments which had been destroyed by the elements. They have a right to call for a resurvey.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you regard it a matter of vital importance that that language should be restored?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Yes, sir; I do.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the difference in the expenditure if those words were omitted?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Some years there would be no difference at all in the expenditure. It is merely a question of what we can use for resurveying. Suppose a contract is to be let: the surveyor must make a closing and must find a monument. I merely wanted to put that in so that they could make a closing. It is not a matter of great expense. We can use this fund.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would let us know about what has been expended during the last five years.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I could do it in three hours. I will make it, say, for ten years.

Mr. BRAWLEY. Certain items come in in connection with contracts that it would not be easy to eliminate from the general contracts. The contractor is to resurvey and subdivide some lands. He is instructed to resurvey certain lands, and it is necessary for him to close. Though it is not necessary to his contract, his resurveys are paid in connection with his contract.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. The surveyor must make his closing or the Comptroller will not allow his accounts.

Mr. FLYNT. There is a matter pending from Colorado in reference to town sites laid out some time ago, and it appears on the map as being laid out beginning at the northeast corner and running to the northwest corner, when really it began at the southwest and ran to the southeast instead of to the northwest. People went in there and settled, and those things stand in statu quo. Several years ago it was suspended, and an investigation was made. We can not correct it now, because we can not resurvey.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. The expense is small.

Mr. FLYNT. The resurveys are small, considering the amount of money appropriated for surveys.

The CHAIRMAN. Please turn to the words in italics on the bottom of page 107 running to 108. That language passed both Houses, but in the enrolling of the bill it was omitted. It was an accident.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. It was lost in the shuffle.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to provide for an appropriation to cover this language.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I sent the amendment down.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you ask for \$75,000 for examining public surveys instead of \$45,000?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. It is because the amount of the appropriation is larger than it was when it was \$45,000. It takes more money to examine.

Mr. FLYNT. For 1894 it was \$170,000.

The CHAIRMAN. If you do not get the other you want this?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. We want a pro rata.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you please explain the necessity for this other new language: "Provided further," etc?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. Where we can call upon the Geological Survey. I had that put in last year, but it was striken out. I personally am opposed to what is known as the contract system of surveying. I called the attention of the Secretary to it, and he opposed it, and I thought that we should have some other method. I think we should return to the old method of our own employees doing the service. There has been a great many propositions as to putting the Geological and Geographical Surveys under one head. I got this up so as to provide that the Secretary could in his discretion at any time direct the Commissioner of the General Land Office to call upon the Geological Survey to survey a certain number of townships. They say they can survey them cheaper than we can, because their force must go over the ground, and while they are doing that they can do the geographical survey, and do it cheaper and quicker than we can under the present system. My theory was an experiment. For instance, I would use \$100,000 of the appropriation, and let the Geological Survey take \$100,000, and we would see which would do the best and quickest work.

The CHAIRMAN. Would not this obstacle arise in your way, when you call upon the Geological Survey to do a certain work, probably that work might lie in a portion of the country which was far distant from the particular section in which the Geological Survey is being done?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. We would not do that.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose I instance a case: I understand that the Geological Survey is doing work in Texas. There are no public lands in Texas. Suppose you want them to do work in Washington, and you call upon them to do it. They would take their force from Texas and go to Washington, or they would take them from some other State to Washington?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. No; I would say to the Superintendent of the Geological Survey: "Is it practicable for you to survey twenty townships at once in the State of Washington?" I know what it would cost for every linear mile of cross section, etc., under the present law. I will put you a case: Congress at the last session made an appropriation of \$30,000 for resurveys in the Indian Territory. They did not provide to do that under the contract system. A man of your experience, will you tell me how I can let a contract under the contract system where there is a monument in Washington or Indian Territory? When you come to make that resurvey in the Indian Territory, those people can not go and find out where the monuments are and what they have to do, and necessarily can not tell what it would be worth. There is a bill before Congress to appropriate for resurveying in the Indian Territory. There is no surveyor-general in the Indian Territory. Under the contract system I would have no man there. We have to depend entirely upon the deputy surveyor in cases of that kind; and if there is an appropriation of that kind, we could call upon the Geological Survey to do it. In cases where it becomes necessary to do surveying at once, there is no force available, and this merely leaves it to the Secretary to call upon them for that work, if they have force enough, instead of doing it by the contract system.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had any conference with the Representatives of these Western States in regard to that?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. I think I have talked with the Members from Washington—Mr. Doolittle and Mr. Wilson. Last year they opposed it, but this year when we came to discuss it they seemed much in favor of it.

The CHAIRMAN. For survey of private land claims in Colorado, Wyoming, etc.?

Mr. FLYNT. That is expended under the direction of the Court of Private Land Claims.

The CHAIRMAN. It can not be expended unless it is expended through your office?

Mr. FLYNT. They send in and give directions to have claims surveyed. We have given out contracts for about \$15,000 of that amount.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to know how much money has been spent?

Mr. FLYNT. I do not know. The division of accounts pays out the money.

Mr. BRAWLEY. I did not look up the matter of surveys, but I will say that I presume there have been no demands made upon the last year's appropriation. The surveys are approved, and the accounts adjusted. The only thing we could do would be to estimate the liabilities upon the contracts which have been let.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how much was paid out of the appropriation of 1894, and whether there is any thing on hand?

Mr. BRAWLEY. Are you speaking of 1894? I do not think there was any work done under that which has been paid for.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is covered by contracts?

Mr. BRAWLEY. About \$15,000.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. We operate directly under the Court of Private Land Claims.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us the amount paid out for 1894, how much for the present year, and how much is under contract.

MR. FLYNT. I will do so.

THE CHAIRMAN. Expenses of survey and sale of abandoned military reservations. You ask for \$8,000. How much of that appropriation for 1894 was expended?

MR. FLYNT. The amount of the appropriation was \$5,000 in 1895. We estimated for \$8,000, but only got \$5,000.

Commissioner LAMOREUX. There was but very little expended.

THE CHAIRMAN. I see that you have omitted the phraseology "pay of custodians," You want that left out?

Commissioner LAMOREUX. My theory has been that as we have never paid any of those custodians, and as they have the use of the reservations, it was not necessary. If you pay one you must pay all, and that would amount to a larger appropriation. If they have been doing it right along without pay, I can not see any reason to change.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 29, 1894.

SIR: In response to your oral request for information in regard to the amounts expended for resurveys of public lands during each of the past five fiscal years, and the amount paid out during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1894, and June 30, 1895, for private land claim surveys, under the Court of Private Land Claims, I have to state:

During the fiscal years ending June 30, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, and 1894, resurveys in the several surveying districts were authorized under contracts, and special instructions issued in lieu of contracts, and accounts were paid aggregating as follows:

Fiscal year ending June 30—	Estimated liability of contracts and instructions.	Amounts paid.
1890.....	\$9,999.52	\$6,535.97
1891.....	9,042.40	6,949.63
1892.....	2,340.00	2,233.41
1893.....	2,714.50	2,138.90
1894.....	570.00	128.21

The above statement does not include amounts paid for resurveys necessarily made in connection with contracts for the survey of public lands. There are many cases where the deputy surveyors, upon taking the field for the execution of contracts for surveys, find that prior surveys of standard, township, and section lines, from which their work must start, or upon which it must close, are defective in alignment or measurement, or corners previously established have been obliterated, and it then becomes the duty of the surveyor, under the requirements of the Manual of Surveying Instructions, to make the resurveys necessary for the correction of the defective lines, or for the restoration of such corners as may be necessary to enable him to complete the surveys provided for in his contract. Compensation for such resurveys is allowed by this office in accordance with the showing in the field notes of the deputy surveyors, but the amounts of the resurveys are not separately stated in the accounts, hence it is impracticable to state what amounts were paid out for resurveys of this character without a reexamination of all the field notes of the surveys made during said fiscal years in connection with the surveying accounts. Deputy surveyors are required to state fully in their field notes the reasons for the resurveys made by them, and compensation is allowed only when the necessity therefor is clearly shown.

In regard to the appropriations for the survey of private land claims for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1894 and 1895, I have to state:

Under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, contracts were entered into for the survey of private land claims aggregating \$7,050, all in New Mexico, but the account for the survey of one claim only has been paid, the amount of which was \$85.91. The returns of the survey of a number of private land claims under said contracts have been received at this office, but final action thereon has not yet been taken, the plats and field notes received having been forwarded as provided by law to the Court of Private Land Claims for examination and determination as to whether the surveys are in substantial accordance with the decree of confirmation.

No contracts for the survey of private land claims under the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, have as yet been awarded.

In addition to the cost of the survey of private land claims, there is to be paid from said appropriations the cost of such examinations in the field as may be deemed necessary by the surveyors-general and the cost of advertising.

Very respectfully,

S. W. LAMOREUX, *Commissioner.*

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,

Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

STATEMENT OF MR. CHARLES D. WALCOTT, DIRECTOR.

The CHAIRMAN. For general expenses of the Geological Survey there was appropriated for 1894 \$13,000. How much of that amount remains unexpended for the last fiscal year, 1894?

Mr. WALCOTT. I can not tell you exactly, except that the total amount of our appropriation turned back was only a few dollars; I don't think it was over \$20 or \$30.

The CHAIRMAN. For topographical surveys in various portions of the United States you desire the language "to be available until expended." Why do you wish that language?

Mr. WALCOTT. During the present season the appropriation for 1893 and 1894 was used up closely to the 1st of July. The appropriation was not made in July, but it was passed in August, giving us a pro rata amount of the total. The consequence was that we dare not exceed that amount, and we could not put parties in the field until the passage of the bill in August, which caused a great delay in our work. It was expensive to keep them. We did not know what the bill would be. At the time, I did not investigate this Senate amendment, but since then I have investigated it quite thoroughly. The amendment was changed, and the appropriation for topography and geological survey was not available until four months after the end of the fiscal year. We have to calculate everything to July 1, and if Congress remains in session until after the 1st of July without making the appropriation, we have to break up our parties.

The CHAIRMAN. That applies to the field parties, and your working season is cut half in two?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir. If Congress remains in session through July and August we have to hold up. Three years ago the appropriation was not made, and we run the risk of sending parties into the field; but when the appropriation was made it was cut from \$102,000 to \$63,000, and we had to telegraph all over the country and call the parties in. Many men had to come back to Washington at their own expense.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$35,000 for expenditures west of the ninety-seventh meridian.

Mr. WALCOTT. There is no change there. There is another matter which I wish to bring to your attention. I ask to have a little change in the appropriation for the library. I saw in the estimates that the language had been changed in the appropriation for the Smithsonian Institution, and also that the amount had been increased in their estimates. If they get that increase it would relieve us in sending documents through that Institution.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you expend in transmission of public documents in the fiscal year 1894?

Mr. WALCOTT. There was a deficiency of \$2,041.75. The average is from \$2,500 to \$2,800 of our documents going through the Smithsonian Institution.

The CHAIRMAN. You had an appropriation of only \$2,000.

Mr. WALCOTT. \$1,700 was the total amount turned over to the Smithsonian Institution for the transmission of documents. It is for the purchase of books. I believe there is not so large an amount as that.

The CHAIRMAN. When you go back to your office please write me a statement for the years 1892, 1893, and 1894 of how much of this appropriation was expended for the purchase of books for the library, and how much for payment of transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian Institution.

Mr. WALCOTT. I will remember that.

The CHAIRMAN. You propose an amendment to your estimate for printing and distributing to each of the public schools of the United States ten sheets of the topographical atlas of the United States, \$5,000. Are you confident that \$5,000 will be sufficient for this purpose?

Mr. WALCOTT. Our estimate of the cost is given at \$3,600. We already have the machinery. It is a mechanical work, and costs 2.6 cents per sheet. We know that from the past. There is an estimate for sending out, and \$1,000 for clerical work. That amount for clerical work need not be put in. It was at first suggested that we

send that out through the Bureau of Education. If the new printing bill goes into effect, we can handle that without additional cost. In regard to that, I will say that it was proposed to transfer \$4,000 from engraving and printing to this engraving and sending out these maps.

The CHAIRMAN. That is for engraving topographical maps of the United States?

Mr. WALCOTT. Yes, sir; we ask \$65,000 for that.

The CHAIRMAN. Could you get along with \$61,000? If you can get along with that, we will give it to you; but I don't know about the transfer.

Mr. WALCOTT. It will be saved in this way: heretofore these maps have been printed and sent out to individuals who asked for them—to the superintendents of schools and others. That has been the way it has been for four or five years. It was not by reason of any authority, but simply gratuitous. Dr. Harris asked me to send them out; but I did not feel at liberty to do that to the extent he wished without some authority from Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, you do not want any more than \$61,000 for engraving the geological maps of the United States?

Mr. WALCOTT. We can get along with \$61,000 for that work, but I would like to transfer that other amount, because we have our machinery, equipment, and plates. We keep running on full time, and we could do that with the other.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 115, for gauging streams, determining the water supply of the United States, including the investigation of underground currents and artesian wells in the arid and semiarid regions of the United States.

Mr. WALCOTT. The daily amount of water flowing in various important rivers of the Rocky Mountain area has been ascertained for periods of from a few months to a year. The principal of these are the Gallatin, Madison, and Jefferson, in Montana; the Platte and Laramie, in Wyoming; the Arkansas and Rio Grande, in Colorado; the Bear, Webber, and Provo, in Utah; the Snake, in Idaho; the Yakima and several tributaries, in Washington; the Rio Grande and Mora, in New Mexico; the Grand, Green, and Gunnison, tributaries of the Colorado River, and smaller streams in the vicinity of these larger rivers.

Careful study and examination is being made of the artesian and other wells in southwestern Nebraska, western Kansas, and eastern Colorado, near the one hundred and second meridian. The results of this work will be ready for publication in a few weeks, giving the details of occurrence of waters underground and their dependence upon geologic structure.

Investigations in North and South Dakota and Texas have been begun, and much information is being accumulated, all tending to give exact knowledge of the water resources of the drought-stricken areas and the probability of utilizing this in future as insurance against partial crop losses or even famines. Publication of results will begin as soon as efficient clerks can prepare the data for the printing office.

The area of the country to be examined is so enormous, however, that, although the investigations have been distributed as carefully as possible, only a part of the country needing examination has been gone over. The results are in a general way typical, but there are many localities larger than most of the Eastern States not yet studied, though their farming populations are calling for information and advice.

The CHAIRMAN. How much has been expended?

Mr. WALCOTT. The amount up to date is \$7,000. We are trying to distribute it over the year. It is simply the beginning of that work. The idea is to gauge the water supply of the arid and semiarid regions throughout the country, and also with reference to the supply of power. We have started a man to gauge the Potomac with the view of estimating the supply of electric power to Washington. The report of the engineer was based upon a report of gauging which we made two years ago in connection with our topographic survey. The idea is to have practical knowledge of the water power, and also of available water for irrigation purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. Don't you think there is danger of getting into a larger appropriation?

Mr. WALCOTT. No, sir; I do not think we can exceed the present one. I do not care to.

The CHAIRMAN. You asked for \$12,500.

Mr. WALCOTT. The estimate I sent to the Secretary asked for \$25,000. The work is too extensive to be covered effectively.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
UNITED STATES GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., December 26, 1894.

DEAR SIR: In compliance with your oral request, I transmit herewith a memorandum in relation to the proposition contained in the proposed amendment to the item making appropriation for public-land surveys, giving authority to the Secretary of the Interior to have such land-parceling surveys as he may designate made by the Geological Survey.

I also inclose a statement of the floor space occupied by the working rooms of the Geological Survey, not including corridors.

Also a statement of the appropriations made for the library of the Survey and for the transmission of publications through the Smithsonian exchange, the last-named statement containing an exhibit of the amounts expended for the library and for the transmission of public documents to foreign countries for the years 1891 to 1894, inclusive.

In the hearing before the subcommittee on Monday, the 24th instant, nothing was said of the amendment providing that the unexpended balances of the several appropriations for the fiscal year 1893-94 be made available for liquidating any outstanding obligations of the Survey for that fiscal year. If you wish, I shall be pleased to make a statement in reference to that matter. If the proposition is approved the necessity of asking for a deficiency appropriation to cover bonded railroad accounts and the transmission of public documents will be obviated.

I am, with respect, your obedient servant,

CHAS. D. WALCOTT, *Director.*

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Land office and topographic surveys.

These two surveys do not do the same work, but they will cover the same ground sooner or later.

LAND-OFFICE SURVEYS.

The surveys for the subdivisions of the public lands have been as a rule executed under contract at certain rates per linear mile run, these rates varying with the class of the work and the character of the country surveyed. These surveys are for the purpose of subdividing the land into rectangular tracts suitable for disposal, and for the easy and simple designation of these tracts. They are not made for the purpose of preparing a topographic map based upon triangulation, or for obtaining the data necessary for the preparation of such maps.

TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEYS.

The topographic division of the Geological Survey is engaged in making only topographic maps of the country based on a primary triangulation. These show the horizontal location of all points; the relief of the surface; the position of all the streams, lakes, and the other bodies of water; all the roads, railroads, houses, and other works of man; and they represent the relief of the ground by means of contours, or lines of equal elevation above mean sea level. These maps are an absolute necessity for the study of geologic phenomena and the representation of geologic formations, and are in extensive use as an educational appliance in the schools of the land. They are of service to all public and private enterprises which are concerned with the surface of the ground. Thus, they are of great service to railroad enterprises, projects for drainage and water supply, irrigation enterprises, and the traveler, and are in daily use by engineers in all parts of the country.

In the construction of the topographic map of the Geological Survey, the lines of the surveys of the General Land Office could be run and located, and the corners of the subdivisions marked by the same parties engaged in topographic work, and thus the necessity of going over the same ground twice or three times to secure a land survey and a topographic map could be obviated.

Most of the surveyors of the Geological Survey are more or less familiar with the methods used in the subdivision of the public lands by the General Land Office, and are competent to carry on this survey, and they can obtain the data for a topographic map with comparatively little additional expenditure of labor during the prosecution of the subdivisional surveys.

The Geological Survey can execute the subdivision surveys of the General Land Office, and at the same time prepare topographic maps of the several townships, in the form and style in which it is doing such work at present, for the same, and probably less, than the amount now required for the surveys of the Land Office alone, in tracts of ten townships or more. This would result in the extension of the surveys of the General Land Office, and thus leave the appropriation for topographic work by the Geological Survey for use in other sections. It will add large amounts, annually, to the area surveyed topographically by the Geological Survey, and this without additional expense to the Government.

A notable saving in time will be effected by this change. Under the Geological Survey the work can be done and the plats completed and filed easily within one year from the time the appropriation is made available and the surveying party put in the field. The universal practice of the Geological Survey is to complete the maps of the areas surveyed in one field season during the winter following, and the same plan would be followed here. All of the 40,000 square miles surveyed in 1893-94 were ready to transmit to the engraver before July 1, 1894, and considerable portions of it were engraved and printed. If desired by the Land Office, these plats will not be, as heretofore, mere diagrams showing linear dimensions and area of sections, with but little attempt at the representation of streams or topography, but complete maps, showing the character of the surface of each township, the extent of its relief being represented by contour lines, whether the area be well watered or dry, whether hilly or level, whether timbered or barren, and thus will furnish much valuable information for the guidance of the Land Office in the disposal of the lands.

The corners of the townships and sections can be referred to the stations of a system of accurate triangulation. Such stations are marked by the Geological Survey in the most permanent manner, so that not only can the plats be placed in their proper position on the map, but in case any corner should be lost it can be quickly and easily recovered by means of this reference to marked triangulation points, and in case of resurvey for any reason by local authorities such survey would be an exact duplication of that made by the Geological Survey. Under the present methods the loss of corner stakes involves the rerunning of many miles of lines. Moreover, all these surveys, if carried on by the Geological Survey, would be correctly located by latitude and longitude on the earth's surface and their relation shown to all natural and artificial features—streams, hills, valleys, roads, railroads, etc.—which, under the present system, is not done.

To illustrate the probable extent of the saving to the Government which this change would produce, the following figures are submitted:

The rates estimated for the present sundy civil bill to contractors for making these subdivisional surveys range: (1) For standard and meander lines, from \$9, \$13, to \$25 per linear mile; (2) for township lines, from \$7, \$11, to \$23 per linear mile, and (3) for section lines, from \$5, \$7, to \$20 per linear mile, these different rates depending upon the character of the country surveyed. Reducing this cost to units of area, it may be stated that the cost of surveying a township containing 36 square miles ranges from \$384 to \$1,476, or from \$10.66 to \$41 per square mile. These figures represent, approximately, the cost of surveying the lines of a township in the least expensive and most expensive country, respectively.

The cost of topographic mapping, upon the scale of one mile to one inch, of such townships by the Geological Survey ranges from \$100 per township up to \$400 per township, or, say, from \$3 to \$12 per square mile. Moreover, it is believed that the entire work can be done by the Geological Survey, including the subdivision of the lands and the production of a topographic map, at an equal if not a less cost per square mile than that paid for subdivision alone by contract under the present bill, in areas of ten or more townships.

The organization of the topographic division of the Geological Survey is such that it can be easily expanded in such a way as to take up and carry forward this work successfully.

The Survey contains a large number of trained topographers, most of whom are familiar with Land Office methods—men of experience, who are thoroughly competent to take charge of parties.

There is one other matter closely connected with this which it seems worth while to touch upon. The pending estimates provide that \$75,000 of the amount may be expended in the examination of surveys. Under the contract system it is essential that large amounts be thus expended. The Geological Survey has a system of supervision of surveys established and in constant progress, and such would be extended to these works without additional expense or diversion of appropriation, such supervision being carried on by the men in charge of sections of work. The average cost of the topographic map for all regions and scales has been \$5 per square mile. If the Geological Survey were to survey 15,000 square miles for the Land Office at the cost under the contract system it would also, without additional expense, complete 15,000 square miles of the topographic map of the United States, a work that under the present system would cost \$75,000. In addition, there would be available the amount annually used for inspection under the contract system.

LOCATION OF SURVEYS.

The field of operations of the topographic division of the Geological Survey is determined by the geologic work which is to follow the completion of the topographic survey, and it is essential on this account that they should be planned with special reference to this.

The field of operations of the surveys of the public lands is limited to the needs of the Land Office, but from the fact that these needs are largely areas that have not been surveyed by the Geological Survey, and that they are in regions where topographic maps will be of essential service to the settler, whether he be engaged in agriculture, mining, or lumbering, there will be no waste of energy on the part of the Government in having the topographic maps made wherever land surveys are necessary.

The pending amendment leaves it optional with the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office whether the surveys be made by contract or by the Geological Survey. It would be economy to have all small areas made by contract, and all large ones that include ten or more townships by the Geological Survey.

FLOOR SPACE OCCUPIED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The floor space occupied by the Survey in the Hooe Building is 39,930 square feet, of which 7,200 is corridors, stairways, etc., leaving 32,730 square feet for the area actually occupied.

In the annex building, occupied by the printing and engraving division, there is 8,253 square feet of floor space, of which 253 is corridors and stairway, unoccupied. This makes a total of 40,730 square feet, exclusive of corridors and stairways.

In the annex building all the windows of the hallways are occupied by engravers, and in the Hooe Building the broad corridors are occupied by map and specimen cases. In this connection I wish to state that there is considerable crowding in the workrooms. At the present moment we need several additional rooms for the use of the topographers and geologists. We would need about 45,000 square feet for our present force and the library.

Statement showing the amounts appropriated and expended for the purchase of necessary books for the library and for transmission of public documents through the Smithsonian exchange, for the United States Geological Survey—fiscal years 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894.

	Amounts appropriated.	Purchase of books for library.	Transmission of p. b. lic documents through the Smithsonian exchange.	Total expended.
Fiscal year—				
1891	\$5,000.00	\$3,041.61	\$1,868.91	\$4,910.52
1892	2,500.00	1,430.33	1,068.52	2,498.85
1893	2,000.00	1,814.36	176.19	1,990.55
1894	2,000.00	1,572.69	347.79	1,920.48
Total	11,500.00	7,858.99	3,461.41	11,320.40
Outstanding bills for fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, and prior fiscal year		210.14	2,041.75	2,251.89
Outstanding bills for first three months of fiscal year ending June 30, 1895		288.57	2,437.40	2,725.97

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 26, 1894.

DECEMBER 26, 1894.

DEAF AND DUMB, COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR.

STATEMENT OF DR. E. M. GALLAUDET.

The CHAIRMAN. I see your estimate is for \$52,500; for the improvement of the grounds, including repairs of pavement, \$1,000. Where are those pavements?

Dr. GALLAUDET. On the grounds of the institution about the building.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need this \$1,000?

Dr. GALLAUDET. I would like to say, if you will allow me a word, in regard to the estimates altogether. The number of our pupils in the last four years has

increased 20 per cent under the existing law, and our annual appropriation has increased but 3 per cent during that time. We have felt, therefore, very much hampered, and find it difficult to make ends meet. We have asked for \$2,000 more than is submitted in the estimate from the Interior Department, and why they did not submit I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. We can only deal with these estimates as we find them. Now, in addition to the \$52,500 for which you estimate to be carried on this bill you have \$10,500 to be carried upon the District of Columbia bill.

Dr. GALLAUDET. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So that if you get both of the estimates you will get \$63,000?

Dr. GALLAUDET. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Besides \$1,000 for improvements and special repairs?

Dr. GALLAUDET. Yes, sir; and we very much need \$65,000. The increase of our students and pupils is in pursuance of law, and our expenses are thereby necessarily increased, and we need that very much, indeed. I was going to say, in regard to the estimates for repairs and improvements, we asked for \$2,000 when it was submitted to the Department, but if the appropriation which we have asked for the extension of our building should be granted—

The CHAIRMAN. There is no estimate here for it.

Dr. GALLAUDET. I am aware of that.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not consider any appropriations in these bills except under estimates.

Dr. GALLAUDET. Our trustees, two of whom you know, are members of the House, and one of the Senate—Mr. Vilas, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Dingley are members of our Board, and the estimate was made carefully, and it meets with their approval, and an estimate of \$30,000 has been submitted. I want to say we need that very much, and it is extremely pressing.

The CHAIRMAN. You get \$10,500 from the District of Columbia bill, I understand?

Dr. GALLAUDET. That is for the maintenance of District pupils.

The CHAIRMAN. How did you expend the \$1,000 given you for improvements last year?

Dr. GALLAUDET. Inclosing our grounds with a fence, and that fence has been completed. Our pressing need is the enlargement of our building, and if you will pardon me for saying, I think the Interior Department ought to have submitted the estimate.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

STATEMENT OF DR. W. W. GODDING.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$260,740 as against \$266,520 in the estimates for 1895.

Dr. GODDING. That deserves an explanation. I am asking for exactly the same for the support that I did last year, but the division between the District bill and the sundry civil makes it somewhat less in the sundry civil. In the District bill I ask for \$102,260, and you will observe in the calculation there that last year there was a little reduction from 1893, but this is distinctly a reduction from the estimate for the current year, but it is really \$363,000 that we asked for both years, and it is simply a question of division. The increase is due to the District patients, that is—the proportion kept at the ratio of patients—and it does not mean a reduction as it might seem in this estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. In other words, it is an increase upon one bill and a reduction on the other?

Dr. GODDING. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the \$266,786 for the last fiscal year did you expend?

Dr. GODDING. We had left something like \$1,100 at the end of the year. The estimates were for \$363,000, and the two sums are carried together; that is, the appropriation in the District bill and the appropriation here, but we covered into the Treasury a little over \$1,000. I have the misfortune not to have our report from the printing office, so I could only give it from memory.

The CHAIRMAN. This money which was turned back into the Treasury or unexpended at the end of the fiscal year 1894, was it from the appropriation made for the District or from this appropriation?

Dr. GODDING. No; it is from the total amount of money received both from this bill and from the District bill. Miscellaneous sales are included in it, so I can not give you the ratio without I had the figures to calculate. The sum, however, would only be a small proportion; in \$1,000 it would only be \$2 to \$3. I am sorry I have not a copy of the last report, for our tabulated statement shows the money received and the money expended, and then any balance unexpended will, in the end, when the account is closed, be covered into the Treasury without reference to which appropriation it was out of.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask \$13,000 for general repairs and improvements. Of the appropriation for 1894, which was \$13,000 also, how much was expended?

Dr. GODDING. All but one dollar and some odd cents. I see I am put down here as estimating for \$13,000. Our estimate was made for \$16,000, and I suppose in sending it up it was cut down to \$13,000, and I would not like to appear before this committee as saying I had not estimated for the original sum of \$16,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you received last year \$2,240 for the detached kitchen for the Toner Building, and for an electric plant \$10,000. Of these new items, which is the more important? Please state them in their order of importance.

Dr. GODDING. I have endeavored, Mr. Chairman, in making the estimate this year, to cut out all unimportant items.

The CHAIRMAN. Please name which one of these is the first in order of their importance?

Dr. GODDING. For fireproof stairs is the first, \$6,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The next?

Dr. GODDING. For additional accommodations, \$25,000. I consider those the most important items.

The CHAIRMAN. How do the other two rank?

Dr. GODDING. I should say rebuilding shops. The laboratory extension is a matter of science.

The CHAIRMAN. How many epileptic males have you in there?

Dr. GODDING. Between 140 and 150. I can not this morning give you the exact figures, but it was 151 at the time I estimated. We have discharged rather more epileptics than we have received, so I know I speak within bounds when I say there are between 140 and 150.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, when you shall have completed the addition to the building which is being erected for epileptic males, will you remove all of the epileptics into that building?

Dr. GODDING. All except 12 men I have arranged on account of the crowded condition in Howard Hall—that is, I will require provision in that building for 12 less than the total number.

The CHAIRMAN. You have 140 to be accommodated in that new building?

Dr. GODDING. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, then, of 140 how many will go into that new building?

Dr. GODDING. If we have no increase—

The CHAIRMAN. Just answer that, of the 140 how many will go into that new building?

Dr. GODDING. One hundred and twenty-eight.

The CHAIRMAN. When will that new building be completed?

Dr. GODDING. It is now in the hands of the contractors, and the expectation is to complete the building so as to cover it in during the coming month, and then in regard to the inside finishing it is impossible to say, but it will be probably completed during the coming warm weather, so that by about the 1st of July we hope to be in it.

The CHAIRMAN. How many patients have you in your hospital at this date?

Dr. GODDING. I have on the rolls this month—I examined the books before I left—1,711. Now, of those at this Christmas time a number have gone home. I find on going over my list of patients from the District that some 15 or 20 were out on a visit home. I am giving you the exact figures, as near as I can.

The CHAIRMAN. You have 1,711, including those on a visit?

Dr. GODDING. If a man is at home on a visit I am including him.

The CHAIRMAN. That includes those temporarily away on a visit?

Dr. GODDING. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many did you have a year ago?

Dr. GODDING. Our increase during that time has been about 25. I am embarrassed by not having the report from the printers so I can tell you exactly; but the increase has been about 25.

The CHAIRMAN. Between this—

Dr. GODDING. And a year ago.

The CHAIRMAN. When did you say you thought you would be able to remove your epileptic patients into this new building?

Dr. GODDING. Not before the 1st of July.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you expect to be able to do it during the present fiscal year?

Dr. GODDING. No, sir; the contractors should have the work completed by the 1st of February, and then the laying of the floors, plastering, and things of that kind necessarily will be somewhat dependent upon the season. Making due allowance for that I do not believe we can move the patients into it until after the 1st of July, which will be the end of the present fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. You think the building will be completed during the present fiscal year?

Dr. GODDING. We hope it will be completed during the present fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. How far are these shops from your main building?

Dr. GODDING. They are from 300 to 400 feet. I should think the wing approaches within 300 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. What character of walls have they?

Dr. GODDING. They are brick walls. They were built over made ground really, and the foundations settled. They were built more than forty years ago.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of stairs have you in the Relief and Dawes buildings?

Dr. GODDING. The Relief and Dawes buildings have what is called a wooden stair from the center of the buildings. I added at the extreme end an iron stairway out of an appropriation some six years ago, an appropriation for repairs and improvements.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those two buildings fireproof?

Dr. GODDING. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they wooden?

Dr. GODDING. They are brick buildings, but with wooden floors and wooden joists.

The CHAIRMAN. Then why is there a necessity of putting fireproof stairways when the buildings themselves are not fireproof? If these buildings are not fireproof what advantage would you have of having a fireproof stairway?

Dr. GODDING. My feeling is that no insane man will take an outside fire escape. They are not with the reasoning power that you and I have—

The CHAIRMAN. But you do not understand me. If the walls are on fire, and the floors are on fire, what benefit could a fireproof stair case be to you, with the whole building on fire?

Dr. GODDING. If the whole building is on fire the patients are dead long before the whole building is on fire. I expect the fire will take in one end or the other, and I would look to a very slow burning building.

The CHAIRMAN. I can understand very well the advisability of having a fireproof building for these patients.

Dr. GODDING. And we build those when we build new ones.

The CHAIRMAN. But to put an iron stairway in a building that is not fireproof, I can not see how it would be of any advantage?

Dr. GODDING. Why, it seems so to me, but perhaps I am wrong. I have gone to the expense of putting a metallic covering on the doors to shut them off so that one ward can pass another without coming in contact with the fire. That is a part of the fireproof provision of the stairway. If a fire should break out on the first floor you would be able to cut off the stairway and prevent that from being consumed so the second and third floors could make an escape by it. Under that perhaps mistaken notion I have put some twenty iron stairways in there and feel a great deal safer than before. In the case of the relief building, that is altogether a dangerous building, and my apprehension comes from the fact that the largest number of patients are on the third floor of the building, and they ought to have that fireproof stair.

The CHAIRMAN. Why have you not asked for this appropriation before?

Dr. GODDING. Because we have been building our new buildings fireproof.

The CHAIRMAN. Here is this danger that has been existing for years; now, why have you omitted asking for it before?

Dr. GODDING. The best excuse I can give for that I can illustrate here. This represents the center of the buildings and two wings—

The CHAIRMAN. You misunderstand me. I simply asked if this danger has been existing for so many years why have not you called the attention of Congress to it and asked for an appropriation for the purpose specified before this time?

Dr. GODDING. I have no answer to make to that except I have endeavored to ask for the things which seemed to be the most urgent at the time. I thought I could illustrate about why this building has been left. We did ask for fireproof stairways for the other buildings because they were less open to egress than this building. Of course it is easy to say, Why do not you ask for everything you think you need? But my experience has been the committee has wanted the most important things. I think we have been reasonably careful and tried to increase our protection from fire there year by year, and you will see the estimates have been made on that basis.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

STATEMENT OF DR. J. E. RANKIN, PRESIDENT OF HOWARD UNIVERSITY.

The CHAIRMAN. We will hear you now on these estimates.

Dr. RANKIN. These are by the Secretary of the Interior, but he said he was willing for me to come and make a statement about it, and I want to make a statement in regard to the estimates. For this year we ask beyond the estimates of last year \$1,500 for the improvement of our grounds. We have a campus of 20 acres which

is only partly fenced. We have been fencing it year by year as you have given us the money and I think one-third of it has yet to be fenced, and we need the \$1,500 in addition to the estimate which is recommended, and we need the whole sum estimated in our estimate for repairs.

We have three large buildings there and seven smaller buildings—houses of professors—which are constantly needing attention, and of course if they do not have attention they go to injury. Then, in the preparatory department, we need a new teacher, and because a teacher is absent in the collegiate department this year we are able to employ that teacher. We have ninety pupils in the preparatory department, and two teachers have taught them up to this year. This year we have given them three, because one of the teachers is absent without pay. We want \$1,000 additional for that teacher. Then we have been building this last year something on the line of what Mr. Springer has been talking about, and that is a chapel, which is on the side of a slope, and beneath that we have a library room. Our library is in the third story of one of our buildings and it is not fireproof, and it has an accumulation of books which you are so kind to give us every year, but it is not safe. We want to move them downstairs under this new chapel. We need \$1,000 for fixtures for the library room, and we ask you to give us that. The medical department, for which you have never given anything, wants some new surgical instruments. The progress of surgical science is such that the old instruments are out of date. The handles are made of ivory and we do not regard them as secure against germs of diseases. We want an appropriation of \$200 for new medical instruments.

The CHAIRMAN. The object in changing the handles is to prevent the communication of disease from the patient to the operator?

Dr. RANKIN. They clean these metallic instruments right in acid. I am not a surgeon, and I do not know, but that is the representation of the medical faculty to us, that these old-fashioned instruments, having been in use a great many years, are not secure against communication of disease.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. The metallic handles can be disinfected by being boiled, etc., or put in acid?

Dr. RANKIN. Certainly. We will withdraw the request for a new gymnasium, which was \$7,500. That is not recommended, although is mentioned. Now, in regard to the law department, I think already something has been said to the chairman. The Senate last year proposed to give the law department \$8,000 for its entire support on the condition we made that department free of tuition. That and the medical department are the only departments which are not free of tuition. In regard to that matter, I expected Mr. Hart to be here to make some statement on that point.

Mr. HART. I am here.

The CHAIRMAN. Is Mr. Hart one of the professors?

Dr. RANKIN. Yes; of the law department. He has the authority to make the statement which he will make. He has one of the law chairs, and is a graduate of Howard University, going in at the very foot. He came here on foot from the South and is a very worthy representative.

Mr. WILLIAM H. H. HART. It is with peculiar pleasure that I find myself with an opportunity to have a good word with you, one of the best representatives of Southern manhood. You are a Southern man and I am a Southern man. I was born a slave in 1857, in southeastern Alabama, and I am going to speak to you now about these black boys. I walked here in 1874 to Howard University from my home. I came by way of Nashville, Louisville, and into Cincinnati and walked to this city. I went in the lowest school of Howard University and worked my way through by being a watchman at night. I then applied to Columbia College to study law because the law department of Howard University at that time was merely a substitute for a law school. The professors had no pay at all except the pittiful fees of a few students, and volunteered their services. I wanted to go where I could have such training in the laws of my country and in the fundamental principles of the science of the law as would enable me to understand the institutions under which I lived and impart them, if need be, to boys of my race with whom I should come in contact, because my desire has been to be a teacher and to pass on the torch which came to me. They would not admit me to that school, but rejected me because of my color.

I then went to the National Law School and they rejected me there. I then went to the Georgetown University, the great Catholic school, and I thought I might find in that great Catholic institution a little more tolerance, and I was rejected. I was brought face to face with the proposition either not to study law at all or go in the courts and cause trouble through forcing them to receive me, or go without legal training. In this dilemma I applied to the Hon. William M. Evarts, who then was a Senator, a colleague of Mr. Teller here. I told him of my situation, and told him why I did not want to go farther North, but wanted to labor here in order to return back and be of service to the great black mass, a part of which I was. I told Senator Pugh the

same thing, Senator Gorman, Senator Cockrell, and Senator Vest, and each of those gentlemen heard me patiently and said that some remedy ought to be afforded me; that the laws ought either to make these institutions open their doors, that Congress ought to make these institutions open their doors, which I did not wish, or it ought to make some sort of provision by which I should be able to obtain this training in the laws of the country in which I lived.

On the second page of report No. 304, submitted by Mr. Kyle last year in the Senate, is the incorporation act of Howard University, and among the departments provided for by that act of Congress is the agricultural department. Now, the agricultural department has never been provided, because there was never a fund to support such a department. The trustees of the University have never urged the establishment of this agricultural department, but the colored alumni association, of which I am a member, have thought that if the hearts of the chairmen of the Appropriations Committees could be touched to see the importance of redistributing boys and girls over 16 years of age in the District of Columbia from a colored population of 90,000 congregated here and congested here, through the States around, they could be redistributed in Maryland and in Virginia and even further south; that if they should have a short agricultural preparation by an agricultural school established on cheap land near the capital, it would be a good thing for the colored people of the District of Columbia and of the nation.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you want appropriated for this law department?

Mr. HART. On the 28th page of this report, Mr. Kyle submitted this estimate of \$8,000 to provide for five professors, one secretary, one janitor, and fuel.

The CHAIRMAN. You want five professors?

Mr. HART. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For the law school?

Mr. HART. Yes; you can not get along with less than five. Take the roster of any law school where a student is not trained in the office under a practical lawyer, and take the whole field of jurisprudence which must be covered, with two sessions held a night, beginning at 6 o'clock and lasting until 10, with a school of 77 students to be instructed, one professor would not be able—

The CHAIRMAN. You say you need five?

Mr. HART. We need five. Every other law school in this city has from 10 to 20, and some of them more, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you wish to pay these professors?

Mr. HART. The calculation has been made for \$1,500 each.

The CHAIRMAN. How are you paid now?

Mr. HART. Congress now gives \$3,200.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose?

Mr. HART. For five professors in the law school.

The CHAIRMAN. And you want that increased to \$8,000.

Mr. HART. To \$8,000, providing for a janitor, secretary, fuel, and light.

The CHAIRMAN. You have now \$3,200 for this department?

Mr. HART. We have had it for four years.

The CHAIRMAN. How many teachers does that provide for?

Mr. HART. Five. I do not know—I think we have got more than that. We have District Attorney Birney, Professor Layton, Professor Richards, Professor Williams, Professor Birney, and myself. We have six now.

The CHAIRMAN. You have six professors whom you pay out of the \$3,200.

Mr. HART. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now you want to double the number of professors?

Mr. HART. No, we want an appropriation for their pay; they are not paid now. The \$3,200 is divided by the executive committee among these six professors, and the students pay \$5 a month tuition, and that tuition goes to pay this corps of professors. What is desired now is to take the tuition off the students, so that admission to the university may be unhampered and these Southern boys may come here and have themselves trained without scuttling about the town to raise \$5 a month, which is about as difficult as \$50 under other circumstances. We have such men on the faculty as District Attorney Birney, one of the finest practitioners and finest pleaders there is; and such men as Professor Layton, who is an authority on real estate law, a system growing out of mediæval institutions with which the law here is permeated; there is not a finer man in the United States in his specialty. We can not hold these men together unless we pay them something. I do not amount to anything. I go into it for the love of the work.

The CHAIRMAN. You pay all of these professors out of the \$3,200?

Mr. HART. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. That makes something over \$600 apiece, and then the additional amount of fees?

Mr. HART. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many law students have you there?

MR. HART. The last catalogue showed 77 in attendance, divided among the States as follows: One from Alabama, three from Arkansas, two from the District of Columbia, three from Georgia, one each from Illinois, Indiana, and Kansas, seven from Kentucky, three from Maryland, one each from Michigan and Minnesota, three from Missouri, five from Mississippi, one each from Nebraska and New Hampshire, two from New York, seven from North Carolina, two from Ohio, one from Pennsylvania, seven from South Carolina, five from Tennessee, two from Texas, twelve from Virginia, and one from West Virginia. Now to take up one or two other matters in regard to the teaching of law.

The professors who have given attention to the students at law find that during the year not over 10 per cent of those who go through the law schools have found their way into the courts as practitioners for this reason, that it requires peculiar qualities of self-denial and perseverance and endurance in the students. They go into other pursuits. They go to farming, and into mercantile business, and into various occupations that offer themselves. Now, then, does it suggest itself to you that to this 90 per cent of boys who go through the law school and receive this training that this training is in any way a loss—not by any means. They understand better the institutions under which they live; they are better able to advise their neighbors, and for the colored people that is important. The colored people have never understood the fundamental principles of justice and government. Let a white man in Texas or Alabama go and arrest a colored offender who has violated some law. The colored people say it is the white man who does this. They do not see a sacred law has been violated upon which the safety of the whole community depends. They do not realize that and can not realize that until they are taught the nature of law and the nature of government, and the nature of duty and the nature of responsibility of government.

They should be taught to understand that they are mistaken in supposing that it is Governor Sayers who arrested them, or the sheriff who has prosecuted them, but it is the majesty of the law—it is the Government; and it is for the safety of all that these laws shall be wisely made and properly executed; and how is this great black mass to get this information except by sending to them boys who may not have the capacity to go into a contest in court and win, but who can give to their neighbors this instruction, the knowledge, however crude it may be, which they have of the nature of government and of law and its importance. That is why we regard the work of this school as being educational rather than professional, and it is for these reasons we urge you to give it your support.

DR. RANKIN. There is a sum asked of \$2,500 for repairs, \$1,500 for grounds, \$300 for surgical instruments, and \$1,000 for a new teacher for the preparatory department, \$1,000 for fixtures of the library, making a sum total of \$37,000 instead of \$29,500 as the present year.

THE CHAIRMAN. These sums you speak of do not appear in the estimates?

DR. RANKIN. No, sir.

MR. HART. May I have one word? The sundy civil bill of last year was amended in the Senate so as to provide just what we wished. It is amendments 159, 160, and 161, and we ask that the same provision be put in your subcommittee bill.

THE CHAIRMAN. How is the \$3,200 now being expended for the support of the law department? Is it appropriated separately?

DR. RANKIN. It does not come into the Treasury except as—

THE CHAIRMAN. You say here "For maintenance of the Howard University, to be used in payment of part of the salaries of the officers, professors, teachers, and other regular employees of the university;" do you use a portion of that?

DR. RANKIN. This sum of the law department has never gone in with the other sum.

THE CHAIRMAN. But I mean you use a portion of this general appropriation for the law department?

DR. RANKIN. Of the general appropriation?

THE CHAIRMAN. We appropriated for the present year \$23,500, and of that \$23,500 I understood Mr. Hart to say that \$3,200 is being used for the purpose of supporting the law department?

DR. RANKIN. That is in there.

MR. HART. If you only give us \$23,500 this year we will get but \$3,200, but if you give us \$28,500 we will get \$8,000.

DR. F. H. SMITH (of the medical department). The medical department has asked for a small appropriation for two or three years, mainly for surgical instruments. The medical department is really an adjunct of the Freedmen's Hospital. They have no surgical instruments that any well-equipped hospital would allow to be used. There is no fund within our control with which they can be purchased, and that is about the whole statement. If you will allow me to say, in regard to the \$1,000 for the library, during the past year the university had, from special contributions mainly, erected a chapel. The old chapel in the main building, owing to the peculiarities of the material used in that building, has not been regarded for some

years as safe, and it became absolutely necessary from some source to get new quarters for it. A portion of the chapel building has been set apart for the library of the institution, which has no suitable quarters. All the funds within the control of the university, relying upon the future contributions, have been used for that building itself, and we can not use the library unless we can fit it up. That is about all I want to say.

EDUCATION IN ALASKA.

STATEMENT OF DR. SHELDON JACKSON.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$30,000 for the "industrial and elementary education in the Territory of Alaska, without reference to race."

Dr. JACKSON. I submit to you a statement of how the money was expended for 1893 and 1894. The fund for 1895 will not be known to the Bureau until October, 1895.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the \$30,000 for 1894, did you expend it all?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir; and I would like to have a little more. We have suspended three day schools. They were suspended two years ago. We have dropped off four or five contract schools for want of funds. They would not allow us any deficiency down in the Interior Department, so we simply had to stay within the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. How many Government schools are there in Alaska?

Dr. JACKSON. Sixteen called day schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they Government schools?

Dr. JACKSON. Purely Government schools; the entire expenses coming from the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. How many contract schools have you?

Dr. JACKSON. Eight contract schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these contract schools denominational schools?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you name them?

Dr. JACKSON. The denominations are Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, Congregational, the Roman Catholic, Moravian, and the Swedish Evangelical.

The CHAIRMAN. Name the number of schools of each denomination.

Dr. JACKSON. There are three Presbyterian, one Congregational—I leave out the Methodist, they have quit—three Episcopal, one Congregational, two Moravian, two Swedish Evangelical, and three Roman Catholic. The Protestant Episcopalians have withdrawn also. By dropping I do not mean that these schools have been closed, but they have withdrawn from any Governmental assistance. They are carrying them on themselves as mission schools without aid from the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you propose to extend these Government schools?

Dr. JACKSON. Just as rapidly as we have the means.

The CHAIRMAN. So as to take the place of the contract schools?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir; where the missions have established schools of course we do not establish a Government school there, because there are too many places which have no schools at all.

The CHAIRMAN. But you pay at these missions, do you not?

Dr. JACKSON. No, sir. For instance the Methodists have withdrawn—we have a Government school there—but, for instance, the Protestant Episcopal on the Yukon, we establish no Government school and pay no tuition. They run that at their own expense and keep the mission and school going without aid from the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. I suppose you are probably the most familiar person with the condition of affairs in Alaska. Will it be possible there during the next year to require that no portion of this fund shall be used for the support of any other than strictly Governmental schools?

Dr. JACKSON. It might be in the southeast section. If you will notice the southeast section on the map there is the only place that is reached regularly by United States mails. On the Aleutian Islands they get mail during the summer and north of the Aleutian Islands they only get mail once a year.

The CHAIRMAN. What proportion do these schools which receive Government aid in the north bear to those in the south?

Dr. JACKSON. There are only two in the southern section—contract schools—and those could both be cut off.

The CHAIRMAN. And Government schools established in their stead?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many then would that leave in the northern portion?

Dr. JACKSON. That would leave about six in the northern portion of the present contract schools.

The CHAIRMAN. So you have but eight contract schools?

Dr. JACKSON. I think that is all we paid for last year. The next year we would probably have to have eight contract schools in the northern section.

The CHAIRMAN. But two contract schools could be dropped and Government schools established in their stead in the southeast?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I understand you to say that the mails reach the section in which these contract schools are only once a year?

Dr. JACKSON. Only once a year.

The CHAIRMAN. How far do they extend in the interior?

Dr. JACKSON. They extend about 800 miles up the Yukon River, just about the center of the map there.

The CHAIRMAN. That is about 800 miles from Bering Sea?

Dr. JACKSON. You will see St. James Mission, and that is about 800 miles by the windings of the river from the coast.

The CHAIRMAN. How far distant would you suppose it to be from the Polar Sea?

Dr. JACKSON. Seven or eight hundred miles, and I think they could get within 600 miles right due north.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not think, then, it would be at all advisable to attempt to substitute the Government for contract schools in that portion of Alaska?

Dr. JACKSON. No; I think not. For instance, you could not have a proper supervision of those schools. In a Government school a person goes and passes an examination; perhaps he has a normal training, but these are persons who might have had normal training, and we might send them there and they would keep school for only a few days, and yet report to the Commissioner of Education that they had kept school so many days. He has no way of finding that out except by my cross-questioning the natives when I go up there, so he wants the religious societies to send teachers who are responsible, and then he says if there is any trouble in Congress or in the newspaper, we can say it is a Presbyterian mission or some other mission which represents him.

Mr. COOMBS. Do they have better supervision in those schools than in the Government schools?

Dr. JACKSON. In this way, they send Christian men who are supposed to have perhaps more to lose if they play false.

The CHAIRMAN. How many scholars have you?

Dr. JACKSON. We have 1,438.

The CHAIRMAN. In the Government schools?

Dr. JACKSON. Eight hundred and forty-six in the Government schools and 592 in the contract schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you noticed any substantial benefit derived from the establishment of these schools? How are the natives being educated?

Dr. JACKSON. For instance, in southeast Alaska the young men who have gone out from our schools—well, to show you the comparison: A young man who has not been to school can go to the mines and get \$1.50 a day, and a young man who has been through the schools can go to the mines and get from \$3 to \$4 a day. That is the difference in the wages of a boy who has been educated and can talk English.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the character of the instruction given them?

Dr. JACKSON. At the training school at Sitka, which is the largest training school of all Alaska,—for instance a boy or girl in a school 500 miles away from Sitka shows an aptitude for study, and after going through that school and getting a primary education then we send them to the Sitka training school. There every boy can learn the trade of a carpenter, boot and shoemaker, copper and tin smith, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the entire expense paid by the Government?

Dr. JACKSON. That is one of the contract schools we are now proposing to give up; the Government has been paying about one-tenth of the expense and a Presbyterian society of New York has been paying the other nine-tenths.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you want to give it up?

Dr. JACKSON. Just simply because the trend of public sentiment throughout the country is against the contract schools.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know that is the trend of public sentiment?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir; I see it in the newspapers everywhere.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you believe it is wise that the Government should take away that contract at Sitka from which the beneficiary derives so many great advantages, do you suppose it is wise where the Government only pays one-tenth and the Presbyterian society nine-tenths to forego the advantage of that establishment there?

Dr. JACKSON. Personally I do not, sir; but I think the general public think it is wise; but, as an individual, I do not think it is wise.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you drop out the eight contract schools, what are you going to do? How long will it take to provide Government schools and what would be the cost?

Dr. JACKSON. Unless the mission bodies go on and keep up the schools they will not be started.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there will be no schools there at all?

Dr. JACKSON. Only in one or two places. Of course, with the money we save from the contract schools we can start a few day schools, but more than half of them will be discontinued unless the mission bodies carry the whole thing.

The CHAIRMAN. What will become of the training school at Sitka?

Dr. JACKSON. It will be dwarfed; that is, some of the industries will be given up and the general efficiency of the school will be curtailed. It will not be given up entirely; the mission board will continue the school, but they can not do it on the same broad scale.

The CHAIRMAN. Do the Government schools—

Dr. JACKSON. They have no industrial training whatever.

The CHAIRMAN. Have they any religious training?

Dr. JACKSON. No, sir; but at the same time many of the teachers are Christian people. Let me call your attention to this fact: In the eight contract schools the mission societies paid \$77,967, nearly \$78,000, and the Government for the same schools paid \$7,992, or about \$8,000. The Government has paid \$8,000 and the mission societies \$78,000, and that has all gone into purely secular education, because when you take these barbarians we are teaching them English, and they have not got to that stage that they can take much religious instruction.

REINDEER FOR ALASKA.

The CHAIRMAN. For reindeer for Alaska you ask \$6,000 this year?

Dr. JACKSON. That is what the Secretary asks, but I am very sorry he did not ask more.

The CHAIRMAN. What success has it been?

Dr. JACKSON. It has been a complete success.

The CHAIRMAN. You began in 1894?

Dr. JACKSON. The first appropriation was in 1894, but benevolent individuals began in 1891.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us, in your own language, a history of the importation of these reindeer; when it began and what success it has been, and everything about it.

Dr. JACKSON. In 1890 the superintendent sent me up there to start a few schools among the Eskimo, and I found them starving because the whalers, of which there are fifty vessels, go into this country every year, had either killed off or frightened away the whales, so that the population along this coast of 15,000 or 16,000 Eskimo who heretofore had plenty of whales to eat—

The CHAIRMAN. From what point?

Dr. JACKSON. From Nunivak Island away around to Point Barrow the whales have been frightened away. The grand-parents of these people had plenty of whales and seal meat. Now the whales have been frightened away, and even the walrus have been killed by the whalers for the sake of their ivory tusks for commercial use; at any rate, the food supply of the people has been cut off. Every year the teachers tell me when I go up in the summer that such and such families died of starvation. The starvation generally commences in February to March, when the little fish they have dried and put up for winter use have gone and before the fresh fish have come in their streams, so the question came up between the captain of the revenue cutter and myself, Well, now, something ought to be done. He said this, "When you go back to Washington tell Congress that these people are starving, and get an appropriation to feed them, as the Indians of Dakota and of Arizona." I said, "I do not believe in that system; it would simply prolong their lives a few years and pauperize them, but kill them off eventually." He said, "Then they will go on starving." "No," I said, "there must be some better plan." Congress had voted \$1,000 to make presents to some Siberians who rescued a crew of whalers. We went over to the Siberian Coast, as the captain had charge of these presents to deliver. There I met my first tame herd of reindeer—1,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Where was that?

Dr. JACKSON. Cape Navarin. I asked how many reindeer they had in that country, and they replied that they did not know—that everybody had reindeer. I asked them if they got enough to eat, and they said that they always had enough to eat, as they eat reindeer. That suggested to me the idea, with only 46 miles from Siberia to Alaska, with a similar climate and similar food products, so I said to the captain, "Why could not we introduce tame reindeer into Alaska and teach the people to take care of them? We can not restock the ocean with whale and walrus, but we can stock the land with domestic animals—not with sheep and cattle like Texas, which could not live in this climate, but we could bring over the reindeer just as we could carry cattle and sheep from one place to another." He said, "That is a good plan." I came here and we asked Congress for an appropriation, and some of the scientific societies here said, "You can not buy them; the superstitions of the Siberians are such you can not buy them. If you want one for food on a ship they will kill it and sell it, but they will not sell them for your purpose."

The CHAIRMAN. The scientific men said that?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes; here in Washington. They said that because Mr. Kennan in his book, written just after the Western Union telegraph expedition had been up there, wrote that he found it utterly impossible to buy a live reindeer. They want them for transportation service for the telegraph company. So there was a skepticism all through Washington. I met everywhere the objection, you can not buy them. I told them I knew I could. They said, "If you buy them you can not transport them; they have such delicate appetites they will not eat anything that man has touched or handled; they are fastidious." They said, "If you buy them and manage to transport them to the American side, they will be killed off by the Eskimos and dogs." As I said, I met objections everywhere. Well, I put a notice in the New York, Philadelphia, and Boston papers stating the circumstances of these people, that they were slowly starving and that the food supply was being reduced every year and we wanted to try the experiment, and some money was contributed by benevolent individuals.

The first year, 1891, we purchased I think it was 15 or 16, and we took them on board and kept them on board three weeks. After passing through a very severe gale, when the steamer could not keep steam up and had to lay to, the vessel landed at the harbor of Unalaska, 1,000 miles distant, and the reindeer not only stood the transportation, but were not at all fastidious, because some of them got to using tobacco with which the sailors had tempted them, and got quite fond of it. We landed those 16. We demonstrated we could buy them, and the next year we brought 167. Those 16 are propagating without any care whatever. We simply turn them loose. In 1892 we brought over 167 and made a Government reindeer station.

The CHAIRMAN. That was before any appropriation was made?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir. Then in 1893 we brought over 127 more.

The CHAIRMAN. Last year how many did you bring over?

Dr. JACKSON. In 1894 we brought over 120—last fall.

The CHAIRMAN. Now let us see, how many have you?

Dr. JACKSON. Four hundred and thirty.

The CHAIRMAN. How many are there now, would you suppose?

Dr. JACKSON. There are 700 there now. In the spring of 1893 we had 67 born to the herd.

The CHAIRMAN. What was the mortality among them?

Dr. JACKSON. I could not tell the exact mortality, but I think some 12 or 15. Last spring the herd numbered about 400 and we had 200 born, but it was one of those exceptional winters when, as they always say, the oldest inhabitants can remember no such winter, and at times the thermometer would be 30° below zero, and of the 200 born 50 chilled to death, but we saved 150 even under those circumstances.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you find the food on the American side of Behring straits as well adapted for reindeer as on the Russian side?

Dr. JACKSON. Exactly the same food, with the advantage on the American side it has not been cropped off. This last summer, in order to give the Eskimo young men we are training to be herders the best advantages, we brought some Lap herders from Lapland, and when they got over there they said they had never seen such pasturage in their lives, and they were middle-aged men.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you generally pay for a reindeer?

Dr. JACKSON. A reindeer on the American side will cost about \$17 a head, but we only pay the Siberian men about \$3 a head.

The CHAIRMAN. The \$14 is in the way of transportation?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir; we have to pay the Treasury Department for the coal bill for running the revenue cutter.

The CHAIRMAN. You generally buy females?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir; one male to twenty females, as near as we can.

The CHAIRMAN. Are these 700 distributed or held in one place?

Dr. JACKSON. No, sir; last fall we put 118 at the Congregational mission at the beginning of the strait, at Cape Prince of Wales, the balance are in the Government herd at Fort Clarence reindeer station; the distance is 60 miles between the two places. Now, on the first of next week, five of our Eskimo young men who have been with the herd learning the business are to be loaned 100 head. They go up the coast, say 100 miles distant, and are loaned this 100 head, and at the end of five years they return the 100 head and keep the increase.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the average life of a reindeer?

Dr. JACKSON. Sixteen years for the domesticated reindeer.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the population in Alaska?

Dr. JACKSON. Probably, as near as I can estimate, 5,000 or 6,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Principally Eskimos?

Dr. JACKSON. They are all Eskimos.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any other form of animal life there except the reindeer?

Dr. JACKSON. Oh, yes; there is occasionally a bear, and occasionally a wolf, and a great many foxes and smaller animals like the minx and martens and those northern furs.

The CHAIRMAN. But there are very few bear?

Dr. JACKSON. They do not amount to much. Occasionally, going into the coast 100 miles, you will get a wild reindeer—a caribou. When you get over there [illustrating on map] there is an enormous herd of wild reindeer, probably 100,000 head, on the upper portion of the Mackenzie River.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the distance to the Mackenzie River?

Dr. JACKSON. About 1,000 miles. They are over here out of the reach of the coast, off in this country.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this [illustrating]?

Dr. JACKSON. Canada. This dotted line shows that.

The CHAIRMAN. And you say they have 100,000 head up there?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes; and very wild.

The CHAIRMAN. And they are 1,000 miles off?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes. Here is an area of nearly 1,000 miles square, and you can see the only possible utilization the United States can make of it is to make it a series of reindeer ranches.

The CHAIRMAN. Do these reindeer breed every year?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir; and they commence breeding at two years of age. I do not know how well they continue to breed in old age. They commence breeding at two years of age, and how long that lasts I do not know.

The CHAIRMAN. But you can rely upon a calf every year?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the cost of maintaining this reindeer station?

Dr. JACKSON. It costs about \$5,000 a year. We have to have a superintendent and an assistant superintendent, both white men, so in case one dies we have the other there. We have there now seven Laps to look after the herd and teach the young men. We have twenty Eskimo young men who are learning the business. It is like a boarding school. They are apprentices. And the building of the houses and support of institution and salaries of the white men and the Laps make up nearly \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this support both stations, the \$5,000?

Dr. JACKSON. One station is no expense to us. The Congregational mission board has taken the expense of that, and we are only paying the expenses of the Government station.

The CHAIRMAN. That costs about \$5,000?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you do not have very much money left over to buy reindeer?

Dr. JACKSON. We do not. I made an estimate here that this coming year we ought to have \$15,000, and the next year we ought to strike for \$25,000. I want to say to you this last year five American ships have been wrecked in that country. Congress has appropriated \$6,000 to keep food at Point Barrow. Now, one of these ships was wrecked here [illustrating on map], and twenty-five men starved to death, at Atka, 1,500 miles from that food supply, and you ought to turn loose Government reindeer on all these islands.

The CHAIRMAN. Will these islands support the reindeer?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes, sir; and there is nothing on them whatever except a few foxes and birds, and they are just covered with grass, and there is plenty of range for a herd of reindeer.

The CHAIRMAN. How about the cold?

Dr. JACKSON. It seldom ever goes to zero. This is in the warm belt; the Japan current terminates there; but if it got to be 50° below zero it would not hurt, for this wild herd are up in a country where it is 60° below zero. They are the animals that God has provided for cold. That ship was wrecked here, and these men could not get anything to eat. Finally the captain took six of the strongest men and came into the harbor of Unalaska, and Captain Healy immediately got up steam and went after these men left on the island, and when they got there they found they had eaten one of their companions who had died, and had gone and dug up a second companion who had been buried for two weeks, and begun to eat him.

The CHAIRMAN. How far was it from Unalaska?

Dr. JACKSON. About 150 miles; but they were so weak they could not get any farther. If there had been reindeer on the islands, they had Winchester rifles and ammunition, and they could have shot and eaten them. It is simply a matter of humanity to stock all of those islands.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your estimate this coming year?

Dr. JACKSON. The Secretary's estimate is only \$6,000, and I am sorry to say that is not enough. If he had known of these circumstances when he made this estimate I have no doubt he would have put in more. Of course, I was in Alaska and could

not confer with him, and he knew nothing about these circumstances and simply asked what he had been in the habit of asking.

The CHAIRMAN. So you think \$15,750 ought to be appropriated?

Dr. JACKSON. Well, \$15,000 in round numbers. Of course we could get along on \$6,000 if you say, but it would take us more time to do the work. Allow me to call your attention to one more point. Now, the American whaling industry in order to get whales, as they are getting very scarce, the whaling ships go through Bering Straits and winter around here [illustrating on map]. There are ten steamers wintering there this winter; they freeze up in October and thaw out the following June. Now, New Bedford, Mass., and San Francisco capitalists own those vessels. In San Francisco if they could get the news of how many whales these vessels had killed, whether they were safe or not, this coming spring when they fit out whalers to go north, it would be worth \$5,000 to get communication from that country.

The CHAIRMAN. Why would it be worth \$5,000?

Dr. JACKSON. Then they would be able to act intelligently as to what the price of whalebone would be—

The CHAIRMAN. Speculative?

Dr. JACKSON. Yes. Now, along here are the great gold mines of the country.

The CHAIRMAN. What connection has this with reindeer?

Dr. JACKSON. Along here are the gold mines of the country, and there are 700 miners upon the Upper Yukon.

The CHAIRMAN. Near the Canadian line?

Dr. JACKSON. The mines are on little streams here [illustrating]. Of these 700 men 300 of them have to leave the country because they can not get food enough. They land these provisions at the mouth of these little streams, but they can not get dog teams sufficient to carry food to keep the miners through the winter, and 300 of them have to go out and lose months of labor while the season is very short in order to get food. Now, they ought to be supplied with reindeer teams, for one reindeer will do as much as seven dogs, and with them they can haul the provisions.

The CHAIRMAN. What distance are these men from the 100,000 head on the MacKenzie River?

Dr. JACKSON. Those are wild and you can not do anything with them.

The CHAIRMAN. Can not you catch them?

Dr. JACKSON. Oh, you can not tame them. They are not tamed like the blooded stock we are getting, cows and horses, in this country. It takes a long while to tame them and make them useful. So if we had reindeer here, we are going to have there 5,000 or 10,000 miners, and the mines are developing and are very rich. One man in two months brought out \$8,000, and of course when that news gets to California and Arizona and those mining regions, the next year there will be a big rush, and maybe two or three thousand men will go in there. Now, what the reindeer does is this, that it solves the problem of taking food off the great river, and solves the problem of running a mail route up that river to the coast here.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the distance from where those men are?

Dr. JACKSON. About 800 miles from the mines, but these people have not a chance to get their mail out in the winter. That country is being developed, and so you see while we can get along with \$6,000, it will take fifty years, whereas if you gave us \$25,000 we could get it done in five or six years. That is the only way you can develop this country. The Coast Survey two or three years ago sent a surveying party to locate that boundary line, and the people nearly starved to death. They are absolutely dependent upon the reindeer to get around that country.

Senator TELLER. I wish you would mention the fact that these church mission schools are anxious to get the deer.

Dr. JACKSON. These religious denominations are all asking for herds in order to help their missions. The \$6,000 is a very small sum. I brought with me the report of the Commissioner of Education, which has the statistics arranged in it, and which I will leave with the committee.

MILITARY POSTS.

STATEMENT OF GEN. R. N. BATCHELDER, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL, UNITED STATES ARMY.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the head of military posts you had an appropriation for the present fiscal year of \$207,000. How has that appropriation been distributed?

General BATCHELDER. The Secretary has allotted it to the various posts.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you furnish me with a statement showing how it has been distributed for the present year?

General BATCHELDER. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. These are the posts on pages 138 and 139 which are not completed?

General BATCHELDER. They are a part of them; there are others.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will have to be done at Fort Sheridan before it is finally completed?

General BATCHELDER. I think it is about \$458,000, if I remember correctly, to complete it in accordance with the plans contemplated.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the size of the post?

General BATCHELDER. Twenty-four companies.

The CHAIRMAN. At Fort Crook, Nebr., how much is necessary to complete it?

General BATCHELDER. I think this will bring it up to the limit of \$700,000. There is a limit on that expenditure.

The CHAIRMAN. What about Fort Riley, Kans.?

General BATCHELDER. Well, I put in \$35,000 there and they want more.

The CHAIRMAN. Will \$35,000 complete it?

General BATCHELDER. Oh, no.

The CHAIRMAN. I am speaking of how much will be required to complete it.

General BATCHELDER. \$119,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that complete it at Fort Riley?

General BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is required to complete Fort Logan, Colo.?

General BATCHELDER. \$85,000.

The CHAIRMAN. And Fort Myer, Va.?

General BATCHELDER. \$164,000.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., December 28, 1894.

DEAR SIR: In accordance with your verbal request I have the honor to inclose for your use a statement of expenditures upon Army posts and what is still required for their completion.

Very respectfully,

R. M. BATCHELDER,

Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

FORT BLISS, TEX.

Amounts expended for buildings, etc., to December 1, 1894.

2 double barracks.....	\$47,681.00
2 outhouses for same.....	4,795.00
6 sets captains' quarters.....	43,387.00
8 sets lieutenants' quarters.....	49,791.00
Mess hall and administration building.....	29,860.00
Guardhouse.....	6,450.00
3 double sets noncommissioned staff quarters.....	9,840.00
Hospital.....	13,250.00
Subsistence storehouse.....	10,500.00
Stable.....	4,950.00
1 wagon shed.....	2,700.00
1 coal shed.....	2,250.00
1 shop.....	850.00
Flagstaff.....	239.75
Magazine.....	147.50
Earth closets.....	1,545.00
Fences.....	279.39
Grading.....	530.00
Trees.....	439.65
Bake ovens.....	1,230.00
Temporary water supply.....	2,233.74
Roads.....	1,388.85
Water system.....	30,116.94
Sewer system.....	6,332.37
Plumbing.....	21,833.00
Heating apparatus.....	3,860.00
Cooking apparatus.....	4,778.05
Miscellaneous.....	7,913.72

Total..... 309,171.96

Completed for four companies.

Amounts required to complete post for eight companies.

2 double barracks.....	\$50,000
2 outhouses for same.....	5,000
4 captains' quarters.....	30,000
.8 lieutenants' quarters.....	50,000
Total	135,000

FORT BRADY, MICH.

Amounts expended for buildings, etc., to December 1, 1894.

2 company barracks, mess hall and kitchen, east wing.....	\$35,125.00
2 company barracks, west wing	19,420.50
1 set field officers' quarters.....	7,611.00
.3 sets captains' quarters.....	21,099.50
4 double sets lieutenants' quarters.....	42,202.00
2 double sets noncommissioned staff officers' quarters	5,903.25
Guardhouse.....	5,722.80
Administration building	16,707.53
Fuel building.....	2,539.20
Shops	2,648.00
Stable	3,067.00
Hospital.....	10,467.60
Magazine	624.30
Scale house	525.00
Oil house	200.00
Wagon shed	1,648.00
Ice house	50.00
Frame building	129.50
Plumbing	12,735.52
Heating	14,288.72
Bake ovens	788.00
Purchase of site	12,302.40
Grading	1,974.18
Excavating	2,565.38
Clearing land	4,347.55
Water supply	3,070.31
Sewer system	6,877.75
Sewer and water connections	419.48
Roads	4,992.21
Walks	1,143.92
Reservation fence	512.20
Miscellaneous	10,702.40
Total	252,410.20

Completed for four companies infantry.

FORT CROOK, NEBR.

Amounts expended for buildings, etc., to December 1, 1894.

Mess building	\$37,792.11
Basement to mess building	1,572.00
Barrack wing for four companies	40,726.54
6 double sets officers' quarters	88,635.11
Alterations in cellars of four sets quarters	600.00
Guardhouse	11,285.49
Quartermaster's and subsistence storehouse	20,352.79
Quartermaster's stable	5,557.93
Workshops	4,190.90
Coalhouse	3,537.32
3 double sets noncommissioned staff officers' quarters	8,621.01
Hospital	20,775.00
Plumbing, heating, and gas piping in hospital	5,320.00
Plumbing in buildings	14,953.30
Steam heating in buildings	24,051.24
Gas piping in buildings	900.00
Cooking apparatus in mess hall	2,631.50

Bake ovens.....	\$1,112.60
Site	66,616.66
Reservation fence.....	2,007.68
Test well.....	259.80
Tubular gang wells.....	5,385.00
Pump house.....	6,500.00
Water-supply system.....	35,653.00
Sewer system.....	11,340.00
Drainage.....	4,882.30
Roads	26,425.00
Miscellaneous.....	44,458.62
Total.....	496,142.90

Cost limited to \$700,000.

Amounts required to complete post for eight companies.

1 commanding officer's quarters.....	\$11,000
1 barrack wing for four companies.....	44,000
1 field officer's quarters.....	10,000
6 double officers' quarters.....	90,000
Infantry drill hall	20,000
1 set bachelor officers' quarters (eight officers).....	20,000
1 cremator.....	2,000
1 magazine.....	500
1 fire-apparatus building.....	2,700
1 wagon shed.....	2,000
1 forage storehouse.....	1,800
1 hospital steward's quarters.....	1,500
Total.....	205,500

COLUMBUS BARRACKS, OHIO.

Amounts expended for buildings, etc., to December 1, 1894.

Barrack building	\$19,873.00
Mess hall	32,686.00
4 single and 3 double sets officers' quarters	51,554.00
Hospital.....	20,445.00
Veranda at hospital.....	1,908.00
Other extras on hospital.....	890.10
Removing steward's quarters, isolation ward, dead house, and hospital stable, placing them on new foundations and repairing them	2,471.00
Quartermaster's stable.....	4,562.00
Wagon shed	2,350.00
Workshops	2,500.00
Conversion of buildings 10 and 11 into barracks for two companies each.....	8,119.00
Raising kitchens of 3 sets officers' quarters.....	2,790.00
Alterations in officers' quarters Nos. 1, 2, and 3.....	4,483.00
Plumbing	11,237.84
Heating and ventilation.....	15,422.85
Gas piping, fixtures, etc.....	5,830.96
Cooking apparatus, mess hall	2,554.00
Water supply and sewerage.....	5,089.73
Grading and filling	3,768.00
Drainage	1,550.65
Roads	5,025.00
Walks.....	1,076.96
Miscellaneous.....	1,139.69
Total.....	207,346.78

Amounts required to complete post for eight companies.

Bachelor officers' mess and quarters for eight officers	\$20,000
3 double sets officers' quarters.....	36,000
1 infantry drill hall.....	25,000
Total	81,000

SUNDY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

DAVIDS ISLAND, N. Y.

Amounts expended for buildings, etc., October 8, 1883, to December 1, 1894.

Officers' quarters, 1885.....	\$1, 609. 68
1 double set officers' quarters, 1886	8, 000. 00
2 single sets officers' quarters, 1886.....	4, 376. 29
3 double sets officers' quarters.....	36, 998. 00
1 single set officer's quarters (for commanding officer)	10, 768. 00
Temporary barracks, 1883-84	20, 000. 00
Extension of barracks, 1885 to 1887	10, 500. 00
3 barrack buildings	59, 310. 00
Temporary water-closets, 1890.....	4, 547. 00
3 water-closet buildings for new barracks	8, 730. 00
Married soldiers' quarters	3, 503. 71
Band leader's quarters	100. 00
Mess hall	18, 943. 00
Ice house	376. 23
Magazine	775. 00
Oil house	277. 00
Blacksmith shop	159. 00
Coal shed	2, 687. 00
Cremator	1, 974. 00
Stable	3, 452. 00
Bakehouse	4, 500. 00
Bake ovens	1, 800. 00
Flagstaff	305. 00
Hospital improvements	2, 699. 50
Purchase of post-traders' building	2, 666. 66
Plumbing	16, 907. 73
Heating and lighting	21, 987. 27
Heating and cooking apparatus in mess hall	13, 469. 00
Wharves	15, 892. 40
Water supply	48, 630. 60
Walks	3, 814. 00
Drains	134. 97
Grading and filling	4, 897. 60
Sea wall	900. 00
Miscellaneous	19, 580. 70
Total	355, 269. 34

Amounts required to complete for eight companies.

1 bachelor officers' quarters for eight officers	\$20, 500. 00
2 double sets officers' quarters	24, 000. 00
6 additions to barracks, 50 feet long each	12, 000. 00
1 band barrack	6, 000. 00
1 double barracks	25, 000. 00
Total	87, 500. 00

FORT ETHAN ALLEN, VT.

Amounts expended for buildings, etc., to December 1, 1894.

2 double barracks	\$62, 600. 00
5 double sets officers' quarters	68, 089. 00
2 double sets noncommissioned staff officers' quarters	7, 000. 00
Hospital	13, 500. 00
Guardhouse	7, 000. 00
4 cavalry stables	45, 600. 00
Bakehouse	3, 000. 00
Quartermaster's storehouse	8, 500. 00
Scale house	500. 00
Fuel storehouse	2, 200. 00
Shop building	3, 000. 00
Quartermaster's stable	5, 400. 00
Blacksmith shop	1, 870. 00
Quarters for four bachelor officers	12, 386. 00
Pump house	4, 230. 00

Wagon shed	\$2, 300. 00
Oil house	200. 00
Hospital steward's quarters	2, 574. 00
Administration building	10, 234. 00
Magazine	551. 00
Wardrobe lockers	1, 612. 80
Bake ovens	1, 700. 00
Extra work on new buildings	1, 247. 71
Plumbing	15, 640. 33
Heating	19, 040. 57
Gas piping	1, 028. 10
Water-supply system	32, 618. 00
Sewer system	4, 709. 25
Roads	20, 225. 00
Walks	9, 550. 00
Improving grounds	11, 690. 20
Fencing	1, 999. 67
Pay of employees	6, 894. 45
Miscellaneous	1, 085. 50

Total 389, 775. 58

Amounts required to complete post for four companies.

1 commanding officer's quarters	\$12, 000. 00
1 cavalry drill hall	22, 000. 00
Total	34, 000. 00

• GOVERNORS ISLAND, NEW YORK HARBOR (INCLUDING FORT COLUMBUS).

Amounts expended for buildings, etc., February 1, 1878, to December 1, 1894.

9 double sets officers' quarters	\$88, 063. 00
5 single sets officers' quarters	22, 857. 00
Hospital	11, 900. 00
Storehouse	5, 385. 00
Commissary sergeant's quarters	2, 179. 00
Coal shed	7, 100. 00
Trestle for coal shed, etc	3, 194. 19
Scale	500. 00
Hospital steward's quarters	1, 200. 00
Plumbing	5, 030. 00
Heating	5, 797. 00
Gas piping	1, 075. 00
Walks, etc	412. 50
Roads	500. 00
Reconstruction of main quartermaster's wharf	4, 900. 00
Water supply	26, 505. 00
Miscellaneous	3, 810. 25

• Total 190, 407. 94

Amounts required to complete post for twelve companies.

12 sets of officers' quarters	\$84, 000
Barracks for 12 companies, \$11, 000 each	132, 000
Band quarters	6, 000
Total	222, 000

FORT HARRISON, MONT.

Amount expended for buildings, etc., to December 1, 1894. (Limit of cost \$300,000.)

4 double sets officers' quarters	\$43, 392. 00
Guardhouse	5, 575. 90
Double barrack	30, 588. 00
2 double sets noncommissioned staff-quarters	5, 952. 00
1 quartermaster stable	4, 610. 00
Bakery	1, 498. 00
Bake ovens	1, 233. 00

Scale house	\$440.00
Quartermaster and subsistence storehouse	6,533.00
Wagon shed	1,300.00
Shop building	3,800.00
Hospital	16,200.00
Hospital steward's quarters	2,395.00
Fuel storehouse	2,060.00
Administration building	9,992.00
Wardrobe lockers	616.00
Plumbing	8,259.82
Heating and gas piping	14,034.15
Sewer system	10,764.73
Water system	17,446.26
Branch railroad	8,590.00
Miscellaneous	7,129.95

Total 202,409.81

Amount required to complete post for four companies.

1 commanding officer's quarters	\$12,300.00
6 officers' quarters	42,300.00
2 barracks	37,027.50
2 noncommissioned staff-quarters	3,430.00

Total 95,057.50

JEFFERSON BARRACKS, MO.

Amount expended for buildings, etc., from July 1, 1891, to December 1, 1894.

2 double barracks	\$46,203.00
4 double sets officers' quarters	56,890.00
Extra work on officers' quarters	541.10
Hospital steward's quarters	2,255.00
1 double set noncommissioned staff officers' quarters	3,788.00
Shops	3,333.00
Forage storehouse	3,088.00
Quartermaster stable	5,193.00
4 cavalry stables	38,266.00
Quartermaster and subsistence storehouse	7,299.00
Temporary cavalry stable	800.00
Plumbing	11,985.36
Gas piping	390.00
Heating apparatus	13,092.45
Water and sewer connections	4,703.25
Roads	11,474.00
Walks	3,629.98
Grading	21,358.02
Drainage	3,945.00
Miscellaneous	4,774.50

Total 243,008.66

Amount required to complete for eight troops of cavalry.

2 double barracks	\$50,000.00
1 band barrack	5,000.00
4 sets noncommissioned staff quarters	6,000.00
10 sets officers' quarters	75,000.00
4 cavalry stables	40,000.00
1 cavalry drill hall	25,000.00
1 bachelor officers' quarters, eight officers	20,000.00
1 commanding officer's quarters	12,000.00
4 double sets officers' quarters	56,000.00

Total 289,000.00

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Amount expended for buildings, etc., April 23, 1889, to December 1, 1894.

4 barrack buildings.....	\$41,000.00
4 double sets officers' quarters.....	40,984.00
3 single sets officers' quarters.....	7,425.00
Kitchen and addition to officers' mess.....	6,856.00
Common mess building.....	27,500.00
24 sets bachelor officers' quarters.....	28,974.00
Latrine.....	1,081.00
Coal sheds.....	244.52
Fire-engine house.....	1,900.00
Assembly hall.....	5,000.00
2 cavalry stables.....	22,832.00
Ambulance shed.....	1,390.00
Addition to Sherman Hall.....	10,126.00
Refitting toilet rooms in barracks.....	3,498.00
Plumbing and gas piping.....	28,432.15
Heating.....	35,119.97
Cooking apparatus, mess hall.....	4,350.00
4 buildings purchased from post trader.....	5,595.00
Grading, etc.....	4,500.00
Drainage.....	851.80
Walks.....	4,433.25
Fences.....	1,204.20
Water supply and sewerage.....	2,753.39
Miscellaneous.....	1,413.84
Total.....	287,464.12

Amount required.

2 cavalry stables.....	\$21,500.00
1 cremator.....	2,000.00
24 sets bachelor officers' quarters.....	30,000.00
Total.....	53,500.00

LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Amount expended for buildings, etc., to December 1, 1894.

Hospital.....	\$12,425.00
Quartermaster's stable.....	5,125.00
Quartermaster's and subsistence storehouse.....	8,000.00
2 double sets noncommissioned staff quarters.....	6,927.00
Guardhouse.....	5,377.00
Bakehouse.....	2,000.00
3 double sets officers' quarters.....	35,425.00
1 double barrack.....	21,920.00
2 mess buildings.....	8,192.00
Double lavatory.....	2,355.00
Road about post.....	5,115.00
Mountain road.....	3,855.00
Sidewalks.....	3,600.00
Water pipes and hydrants.....	3,945.20
Sewer system.....	7,756.00
Grading.....	4,522.50
Plumbing.....	6,673.97
Heating.....	3,136.00
Lighting.....	264.32
Miscellaneous.....	2,811.59
Total.....	149,425.58

NOTE.—Thirty thousand dollars allotted for a water-supply system.

To be added for a two-company post.

1 hospital steward's quarters.....	\$2,000.00
1 shop	4,000.00
1 fuel storehouse.....	3,000.00
1 magazine	500.00
1 administration building	7,000.00
1 scale house	500.00
1 commanding officers' quarters	11,000.00
1 double set officer's quarters.....	13,000.00
 Total	 <u>41,000.00</u>

To be added for a four-company post.

1 double set noncommissioned staff quarters.....	3,500.00
3 double sets officers' quarters.....	39,000.00
1 double barrack	24,000.00
2 mess buildings	5,000.00
2 lavatories.....	2,500.00
 Total	 <u>74,000.00</u>
Aggregate	<u>115,000.00</u>

FORT LOGAN, COLO.

Amount expended for buildings, etc., to December 1, 1894.

13 double sets officers' quarters.....	\$157,028.68
2 single sets officers' quarters	18,832.95
10 barracks.....	145,036.00
1 storehouse	11,660.00
1 quartermaster's stable.....	7,950.00
1 administration building	12,398.00
1 guardhouse	6,139.10
1 bakehouse	6,302.19
1 hospital	19,885.95
1 hospital deadhouse	960.00
1 hospital steward's quarters	1,464.69
2 cavalry stables	15,200.00
3 double sets noncommissioned staff quarters	8,129.00
Shops	2,321.00
1 wagon shed	1,285.00
1 band barrack	3,620.00
Rebuilding guardhouse	4,204.00
Oil house	158.00
1 magazine	471.00
1 granary	2,251.00
1 gun shed	689.38
Coal and forage house	4,873.00
Heating in buildings	31,139.20
Plumbing in buildings	10,553.00
Wardrobe lockers	588.00
Water-supply system	34,313.52
Irrigating pipe line	1,160.00
Sewer system	5,887.44
Roads and grading	14,039.63
Walks	12,632.68
Fences	2,272.70
Trees	1,310.75
Flagstaff	981.70
Advertising, printing, and miscellaneous	9,533.43
 Total	 555,220.99

NOTE.—Completed for eight companies infantry and two troops cavalry.

Amount required to complete post for eight companies infantry and four troops cavalry.

2 cavalry barracks.....	\$28,000
2 cavalry stables.....	16,000
Drill hall.....	20,000
1 bachelor officers' quarters for eight officers.....	20,000
1 stable guard building, double (authorized).....	1,500
Total.....	85,500

MADISON BARRACKS, N. Y.

Amount expended for buildings, etc., to December 1, 1894.

Mess hall.....	\$38,368.00
Coal house for mess hall.....	1,500.00
Double barrack and two double sets officer's quarters.....	53,791.00
2 double sets officer's quarters.....	28,750.00
Double barrack.....	26,700.00
2 double sets noncommissioned staff quarters.....	6,800.00
Alterations in old barracks to accommodate four companies.....	5,563.00
Addition to quartermaster's stable and wagon shed.....	1,608.50
Coal house (water supply).....	1,172.93
Wire fence.....	333.50
Garbage cremator.....	1,500.00
Plumbing.....	20,747.14
Steam heating.....	28,665.57
Cooking apparatus.....	2,062.00
Wardrobe lockers.....	2,603.20
Gas piping, machines, and fixtures.....	4,479.00
Water supply.....	62,070.22
Grading.....	8,270.07
Roads and walks.....	10,492.63
Sewerage.....	3,530.00
Drainage.....	3,901.13
Salaries, advertising, and other miscellaneous items.....	8,581.44
Purchase of land.....	10,000.00
Attorney's fees.....	400.00
Total.....	331,889.33

Amount required to complete post for eight companies, including band and headquarters.

1 guardhouse.....	\$7,000
1 commanding officer's quarters.....	12,000
Total.....	19,000

FORT MCPHERSON, GA.

Amount expended for buildings, etc., to December 1, 1894.

14 double sets officers quarters.....	\$192,283.00
2 single sets officers quarters.....	23,704.00
3 double barracks.....	73,905.00
1 triple barracks.....	29,420.00
Administration building.....	10,924.00
Subsistence storehouse.....	4,730.00
Bakehouse.....	2,730.00
Bake ovens.....	1,500.00
Guardhouse.....	6,119.69
Quartermasters' storehouse.....	7,383.90
Quartermaster's stable and corral.....	7,639.17
6 single sets non-commissioned staff quarters.....	9,955.00
Hospital.....	11,973.87
Oil house.....	492.00
Shops.....	1,400.00
Forage and coal shed.....	3,249.00
Engineer's quarters.....	2,530.00
Hospital steward's quarters.....	1,190.50
Rock crusher building.....	208.18

Garbage cremator.....	\$1, 985. 50
Coal shed.....	3, 540. 00
Mess hall.....	24, 100. 00
Guardhouse (new).....	13, 100. 00
Magazine.....	500. 00
Band stand.....	524. 00
Scale house.....	1, 723. 00
Hospital laundry.....	1, 168. 00
Wood saw building.....	181. 04
Hospital storeroom.....	602. 00
Servants' closets.....	1, 475. 00
Fences.....	5, 049. 69
Track and wagon scale.....	2, 675. 00
Water and sewer systems.....	47, 268. 96
Drainage.....	1, 677. 47
Heating and gas piping.....	24, 456. 05
Plumbing.....	15, 976. 00
Grading and filling.....	55, 238. 00
Roads.....	29, 840. 00
Walks.....	8, 814. 70
Trees and grass.....	1, 061. 00
Miscellaneous expenditure.....	25, 084. 22
Cost of site.....	29, 740. 00
 Total.....	687, 126. 93

Complete for eight companies and band.

FORT MYER, VA.

Amount expended for buildings, etc., from July 1, 1890, to December 1, 1894.

Servants' quarters.....	\$280. 74
Addition to noncommissioned staff quarters.....	515. 72
Double barracks.....	17, 968. 00
Double barrack.....	30, 997. 00
Lockers in barracks.....	1, 500. 00
Toilet rooms in barracks.....	1, 200. 00
4 double sets officers' quarters.....	54, 286. 00
2 stables.....	14, 610. 00
Drill hall.....	20, 150. 00
Additions to mess hall.....	3, 133. 00
Stable guardhouse.....	1, 444. 00
Remodeling quartermaster's stables and wagon shed.....	4, 225. 00
Wagon shed.....	1, 856. 00
Coal shed.....	3, 991. 00
Quartermaster's and subsistence storehouses.....	9, 480. 00
1 double set noncommissioned staff quarters.....	3, 485. 00
Bkhouse.....	2, 787. 00
Blacksmith shop.....	2, 800. 00
Plumbing.....	13, 247. 00
Heating apparatus.....	12, 262. 95
Gas piping.....	599. 00
Extra work on buildings.....	1, 818. 00
Water supply.....	35, 090. 02
Sewers.....	7, 370. 81
Roads.....	12, 250. 24
Grading.....	9, 931. 45
Drainage.....	1, 534. 00
 Total.....	268, 811. 93

Amount required to continue building operations.

3 double barracks.....	\$93, 000. 00
8 sets officers' quarters.....	56, 000. 00
1 cremator.....	2, 000. 00
1 guardhouse.....	7, 000. 00
2 double sets noncommissioned staff quarters.....	6, 000. 00
1 band barracks.....	6, 000. 00
1 administration building.....	10, 000. 00
 Total.....	180, 000. 00

PLATTSBURG BARRACKS, N. Y.

Amount expended for buildings, etc., to December 1, 1894.

Mess and administration building.....	\$38,000.00
Boiler house at mess hall	2,500.00
Extra work on mess hall.....	1,091.00
2 barrack wings, eight companies	85,387.00
Extra work on barracks.....	2,610.27
9 double sets officers' quarters	124,787.00
Extra work on same	1,287.94
Guardhouse	13,400.00
Bachelor officer's quarters.....	20,349.00
Extra work on same	220.00
Commanding officers' quarters	9,880.00
Quartermaster's and subsistence storehouse	8,295.60
Platforms at storehouse.....	500.00
Fuel storehouse.....	2,051.91
Wagon shed	1,587.00
Corral	113.00
Enlarging quartermaster's stable.....	2,187.00
Extras on various buildings.....	1,142.00
Bake ovens	1,600.00
Plumbing	28,822.00
Heating, gas piping, etc	44,005.97
Wardrobe lockers.....	1,500.00
Roads	18,591.14
Walks.....	7,330.83
Grading and improving grounds	16,528.03
Drainage	4,202.12
Water supply system	5,324.61
Sewer system	4,429.50
Miscellaneous.....	800.27
Total	448,524.19

Amount required to complete post for eight companies.

2 double officers' quarters	\$28,000.00
1 hospital.....	20,000.00
1 infantry drill hall.....	20,000.00
1 fire-station-house	2,600.00
Altering old stone barrack into noncommissioned staff quarters and band barracks.....	5,000.00
	75,000.00

Amount required to complete post for twelve companies.

1 four-company barrack	\$44,000.00
6 double sets officers' quarters	84,000.00
4 cavalry stables.....	40,000.00
	168,000.00

Total	243,600.00
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PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Amounts expended for buildings, etc., January 1, 1883, to December 26, 1894.

Officers' quarters, 1885	\$9,000.00
Converting building No. 19 into officers' quarters	2,442.00
Four sets officers' quarters	12,109.88
Barracks, 1885	11,000.00
Barrack building (moved from Fort Winfield Scott in 1887)	4,035.00
Barracks (purchased from post trader)	2,500.00
2 double barracks	68,777.00
2 cavalry stables	8,348.27

Light-battery stable	\$3,729.00
Stable guardhouse	350.00
Shops, etc., for stable	1,542.00
Two gun sheds	3,691.00
Magazine	1,425.00
Boathouse	1,342.98
Scale house	562.89
Chapel	4,072.00
Oil house	794.00
Gate lodge	667.29
Quartermaster's and subsistence storehouse and dispensary (moved from Fort Scott)	2,267.07
Bakehouse	1,343.00
Coal house at pumping station	1,074.00
Post exchange (from post trader)	500.00
Wharf	14,034.93
Plumbing	4,973.50
Gas piping	355.00
Wardrobe lockers	1,162.00
Walks	2,177.66
Water supply	24,150.00
Drainage and sewerage	6,926.44
Filling and draining ravine	12,476.38
Miscellaneous	8,799.00
Total	216,633.29

Amounts required to complete post for twelve companies.

6 sets of officers' quarters	\$42,000.00
8 barracks	136,000.00
1 quartermaster's stable	11,000.00
1 wagon shed	2,000.00
4 cavalry stables	44,000.00
Total	235,000.00

FORT RILEY, KANS.

Amounts expended for buildings, etc., to December 1, 1894.

20 double sets officers' quarters	\$185,060.36
5 single sets officers' quarters	37,175.00
12 cavalry barracks	92,401.00
2 artillery barracks	33,202.60
Screens for barracks	1,665.73
6 sets noncommissioned staff quarters	9,693.00
Administration building (cavalry)	15,000.00
Administration building (artillery)	12,695.12
Hospital	18,134.78
Hospital steward's quarters	799.92
Dispensary	3,742.00
Deadhouse	1,265.00
Hospital laundry	2,847.00
Hospital cow shed, etc	334.61
2 artillery gun sheds	15,624.75
Mess hall	26,626.00
Guardhouse	5,825.00
Jail work in same	498.97
Coal house	7,324.00
Engineer's quarters	1,865.00
Grain house	4,800.00
Cavalry drill hall	29,955.00
Magazine	2,990.00
Ice house	995.00
Quartermaster's and subsistence storehouse	20,955.00
5 artillery stables and corrals	58,323.13
5 cavalry stables	42,805.00
2 workshops	1,953.10
4 latrines	3,539.55

13 outbuildings, latrines, etc.....	\$2,065.00
4 cisterns	720.00
Shelter for rock crusher.....	179.00
Flagstaff and setting.....	660.00
Side track.....	1,576.00
Landing platform.....	243.40
Plumbing, etc	27,875.60
Heating, ventilating, and cooking apparatus.....	125,275.85
Lockers	2,318.00
Water system.....	47,978.88
Sewers	16,689.81
Grading and culverts	35,993.79
Roads	34,582.81
Curbing and gutters	4,714.81
Sidewalks	20,429.16
Bridge.....	15,454.00
Employees and miscellaneous expenditures.....	37,998.20

Total..... 1,012,849.93

Amounts required to complete post for twelve troops of cavalry and two light batteries.

8 stable guard buildings	\$10,000.00
7 cavalry stables.....	70,000.00
1 wagon shed.....	3,000.00
Shops for carpenter, blacksmith, plumber, tinner, and painter	5,000.00
1 bachelor officers' mess and quarters for eight officers.....	20,000.00
1 oil house.....	1,000.00

Total..... 119,000.00

FORT SHERIDAN, ILL.

Amount expended for buildings, etc., to December 1, 1894.

Infantry barrack wing.....	\$63,902.00
Cavalry barrack wing.....	67,110.00
Extras on cavalry barracks.....	632.15
13 sets captain's quarters.....	117,523.80
16 sets lieutenant's quarters.....	109,640.00
Mess hall.....	42,402.00
Extras on mess hall.....	2,161.96
Officers' mess and twelve sets bachelor officers' quarters.....	54,616.70
2 sets field officers' quarters	20,502.00
3 double sets noncommissioned staff officers' quarters	20,054.00
1 double set engineer's quarters	6,156.00
5 cavalry stables.....	78,625.50
Extras on cavalry stables	3,530.12
2 quartermaster stables	18,864.00
Extras on same	55.50
Quartermaster corral	467.00
2 buildings for stable sergeant and saddlers	5,814.00
W. C. building for same	3,039.00
Guard building for quartermaster stable	2,447.40
Wagon shed	1,916.80
Shops	6,821.00
Blacksmith shop	3,742.75
Infantry drillhall	27,272.00
Extras on same	314.25
Guardhouse	13,820.00
Ordnance storehouse	3,371.85
Extras on same	39.00
Magazine	3,877.10
Moving same to new site	649.90
Gun shed	5,385.00
Quartermaster and subsistence storehouse	12,700.00
Bakery	4,356.00
Fire station	2,197.00
Coal house	3,671.00
Forage storehouse	14,873.00
Extras on same	50.00

Oil house	\$1,013.00
Hospital.....	19,950.00
Additions, etc., to hospital	6,272.50
Deadhouse	1,067.00
Sawing machine shelter	447.00
Garbage cremator	997.00
Extra on same	35.00
Railroad platform	567.00
Track and wagon scale	1,177.89
Plumbing and gas fitting	62,627.07
Heating and cooking apparatus	99,389.22
Lighting	3,829.67
Water system, including tower and pumping station	112,137.00
Sewerage and drainage	20,355.21
Roads	85,585.95
Walks	28,158.54
Bridges	21,751.00
Wharves and breakwaters	31,261.00
Grading	35,288.29
Grubbing and clearing land	876.00
Post garden	1,149.00
Seeding	352.00
Trees and shrubs	1,424.00
Wire fence	2,465.00
Cemetery fence	300.00
Flagstaff	750.00
Clearing and grading target range	4,971.50
Buildings, trench, and wall	9,448.00
Targets, butts, etc.....	4,152.32
Miscellaneous	15,807.05

Total..... 1,296,193.99

Completed for eight companies of infantry and four troops of cavalry.

Amount required to complete post for twenty-four companies.

1 commanding officer's quarters	\$13,000
1 field officer's quarters	11,000
11 captain's quarters	110,000
16 lieutenant's quarters	128,000
12 company barracks	140,000
1 band barracks	5,000
3 stables	31,500
1 cavalry drill hall	30,000
3 double noncommissioned staff officers' quarters	12,000

Total..... 480,500

FORT THOMAS, KY.

Amount expended for buildings, etc., to December 1, 1894.

7 single sets officers' quarters	\$50,902.33
9 double sets officers' quarters	101,566.40
4 barracks (double)	89,152.50
Alterations in barracks, 11-12	2,295.00
4 sets bachelor officers' quarters	9,527.00
1 storehouse	6,683.00
1 bakehouse	3,250.00
1 guardhouse	5,370.00
4 sets noncommissioned staff officers' quarters	8,191.00
1 quartermaster stable	6,300.00
Corral	126.00
1 administration building	9,560.00
1 magazine	624.00
Shops	850.80
Coal bunker	3,500.00
1 mess hall	16,247.50
1 engineer's quarters	1,704.00

1 hospital	\$18,461.00
1 hospital steward's quarters	1,199.56
1 band stand	425.00
1 noncommissioned staff officer's quarters (authorized)	1,900.00
1 wagon shed	3,477.00
1 guardhouse, (new)	6,882.00
1 quartermaster's storehouse	6,677.00
Addition to subsistence storehouse	2,141.00
Changing old guardhouse to band quarters	2,627.00
1 oil house	750.00
Reservation fence	942.60
Water-supply system	20,037.65
Sewer system	12,777.52
Water and sewer connections	4,641.40
Roads, walks, grading, etc.	77,639.03
Heating, etc.	70,549.07
Plumbing and gas piping	23,849.25
Gas machines and gas fixtures	10,490.30
Miscellaneous	17,708.16
Purchase of site	48,009.00
Total.....	647,334.07

Amount required to complete for eight companies infantry.

Drill hall, infantry	\$20,000.00
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WILLETS POINT, N. Y.

Amount expended for buildings, etc., from July 1, 1889, to December 1, 1894.

3 barrack buildings	\$66,666.00
Guardhouse	7,647.00
Coal shed	1,842.60
Water-closets	1,892.89
Water and wood shed	132.00
Addition to quarters No. 11	199.00
Moving quarters 4-5, 6-7, and 10 to new sites	5,285.40
Engine house	1,692.67
Plumbing	6,866.00
Heating apparatus	8,577.00
Walks	72.50
Advertising	80.40
Total.....	100,953.46

Amount required.

1 quartermaster and subsistence storehouse	\$10,000
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NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money have you on hand for the present fiscal year for headstones for graves of soldiers?

General BATCHELDER. It is all under contract. It will take it all.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you will need \$25,000 for 1896?

General BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Burial of indigent soldiers; for that you ask \$3,000?

General BATCHELDER. Yes, sir; indigent soldiers of the District of Columbia.

The CHAIRMAN. You desire legislation under the head of repairing roadways of national cemeteries?

General BATCHELDER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Roadway of National Cemetery, Presidio, Cal.?

General BATCHELDER. We need \$25,000 for that. We haven't had that much, but we have had \$10,000. The Government owns 1,400 acres of land in the city of San Francisco. We also have 800 acres at the Golden Gate Park, on which the citizens have spent a great deal more money than the Government has. This appropriation applies to the whole reservation. We make a very poor showing compared to the city.

STATEMENT OF COL. JOHN M. WILSON, IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS AND WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. Tell us how you got along with the item beginning on page 127. Colonel WILSON. For the grounds south and north of the Executive Mansion I ask for \$5,000. That is the same appropriation I have had heretofore.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. What has been done out of that appropriation?

Colonel WILSON. That is nearly all gone now.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. Are not the grounds in pretty good shape?

Colonel WILSON. No, sir; they are not in good shape. There is a great deal of work, requiring a large force of labor. If it is not kept up the public makes complaint.

The CHAIRMAN. There seems to be an increase of expense here; tell us about it.

Colonel WILSON. If you will refer to each case, I have the reasons here. As to the Monument Grounds, there is an area there between the Monument and E street which is being filled up with dirt. The amount of money given to the grounds is hardly sufficient to keep that large area of 78 acres in good condition. I asked for \$10,000 and the Secretary cut me down to \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Continuing improvement on reservation 17.

Colonel WILSON. That is an area of about 40 acres down south of the Capitol; it is called Garfield Park, in honor of General Garfield. It is a beautiful park, and requires continual improvements. I asked for \$5,000, but the Secretary cut it down to \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any new items at all here?

Colonel WILSON. There is one which I wish to call attention to particularly, and that is the diagonal space opposite Willard's Hotel—the reservation in front of the power house. I commenced work there this year. A man gave me about \$1,500 worth of earth, which I accepted, and piled it up to get the thing started. It is an important point, and I am anxious to complete it and beautify that section.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the size of that square?

Colonel WILSON. The area is a trapazoid, and contains about half an acre. I have begun to grade, and planted trees in there in order to begin the work of beautifying. The Secretary omitted quite a number of those items.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 132 you ask for \$25,000 for care, repairs, and furnishing Executive Mansion.

Colonel WILSON. That is what we want this year, and that was what was given during the last Administration. I think it is necessary. I want a new superstructure for that conservatory; but the Secretary struck that out. It is decaying and rotting.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is required?

Colonel WILSON. I ask \$13,000, and I state that it could be in one or two appropriations, one of which might be used for the west side, and the other could wait. The present wooden superstructure is in bad condition. It has been patched and repaired from time to time, and should be replaced by a new, modern structure. I state that it can be in one or two appropriations, if thought best. The Secretary struck that all out. I have not got anything for repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you want for repairs?

Colonel WILSON. \$2,000 is my estimate for repairs.

The CHAIRMAN. In reference to pay for lights, suppose we put them at \$20; will you then need as much money for that purpose?

Colonel WILSON. We are paying \$20.50.

The CHAIRMAN. The District Committee has limited that price to \$20.

Colonel WILSON. That would be 50 cents less. I cut off 50 lamps last year. When people asked me why that was, I said Congress did not give me the money.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the number of lamps you now have?

Colonel WILSON. We have 400 lamps now with posts and electric lights. That makes a separate appropriation for the grounds and White House. If you look at that appropriation you will see that it reads, "Lighting Executive Mansion, public grounds, lamps, lamp-posts, repairs, fuel. lights for office and stable, watchmen's lodges, and greenhouses for nurseries." I have to buy fuel as well as light and lamps out of that.

The CHAIRMAN. Electric lights 365 nights, and seven posts at 40 cents per light. Why do you estimate for 40 cents instead of 30 cents?

Colonel WILSON. I have had to pay that. They refused to do that at first, but then they said they would get it back.

The CHAIRMAN. Does not the Government own the posts?

Colonel WILSON. The Government owns the posts, but the company owns the caps and lanterns and everything else. We put down the terra-cotta conduit.

The CHAIRMAN. What company furnishes the lights?

Colonel WILSON. The United States Electric Light Company, of the District. I have put down what they have agreed to put them up for. I make an agreement and leave the rest to you.

The CHAIRMAN. Changing route of pipe line connecting the spring with the Capitol, \$10,000.

Colonel WILSON. I took up that subject this year and went into it carefully, and wrote quite a lengthy report regarding it. That is the spring which supplies the Capitol with drinking water. Along through that section they are filling up the ravines and building houses, and my idea is to put in a pipe line to get water without any connection with individual premises. It is only necessary on account of the Capitol. I am looking after the interests of the Capitol. I think individuals have tapped the supply pipes.

The CHAIRMAN. Telegraph connecting the Capitol with the Departments and Government Printing Office.

Colonel WILSON. This is to put up higher poles. The poles are low and the trees have grown up, so that during certain seasons of the year they can not work the lines. The leaves get wet and catch around the wires, causing the trouble known as grounding.

The CHAIRMAN. Washington Monument. You ask a change there in wages?

Colonel WILSON. Yes, sir; I ask it, but I do not expect to get it. I have asked it before. They are very good men.

ARMORIES AND ARSENALS.

STATEMENT OF GEN. D. W. FLAGLER, CHIEF OF ORDNANCE.

The CHAIRMAN. You have a new item on page 123, for painting the Moline Wagon Bridge. You ask \$4,500 for that. Does not the railroad pay half?

General FLAGLER. We pay half of the Rock Island Bridge.

The CHAIRMAN. How much would it cost to paint the Rock Island Bridge?

General FLAGLER. I have not the figures here, but it would be between \$1,500 and \$2,000 for the Moline Bridge, leaving probably \$2,600 or \$2,700 as our half of the Rock Island Bridge. The other half would be paid by the railway company.

The CHAIRMAN. The railroad company is to bear one-half of the expense of the maintenance of the Rock Island Bridge and the Rock Island Wagon Bridge?

General FLAGLER. That is another matter. Those are both our bridges.

The CHAIRMAN. Which is the Rock Island Bridge?

General FLAGLER. That is the big bridge over the main channel. One-half the expense is to be paid by the railway company.

The CHAIRMAN. For operating, care, and preservation of bridges at the Rock Island viaduct, you had \$8,500 for 1894. How much of that was expended?

General FLAGLER. Every cent of it, and we had to use some other money to get through the year. You read it \$8,500, but it is \$12,000.

The CHAIRMAN. For 1894 it was \$8,500.

General FLAGLER. That was not enough, and it did not do it. I think it was in the deficiency bill that I got more money to make up that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. At the last session there was an appropriation made for extraordinary repairs of dikes, dams, and repairing dams, walls, etc., \$30,000, and you were authorized to contract at an additional cost not exceeding \$37,500. What has been done under that?

General FLAGLER. The contract has not been let.

The CHAIRMAN. When do you expect to make it?

General FLAGLER. Not until we get further legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. You have not asked for additional legislation.

General FLAGLER. I will ask for it now.

The CHAIRMAN. It ought to have been asked in your estimates. You are authorized to go forward and make a contract.

General FLAGLER. The remainder of the amount needed should first be appropriated. The act was passed rather hurriedly at the close of the session, and after I had made my estimates for this year, or I would have taken action on those items. This appropriation was based upon some action taken by the Senate. It was passed in its present condition by the Senate after my annual estimates had gone to the Secretary. The reason we have not made a contract is that the work must all be done at one time. If I had contracted for it under that law it would simply have been a loss of money, and I would not have fulfilled my public duty. I want to submit an article in reference to that, and why we want the balance of the appropriation. It should be made permanent. It should not be limited to one year, because we might have a season when we could not do any work at all.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think it requires this \$67,500 for that purpose?

General FLAGLER. That is the best estimate which can be made; but one can not make an exact estimate until the water is drawn off and the work commenced.

The CHAIRMAN. Benicia Arsenal, Cal. For erection of fireproof pump house, \$2,000. Have you any pump house there now?

General FLAGLER. Yes; but it is in an old frame building which was formerly used as a set of quarters for married soldiers. It is about 80 yards from the railroad track, and in an exposed condition. It ought to be built of brick. It has not become unserviceable.

The CHAIRMAN. Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia. You ask for \$10,000 for new machinery.

General FLAGLER. I want new machinery there for two special purposes. One is on account of the changes in our field batteries, which has required totally different methods of manufacture in field ammunition. Another is on account of the change of the magazine system, which requires a change in the system of carriages.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you want as much as \$10,000?

General FLAGLER. Yes, sir; I have been very much pinched and hampered for lack of it. This is the finished machinery; but there is another estimate before Congress, and I do not want to be misunderstood in that matter.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask \$3,000 for Sandy Hook Proving Grounds (New Jersey) building and repairs, roads and walks. How much did you expend for repairing roads and walks last year, and how much general repairs are warehouses and quarters? You had \$2,500.

General FLAGLER. That was largely expended on the wharf, and not on roads. Very little went on the buildings.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the wharf been completed?

General FLAGLER. We have expended some money on that wharf every year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

General FLAGLER. Sometimes as much as \$1,000, and some years it has been as high as four or five thousand dollars. There is an appropriation in the fortification bill, a portion of which can probably be used for that purpose. The state of affairs there is that the buildings for the post have to be changed, and the care of roads and walks is expensive. We used to have a general appropriation for this purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. For arsenal at Springfield, Mass., you ask \$10,000?

Hon. FREDERICK H. GILLETT. There was an estimate sent to the Secretary of War asking from \$3,000 to \$5,000 to macadamize that road which bisects the arsenal grounds, and is the only avenue between two parts of the city. It is one of the streets which the Government has always said we should not touch.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this street run through the grounds?

General FLAGLER. It is one of the arsenal roads, but is used by the city as a public street. It was opened by the Government about fifteen years ago. It runs right through the arsenal grounds.

Mr. GILLETT. This is in the best residence part of the city, and this street is the only means of communication. Recently its use has been increased by a new bridge.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the length of this street in the Government reservation?

General FLAGLER. I should say about 1,400 feet.

The CHAIRMAN. It crosses the grounds?

General FLAGLER. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you want for that street?

Mr. GILLETT. \$3,000. This street is surrounded by the finest streets of the city, and its present condition is a disgrace to the Government. It is a dirt road in the midst of nice streets. The Government ought to do one of two things; Either let the city have that road, or keep the road in a condition which would not be a reproach to the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you propose to repair this street?

General FLAGLER. We would pave it with paving blocks.

Mr. GILLETT. This street connects with State and Pearl streets. State street runs through the center of the city, the residence portion. Pearl street is almost exclusively a residence street, and is paved. Either paving or macadamizing will be satisfactory.

The CHAIRMAN. You say this was opened about fifteen years ago?

General FLAGLER. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that done for the convenience of the city?

Mr. GILLETT. I have no doubt it was done for the convenience of the city. I will admit it is a kind thing of the Government to do that. The city would be willing, if the Government would give it to us, to pave it, but the Government has adopted a different policy, and will not do that. The Government has adopted the policy of paving its own streets. The question would be raised whether the city would be authorized to spend money on it when it could be torn up or changed at any time

by the Government. The city will never spend money for anything which is not a public highway. That, of course, you are aware of.

The CHAIRMAN. Testing machine, Watertown Arsenal; purchase of labor. Why do you want those words inserted, "for the purchase of labor?"

General FLAGLER. I can not see any reason for putting it in. I think some one else did that.

The CHAIRMAN. Page 136, for necessary fire protection, recommended by a board at the Watervliet Arsenal, \$11,919.75.

General FLAGLER. All I can state is in the estimate there.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any fire protection?

General FLAGLER. It is insufficient and very little. There is an old fire engine there which is out of date, obsolete, and rather unserviceable. They have a pumping arrangement, reservoir, water mains, etc., which are very old and totally insufficient for the gun factory.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that is necessary?

General FLAGLER. It is very necessary; but suppose you appropriate half of that amount this year, and let the other go over until next year.

The CHAIRMAN. Repairs of arsenal. You ask for \$50,000, the same as you had before. How much of the appropriation for 1894 has been expended?

General FLAGLER. We will expend every cent of it, and ought to expend every year more, for it is increasing every year. If you were to see the damage to the powder depots and places like that from inefficiency of appropriation, you would not question it.

RIVER AND HARBOR CONTRACTS.

STATEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. THOMAS LINCOLN CASEY, CHIEF OF ENGINEERS.

The CHAIRMAN. For continuing improvements of the harbor at Philadelphia you ask \$1,000,000; will you need that?

General CASEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that run you until the 1st of July, 1896?

General CASEY. I do not know. That depends upon how fast they work. We want all that and more, too. The limit of cost is \$3,800,000. It is a big thing, and the contractor has just got to work.

The CHAIRMAN. Can that work be done during the winter time?

General CASEY. During three months they can not work.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money have you on hand?

General CASEY. The balance on hand December 26 was \$103,000.

Captain ADAMS. The retained percentage is \$128,000 in addition.

General CASEY. That would make \$231,000 due to-day; and counting the retained percentage there is big money due the contractor. He is now working on the faith of the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you must have \$1,000,000?

General CASEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. To improve the harbor at Galveston, Tex.?

General CASEY. The estimate for that is \$1,000,000, and that is little enough for Galveston. They are working splendidly there. The balance on hand on the 9th of December was \$110,000, and I do not think there will be much left at the end of December.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you think will be sufficient to last until the 1st of July, 1896?

General CASEY. The estimate made here is \$1,000,000 for the year ending June 30, 1896. That was the amount asked for; but doing the work at this rate I am very much in doubt whether \$1,000,000 will do the business.

The CHAIRMAN. Will \$1,250,000 carry you through?

General CASEY. I hope it may. You see, in the first place, we are going to build a dredge boat and put her on there. We have got \$100,000 appropriated for a dredge boat and dredging. The boat will be finished in March at a cost of \$80,000.

The CHAIRMAN. We do not want to add the \$250,000 if you do not need it.

General CASEY. We will need it. We will, in all probability, have to run those jetties out farther than we have them now. Of course, the farther out we go the deeper the water. There ought to be no cessation of the work on those jetties; so that I should say that \$1,250,000 was a small amount to appropriate for Galveston; and in that appropriation there ought to be also the privilege of using a certain portion of it in dredging the channel.

The CHAIRMAN. Will \$1,250,000 be sufficient to the 1st of July, 1896; and if not, how much will be?

General CASEY. Assuming the expenditure will be \$80,000 a month, there would be seven months of this year left, making nineteen months, which would be \$1,520,000.

We have on hand for December \$110,000, leaving a balance of \$1,410,000 to do the work until the 30th of June, 1896, at the rate of \$80,000 a month. That is the way it figures out.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your best judgment?

General CASEY. My best judgment is that it ought to be appropriated. The estimated cost of the work at Galveston was \$7,000,000, and how much has been appropriated already can be seen here. There are yet \$3,050,000 coming to the work out of this \$7,000,000. My impression is that the best thing to do is to give a liberal appropriation, simply for the reason that it is not the kind of work that can wait. You can not do a piece of it, and then wait until next year. It must be remembered that the channel is obtained by scouring, supplemented by dredging, and you can not allow it to stand, but must go ahead; and unless you want to lose a great deal of money you ought to proceed with it, or the fruits will not be obtained.

The CHAIRMAN. How much do you contemplate this work will cost when completed?

General CASEY. Seven million dollars.

The CHAIRMAN. I thought you were to save a good deal by contracting for this.

General CASEY. We thought we would save about 10 per cent in that way. That was our figures. I think we have got better results now, for the money expended, than we anticipated originally. I think we have got more water, and we have the prospects of getting still more in future.

The CHAIRMAN. Improving Hay Lake Channel, St. Marys River, you ask \$150,000. Do you need all that money?

General CASEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Improving Hudson River, New York. Continuing improvement, \$500,000.

General CASEY. We must have that.

The CHAIRMAN. Improving Great Kanawha River, \$580,700. Will you need all that?

General CASEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Improving St. Marys River, \$483,865.

General CASEY. That completes the limit of cost.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you use this money?

General CASEY. Yes; it will finish it up.

The CHAIRMAN. Improving the channel of the Great Lakes between Chicago and Duluth, \$500,000.

General CASEY. That is small for that work.

The CHAIRMAN. Improving the canal at the cascades of the Columbia River. You do not ask anything for that?

General CASEY. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Harbor of refuge, Point Judith, \$260,000.

General CASEY. My estimate was \$860,000, because the officer in charge put that in. The Secretary cut it down to \$260,000. I think that is enough. I never believed in that. It was put in by hammer and tongs.

The CHAIRMAN. Improving the harbor at Charleston, S. C., \$500,000.

General CASEY. That ought to be given.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, UNITED STATES ARMY,
Washington, D. C., December 27, 1894.

SIR: Referring to my testimony before your committee on the 26th instant, I have to say that in my opinion the appropriation for Galveston Harbor should be \$1,360,000, and that of this sum \$100,000 should be made available for dredging. The work at Galveston has progressed rapidly with very favorable results, and it is exceedingly important at this stage of the work that there should be no cessation to the advance of the jetties. From the 1st of February, 1895, to the 30th of June, 1896, is a period of seventeen months, which at the rate of expenditure and advance of the jetties required will consume \$1,360,000, including dredging. The balance now on hand is only \$110,000, and, under the contracts in force, this will be exhausted by the end of the next month.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brigadier General, Chief of Engineers.

Hon. J. D. SAYERS,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Statement of estimates earned.

[Account of improvement of Galveston Harbor.]

Month.	Estimate.	Total six months.	Average.
1891.			
August.....	\$13,107.46		
September.....	11,849.00		
October.....	7,539.25		
November.....	32,139.94		
December.....	48,130.83	\$64,035.65	\$16,158.91
1892.			
January.....	31,920.87		
February.....	65,455.21		
March.....	61,885.80		
April.....	64,133.48		
May.....	68,807.71		
June.....	63,708.59	340,813.90	56,718.98
July.....	52,505.72		
August.....	61,978.95		
September.....	77,836.16		
October.....	23,003.02		
November.....	88,992.77		
December.....	71,575.00	368,025.21	61,387.53
1893.			
January.....	65,900.35		
February.....	57,223.18		
March.....	58,901.80		
April.....	23,102.61		
May.....	12,234.45		
June.....	55,798.98	288,837.43	48,180.57
July.....	83,011.59		
August.....	69,213.05		
September.....	81,582.77		
October.....	84,802.91		
November.....	74,416.28		
December.....	87,392.23	448,823.58	74,803.98
1894.			
January.....	100,581.86		
February.....	64,655.96		
March.....	55,545.86		
April.....	93,394.98		
May.....	93,006.26		
June.....	121,121.93	495,267.15	82,544.52
July.....	109,287.05		
August.....	96,631.39		
September.....	97,930.24		
October.....	108,157.07		
November.....	108,506.32		
		641,634.00	106,939.00

BUILDING FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

The CHAIRMAN. We will now consider the Library building.

General CASEY. I have asked for \$1,100,000, and you can cut it down to \$900,000. You can take off of \$200,000, and after that I doubt whether I will ever want more than \$300,000 more.

The CHAIRMAN. You think that, with this appropriation, you will get on with not more than \$300,000 more?

General CASEY. Yes, sir. I will submit the following statement for your information:

BUILDING FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

Outstanding liabilities December 1, 1894.

Marble work.....		*\$153,893.00
Do.....		2,385.17
Hire of pneumatic tools.....		116.92
Brick.....		5,076.96
Sand.....		499.19
Ironwork on roofs, etc.....		*9,156.88
Deck flags for book stacks.....		21,490.40
Bookshelves.....		67,214.00

*Continuing contracts.

Flooring.....	\$2,982.40
Plaster, lime, and hair.....	1,511.03
Iron stairs in towers.....	*9,000.00
Coal.....	2,984.59
Electric wire.....	17,481.70
Granite for approaches.....	47,260.00
DYNAMOS.....	6,400.00
Architectural modeling and ornamentation.....	195,140.00
Electric engineer's services.....	700.00
Making plans for pneumatic-tube service and book conveyors.....	300.00
Gravel for concreting.....	1,545.31
Rent of room in New York.....	30.00
Marble tiles for book stacks.....	3,000.00
Cement.....	1,230.00
Labor on rolls, etc.....	11,000.00
Miscellaneous.....	1,320.00
	561,717.55

Revised estimate of appropriation required for year ending June 30, 1896 (reckoning from December 1, 1894).

Outstanding liabilities, brought forward.....	\$561,717.55
Iron furring and lathing.....	15,000.00
Miscellaneous ironwork.....	10,000.00
Plastering and plain stuccowork.....	35,000.00
Ornamental stuccowork.....	30,000.00
Doors and hardware.....	18,000.00
Reading-room fixtures.....	10,000.00
Floor concreting.....	3,000.00
Floor tiling.....	40,000.00
Wood flooring.....	8,000.00
Asphalt surfacing book-stack cellars.....	3,000.00
Electric light wiring.....	50,000.00
Plain painting and whitewashing.....	20,000.00
Decorative painting (frescoing).....	15,000.00
Decorative painting (pictures).....	40,000.00
Book conveyors.....	15,000.00
Pneumatic-tube system.....	10,000.00
Elevators.....	30,000.00
Shelving for reading-room alcoves.....	20,000.00
Book supports for shelving.....	4,000.00
Finish of Congressional reading rooms.....	60,000.00
Finish of Librarian's office.....	8,000.00
Dynamo engines and dynamotors.....	15,000.00
Plumbing material and work.....	20,000.00
Heating apparatus, attics, and miscellaneous.....	8,000.00
Heating and ventilating registers.....	3,000.00
Ventilating apparatus in cellar.....	10,000.00
Restaurant fixtures.....	5,000.00
Burglar-proof vault.....	4,000.00
Ceiling lights and octagon windows.....	10,000.00
Lighting fixtures.....	15,000.00
Architectural ornamentation in Congressional reading rooms, corner pavilions, and stair-hall rotunda.....	20,000.00
Heating and lighting for construction.....	9,000.00
Cut stone for walls and curbs, etc.....	50,000.00
Approaches.....	39,500.00
Tunnel and conveyor to the Capitol.....	35,000.00
Miscellaneous purchases.....	30,000.00
Court grading and walks.....	8,000.00
	1,287,217.55
Not liable to be expended before June 30, 1896.....	100,000.00
	1,187,217.55
Contingencies, 10 per cent.....	118,721.75
	1,305,939.30
Balance on hand December 1, 1894.....	458,129.50
Say, \$900,000.	847,809.30

* Continuing contracts.

SURVEYS OF THE NORTHERN LAKES.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. GEORGE W. GOLTHALS, OF THE ENGINEER DEPARTMENT.

The CHAIRMAN. How much appropriation for 1895 have you expended?

Mr. GOLTHALS. Nearly \$11,000.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you spend for 1894?

Mr. GOLTHALS. For 1894 it is all gone.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you wish the language to be inserted that it is to be made available until it is expended?

Mr. GOLTHALS. Because they make arrangements for that work, and if the money is not ready it goes back into the Treasury, and thus it is lost.

YELLOWSTONE PARK.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEORGE W. DAVIS.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. State what you have done with the appropriation for 1894.

Major DAVIS. That was expended under the Corps of Engineers. It was \$30,000 for the year 1895. The work was transferred in October or September to Captain Anderson, who is stationed in the park and has charge of it. Of that amount, \$30,000, up to the present time \$7,000 has been allotted and expended in repairs of roads in the park, leaving \$23,000 on hand for repairs of the amount appropriated in 1895.

The CHAIRMAN. You asked for \$15,000?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir. If you will notice, there is a note appended by the Secretary of War in which he makes reference to a future communication. That communication and inclosures I have here. The inclosures are quite long, and give a full history of the recent park appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. He does not ask for any more money.

Major DAVIS. He simply sets forth the matter so that it can be understood by Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. He does not ask for any larger appropriation?

Major DAVIS. There is no request for any amount greater than \$15,000. That is exclusively for repairs. That will only keep the roads in order and leave them passable, as well as replace bridges which happen to be washed away. If you will take the time to read that paper you will find it will give you the history of the whole scheme of park improvements.

The CHAIRMAN. Have all the improvements, as originally contemplated, been completed?

Major DAVIS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you not ask for an appropriation for continuing the work this year?

Major DAVIS. Because, if I understand the views of the Secretary of War, though I do not claim to speak for him, he thought that the scope of the work has been so much increased beyond the expenditure contemplated when it was undertaken, and as the cost is so much greater than was originally projected, he thought he ought to call the attention of Congress to it. It is running beyond a million dollars, and will cost that much to complete the work already commenced.

The CHAIRMAN. If we desire any further information from you we will send for you.

The CLERK. There is an omission of any provision for the commissioner authorized by act of this Congress.

Major DAVIS. That is under the Department of Justice, I think. We telephoned to the Department of Justice at the time our estimates were being made, and we understood they were going to include that in their estimates.

The CHAIRMAN. Please ascertain whether it has been done and let us know.

Major DAVIS. It is a statutory provision.

The CHAIRMAN. Has anything been done in reference to the question of administration in Yellowstone Park?

Major DAVIS. The whole thing is now in charge of an officer residing there. He has no civil force, except one man at \$50 a month. The money expended last year was done simply in the hire of teams, etc., and the work was very economically done, indeed. There is no part of it being expended for anything else.

The CHAIRMAN. There was a good deal of complaint made that this work was under the superintendence of an officer living in St. Paul, and that a good deal of the money was used up in traveling expenses.

Major DAVIS. That has been obviated by a transfer to an officer residing on the spot.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, D. C., December 14, 1894.

SIR: In the Book of Estimates (p. 203), under the heading "Yellowstone National Park," a note of explanation is appended, in part as follows: "There will be a further estimate submitted for the extension of the roads in the park and other necessary improvements, based upon the results of an inquiry now in progress."

It will be observed that the estimate already submitted covers only the repairs and maintenance of existing roads and bridges. For this purpose \$15,000 is required for the next fiscal year.

A memorandum is herewith, together with copies of papers relevant to this subject, the latter consisting of the report of the officer now in charge; also the last annual report and revised project of Major Jones, Corps of Engineers, who was in general charge of these improvements until recently.

As this project of road communication in Yellowstone Park has become one of considerable magnitude, and as it is evident that the work of completion alone will require a large outlay, to be supplemented with expenditures of other considerable sums for annual repairs and maintenance, I have felt constrained to submit the whole question of the future policy of the Government at this locality for such action as may be deemed proper.

On the 8th of September last Major Jones, Corps of Engineers, was relieved from the charge of this work, and Captain Anderson, commanding the troops in the Park, took over the supervision.

Expenditures since have been confined to repairs indispensable to open the roads for next season's travel.

Yours, very sincerely,
Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,

DANIEL S. LAMONT, *Secretary of War.**Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.*

Inclosure accompanying letter from Secretary of War, dated December 14, 1894, to Hon. Joseph D. Sayers, chairman Committee on Appropriations.]

[Report of the Secretary of War, 1894, p. 81.]

"THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

"The cost of improvements and maintenance of the Yellowstone National Park to date has been \$548,917. The total mileage of roadways completed or opened to travel is 235, but about 90 miles of this is little more than a clearing through the forest, slightly graded, along which vehicles can pass. Besides the completion of these roads, the present plan contemplates the construction of 90 miles additional, at an estimated cost of \$350,100.

"The engineer estimates the cost of maintenance and repair of such roads, with their present construction, at \$200 per mile, or \$60,000 per year, but suggests that they be surfaced with rock material at an original expense of \$375,000, reducing the annual charges for repairs to \$15,000 in all.

"The immediate needs are the repair of existing roads, involving an outlay next season estimated at \$15,000, and the completion of certain stretches of road to connect finished sections, the estimate for which is \$87,000. With this done the future policy of the Government as to the park improvement should be definitely determined, and a thoroughly matured and fixed plan adopted before any new work is undertaken."

ROADS IN THE YELLOWSTONE PARK.

In 1883 these improvements were placed under the charge of the Secretary of War. Previous to this date the work of opening roads that would make the natural curiosities accessible had been carried on under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. About 60 miles of wagon track, practicable with difficulty for wheeled vehicles, had already been opened. The total expenditures by the Interior Department from 1878 to 1885 is ascertained to have been \$139,138.84 for salaries and all other expenses.

The aggregate of expenditures upon these means of park communications, reported by the Chief of Engineers, has been \$409,779.42 to June 30, 1894, and this has sufficed to "substantially complete" 133 miles of dirt roads, with bridges where necessary, and to "nearly complete" 164 miles of similar roads, or a total of, say 150 miles. The total of roadways, both completed and those nearly opened to passage of vehicles, is reported at about 235 miles, but about 90 miles of this is a mere clearing through the forests and other obstructions, slightly graded, along which vehicles can pass. Besides, there are about 60 miles entirely unopened and now impassable,

making the total length of existing and proposed roads in the park, including four entrances, side roads, etc., practically 301 miles.

The cost of all the projected means of communication, according to the revised estimates of 1889, approved by the Chief of Engineers, was \$449,779.42. The act of Congress of August 5, 1892, required the opening of a road 33 miles long, not previously embraced in the project of improvements, thus considerably increasing the estimated cost. Besides, experience had demonstrated that the basis of estimated cost (\$2,000 per mile) was inadequate.

A new project to supersede all other projects with estimates of cost was submitted by Major Jones, Corps of Engineers, on the 25th of January, 1894, but action upon it is suspended. The road mileage contemplated as stated above is as follows:

	Miles.
Four approaches	83½
Main belt line and cross road	165
Side roads and bridle paths	53
Total	301½

The estimated cost of completion is stated at \$410,100, but at date of this estimate of Major Jones the expenditures for the fiscal year 1893-94, amounting to \$30,000, had not been reported. This amount is, however, included in the aggregate expenditures to date. (See ante.) The estimated cost of completion should, therefore, be reduced by this amount, leaving the estimate at \$380,100 for completion, and this, added to the former amount, would give \$800,000 in round numbers as the probable cost of this work.

The engineer estimates the cost of maintenance and repair of these dirt roads at \$200 per mile, unless they are surfaced with coarse gravel or broken stone. This surfacing, it may be assumed, will cost at least \$1,500 per mile for all main thoroughfares, or, say, \$375,000 for the 250 miles of such road—all necessary for their completion—and which would probably reduce the cost of repairs to \$50 per mile per annum. If Major Jones's figures for repairs be accepted, the cost per annum for 300 miles will reach the large sum of \$60,000 per annum.

The officer now in charge of these improvements is Capt. George S. Anderson, Sixth Cavalry, who commands the military force there stationed for general police purposes. He is also the acting superintendent of the park, reporting to the Secretary of the Interior. Captain Anderson relieved Major Jones, Corps of Engineers, from duty on the 8th of September, 1894.

Operations since have been confined to absolutely necessary repairs, and for this purpose \$7,000 was expended during the months of September and October, 1894. It is estimated that \$8,000 additional will be required for similar work in the spring to maintain the routes in a practicable condition for next summer's travel, leaving but \$15,000 of current appropriation available for new work and road extension.

Captain Anderson has expressed the opinion that Major Jones's figures are not too high, and that the whole amount of his estimate will be required to complete the project. For new construction during the ensuing year \$74,000 is required, and \$15,000 for repairs and maintenance. Twenty-three thousand dollars remains on hand from the current year's appropriation; therefore the amount needed to carry out the work proposed by the officer in charge is \$66,000. This sum will suffice to open the road from Grand Canyon to Yancey's, 23 miles, and two other short pieces that are much needed to complete the Belt line near the Fire Hole River and to secure a western entrance. A much larger sum could be used with economy and great advantage if it is the settled policy of the Government to carry out this enterprise upon the scale projected.

Last year, a time of interruption of railroad travel, there were about 2,300 tourists in the park, while the year previous there were over 3,000, and the year 1892 nearly 4,000. It is estimated by Captain Anderson that the regular tourist class and camping parties will not fall below 5,000 each season, unless travel is impeded as it was last season.

SUMMARY AS TO PAST AND PROPOSED EXPENDITURES.

Expenditures reported by Department of the Interior	\$139,138
Estimates reported by Chief of Engineers	409,779
Estimate by Major Jones to complete project	380,100
Say 250 miles ballasting, at \$1,500 per mile	375,000

Total	1,304,017
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For annual repairs, renewals, and maintenance there will be required, say, 300 miles of road, at \$50 per mile, \$15,000.

MAMMOTH HOT SPRINGS, Wyo., October 19, 1894.

SIR: Complying with your letter of instructions of the 10th instant, I submit the following estimate of funds for continuation of the work of road construction in the Park for the next fiscal year:

This apparently is not intended to include road repairs, but as the two subjects are so intimately connected—and often inseparable—I include it in my consideration. The tourist season opens on June 1 each year. At that time the roads are never free from snow, and are often, on that account, absolutely impassable. A repair crew should start at Gardiner on the earliest day possible, and by riprapping places in danger of being washed out, opening culverts and drains, and surfacing places in need of it, put the roads at once in good condition. At the opening of the season last June there was no money left for such repairs, and the result was a deplorable state of the roads during the entire summer. The amount of money to be used in this way will, of course, depend upon the thoroughness with which the work is done. There are about 150 miles of road in the belt system as at present used. One hundred dollars per mile is not an excessive estimate for annual repairs upon this; such expenditure would doubtless lead to a material betterment. For this purpose I therefore estimate \$15,000. This will probably also complete a short piece of new road near the West Thumb, made necessary by an extensive washout of the old road by high water in the lake in June, 1893. For the most part I am obliged to accept Major Jones's figures as regards mileage, although, as he states, accurate surveys will make alterations in it; in fact, the mileage of his report differs somewhat from that exhibited by mileposts along the roads. Besides completing the road along the Thumb, the 7 miles between Gibbon Canyon and the Fire Hole should unquestionably be finished at the earliest day possible. For this I estimate \$14,000, although it may be found that the sum is insufficient to make a first-class road of it.

I estimate that \$50,000 will be needed to open the road from the Grand Canyon to Yancey's, but that will leave it in a state to require extensive repairs for the first two or three years. With this the Park system proper will be completed, as there is already a passable road from here to Yancey's, but the grades are so heavy as to make it very difficult as a passenger route. I believe it will take at least \$20,000 more to relocate and build this road. As to the four approaches to the Park, the 30 miles from Yancey's to the boundary near Cooke is already a fairly good road. Baronetts Bridge, over the Yellowstone, should be bought by the Government and rebuilt. Should it go out, as it is liable to do at any rise in the river, it will entirely block travel in that direction for weeks. There is no excuse for spending much money on this road at the present time, as very few people come in by that route. Twenty thousand dollars I regard as a liberal estimate for all that it is desirable to do on this part of the road. Cooke City, I hear, has just six inhabitants this winter. The western approach is more important, as it is used by the considerable travel that comes from the Union Pacific Railroad at Beaver Canyon. There is at present a very fair road down the canyon of the Madison, but it is impassable most of the season from high water. There are no bridges over the river, which the road crosses five times. The road over the divide, from Riverside to the Lower Basin, which is the one most traveled, is an iniquity and should be abandoned—or perhaps kept open with as little expenditure as possible. I estimate that \$20,000 will put this approach in as good condition as the present amount of travel warrants.

In regard to the approach from the south, it is important that it be made passable for wagons with the least possible delay. This will make the Park at once available to the inhabitants of Wyoming, who now regard it as entirely closed to them. The work done there a year ago opened it from the Thumb to a point below Lewis Lake, so that wagons can pass over it. I think \$10,000 more would put it in fair condition as far as the south boundary, and there is already a wagon track from that point to the south, and one that passes over the Birch Hills into Idaho.

I therefore estimate for the next season:

General repairs	\$15,000
New road from Gibbon Canyon to Fire Hole River.....	14,000
Opening road down Snake River	10,000
Opening road Grand Canyon to Yancey's	50,000

As there will be a balance of \$23,000 left over of this year's appropriation, a gross sum of \$50,000 * will be all that will be needed for this scheme. It is important to note, however, that in case any railroad should approach the Park from a new direction, as the Burlington from the northeast or the Union Pacific from the south, it would at once add to the importance of completing the entrance at such point.

It is also very necessary that the side roads should be made as soon as possible, as without them many points of interest are not accessible to such as are not able to

* Evidently should be \$66,000.—G. W. D.

walk or ride on horseback to them. These roads will be used by light vehicles only, and can be cheaply made, and much of it can be accomplished by the repair parties. The road from the canyon to Yancey's will make the brink of the canyon accessible, and this I regard as one of the most important side roads in the entire system. These estimates that I have given do not contemplate a completed, first-class road, but only one that is passable and will temporarily fulfill its purpose. For so large a tract as the Park, and one destined to become so great an attraction to the mass of the people, I do not regard the final estimate of Major Jones as excessive. That amount would unquestionably be given if it were the property of a State. The small Niagara reservation had over \$40,000 from the State of New York last year. The condition of the roads in the Park will never be satisfactory to the traveling public until every mile of the circuit is either carefully surfaced with gravel or macadamized. This can not be done for less than \$400,000. Should that amount be appropriated at once and allowed to remain available until expended, a project could be made and adhered to that would complete the system within three years, after which the needed appropriations would be small.

Travel in the Park was increasing with regular strides until 1893, when the Chicago Fair made a great cut in it. Had it not been for the foreign element it would have fallen off greatly. In 1892 there were 3,645 regular tourists and in 1893 there were only 3,076. Up to this time no accurate account was kept of camping parties and irregular outfits. The past season was spoiled to travel by a washout on the western end of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which continued during the entire month of June. This was followed by the strikes, which prevented travel during the month of July. The result was that only 1,635 regular tourists were registered last season, and 2,313 came in camping parties, with 569 wagons and 807 saddle and pack horses. I think it is safe to say that in the future there will be a constant and regular increase in travel; that the number of regular tourists will not fall below 5,000 any year, and that the camping parties will increase in the same ratio. It is not unlikely that travel will multiply many fold within the next two or three years. To provide for it the roads should be put in order at the earliest day possible, after which necessary expenses would be very small.

I need no more than suggest the advisability and the economy of completing the work as soon as possible.

Respectfully,

GEO. L. ANDERSON,
Captain, Sixth Cavalry.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

[Appendix E E E.—Report of Chief of Engineers, 1894.]

CONSTRUCTION AND IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS AND BRIDGES IN THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK.

[Report of Maj. William A. Jones, Corps of Engineers, officer in charge, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.]

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
St. Paul, Minn., July 10, 1894.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit herewith my report, in duplicate, of operations for the improvement of Yellowstone National Park during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. JONES, Major, *Corps of Engineers.*

Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. CASEY,
Chief of Engineers, U. S. A.

The project for this work was adopted in 1883, when the control was placed in the hands of officers of the Corps of Engineers, and consists in the construction and maintenance of about 225 miles of road, with the necessary bridges, culverts, etc. The roads embraced in the project commence at Gardiner, at the north boundary line of the Park; thence to Mammoth Hot Springs; thence to upper Geyser Basin, passing through Norris Geyser and Lower Geyser basins; thence to the outlet of Yellowstone Lake via Shoshone Lake and the west arm of Yellowstone Lake, crossing the continental divide of the Rocky Mountains twice; thence to Yanceys via the Falls and Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone River; thence to Mammoth Hot Springs, completing the so-called belt road, with a circuit of about 145 miles. In addition, there are projected a road from the west boundary line of the Park, pass-

ing through Lower Geyser Basin and continued easterly to intersect the road along the Yellowstone River to the Falls; a road from Norris Geyser Basin to the Falls of the Yellowstone; a road from Yanceys to the east boundary line of the Park, and a number of short branch roads and trails from the above-named roads to objects of interest off the main line of travel; in all, 225 miles of new road, about 20 large and 50 small bridges, with many culverts, etc. Estimated cost, as revised in 1889 by my predecessor, \$444,779.42.

The act of Congress approved March 3, 1891, changed the project of the part of the belt line between Lower Geyser Basin and Yellowstone Lake by requiring the road to be built "by the shortest practicable route" from Fountain Geyser to the thumb of the Yellowstone Lake. This change did not materially affect the cost.

The act of Congress approved August 5, 1892, appropriated \$45,000 and provided "that \$15,000 of this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, may be expended, in the discretion of the Secretary of War, for the construction of a road from the Upper Geyser Basin to a point on Snake River where it crosses the southern boundary of the park."

Construing this act as the wish of Congress to modify the project by adding thereto some 33½ miles of projected road, the estimated cost of my predecessor will be considerably increased.

A new estimate of the cost of completing the project was submitted January 25, 1894.

Total amount expended to June 30, 1893, including outstanding liabilities, \$379,779.42.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

At the commencement of work upon the project about 160 miles of wagon track had been cleared, over which vehicles could, with difficulty, reach the principal objects of interest in the park.

This project has now been carried forward to the point where good graded and well-drained roads have been substantially completed over the following lines:

- (1) From the north entrance at Gardiner via Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris Basin, to Upper and Lower Geyser basins
- (2) From Norris Basin via the Grand Canyon to Yellowstone Lake outlet.
- (3) From Upper Geyser Basin via the thumb to Yellowstone Lake outlet.

Total, 127.5 miles.

Besides this there have been abandoned the following short stretches for better locations:

	Miles.
At Norris	2
At Gibbon	2½
Marys Mountain road	22
At fountain	1½

In addition to the above-mentioned completed mileage the following mileage of wagon trail (line opened to admit the passage of vehicles, but not graded and but slightly drained) has been in use and kept in tolerable repair:

	Miles.
Mammoth Hot Springs to east boundary	52
Lower Firehole to west boundary	33
Total mileage operated	212.5

In order that the whole situation may be presented in compact shape I will prelude a recital of the operations for the season of 1893 with a general statement of conditions and project, taken from my report of operations for the month of November, 1892.

A map is submitted herewith showing:

- (1) The location of the various points of interest in the park which are to be reached by roads under the approved project.
- (2) The various stages of completion of these roads.
- (3) The work done during the present season.
- (4) The work under the project which remains to be done.

* * * * *

(For the part of this report here omitted, see report of the Chief of Engineers for the year 1893, pp. 4393-9543.)

SEASON OF 1893.

The following is a résumé, showing the operations for the season of 1893:

In the month of April, having sufficient funds in hand for placing the roads in readiness for the traffic which commences in June, I placed a small party at work upon repair in Gardiner Canyon. At this point heavy slides from the mountain wall of the canyon come upon the road in the spring, making the cost of maintenance

excessive. At this time the only portion of the system sufficiently free from snow to permit operations was at this point.

Beyond Golden Gate there was generally a depth of at least 5 feet of snow.

About the middle of May, I sent out Mr. Charles A. Hunt, United States overseer, to take local charge of the work during the season, with instructions to place repair parties upon the roads as rapidly as the disappearing snows would permit.

In the meantime, Mr. A. E. Burns, one of the watchmen, had been dispatched upon a snowshoe expedition to cover the whole system of roads, and report upon the conditions then existing. His report is as follows:

"With the exception of a few drifts there is but very little snow between here and Golden Gate. The grade around the hill approaching the trestle there is covered with slide rock, but no snow, as the wind sweeps it bare. At the upper end of the trestle is a large drift, another much larger at the Falls; the latter extends from the summit of the cliff on the west clear over the road, and falls for a distance of 50 feet. The first bridge on the flat is entirely buried with the snow lying level way up above the rails. Across the flat the snow is from 2 to 4 feet; on Indian Creek bridge it is just 4 feet 6 inches, but has blown off considerably on Willow Creek bridge. All across the Willow Park the road lies under 4 to 5 feet of snow. From there on to Norris the snow is no deeper than usual at this season, 4 feet. Much of the new road around Norris Hill is covered with drifts which will probably leave the roadbed very soft; but about one-third of it is entirely bare, owing to the warm ground. It appeared to me that the approaches to the new bridge at Norris had settled to a considerable extent; if as much as I think, I am afraid they will wash out at high water; but in this I may be mistaken, as it is hard to tell under so much snow. From Norris to the Virginia Cascade the snow's depth will average about 4 feet; from there to the canyon, about 5 feet. The Gibbon River is all open, so that I do not apprehend any danger to the road below the Upper Falls from the ice damming up as last spring. I arranged with the care taker at the Canyon Hotel to watch the snow on the retaining wall around the road above the canyon and to cut it off if it threatens the road at all. There is no ice at all in the rapids above the Upper Yellowstone Falls; large snow banks are along the shores and on the larger rocks, but the water, which is rising rapidly, is fast cutting it away. The bridge over the dry draw at the foot of the Canyon Hill is supporting snow 2 feet above the top of the side rails. On the new road across Hayden Valley the snow is of course very deep, the bridges over Alum and Trout creeks are covered level with the rails, and the grade up from Trout Creek is one huge drift. On the Continental Divide the snow is so deep that it is impossible for me to form any idea of the roads there. Most of the signboards we put up from Old Faithful to the West Thumb are under the snow, at least I could only find two, and they were but a few inches above the snow. Spring Creek is open most of its length. Snow fell there heavily last fall before there was much frost, thus preventing the creek freezing; and with the little warm weather we have had, the snow over the creek has melted, leaving an open channel. This is very fortunate, as I believe the washouts there last spring were mostly caused by ice dams, which are not likely to occur this time. Between the first bridge on the Firehole River (from Spring Creek) and the second, the snow is from 20 to 30 feet deep, making the river, which is open, look as though it is flowing through a canyon. I do not think it will be possible to get a team through there before July, unless it is shoveled, or an exceptional period of warm weather arrives.

"Around the Upper Basin the snow is going rapidly, and there is but little between that point and the Fountain. From Lower Basin the snow lies from 3 to 5 feet deep, but no very large drifts. On Gibon Meadows and Elk Park it is from 2 to 3 feet."

Based upon the information derived, I sent out a small party to patrol on snow-shoes the road across the Continental Divide, to repair the damages from melting snows in Spring Creek Canyon as fast as they might occur, and otherwise keep me duly informed of anything which might happen.

As a result of the foregoing arrangements, the whole road system was occupied by repair parties nearly as fast as the snow disappeared, and it was placed in a most excellent condition in time for the season's traffic. The system adopted for keeping the road in repair worked admirably; and as a distinct matter of fact, the roads in the Yellowstone National Park, from the beginning to the end of the season, were never before kept in such thorough and satisfactory condition.

Particular attention is invited to the fact that these repair parties do a great deal of work in the way of surfacing the roads with gravel and in completing portions of road which have been left unfinished from former seasons.

A considerable portion of the roads was impassable from snow until the middle of June, and the Continental Divide road was not passable from the same cause until about the 1st of July.

During the first week in June Mr. Hunt, with the men in the office, made a survey and location of a portion of the proposed road from Mammoth Hot Springs to the Grand Canyon.

ROAD TO SOUTH BOUNDARY.

This work was executed by contract. In response to a public invitation for proposals the contract was awarded to Oscar Swanson, of Great Falls, Mont., who commenced work about June 20, as soon as the snow permitted him to place his men in the field. He executed his contract satisfactorily and opened the road for a distance of 15.5 miles south toward the boundary. This portion of the line was carefully surveyed, and a reconnaissance made at the close of the season to develop the quantity of work remaining and required to open up the line to the wagon road approach to the south boundary. The road can be opened quickly and at small expense.

BRICKYARD HILL.

A very difficult piece of road in clay at this point was made over again and surfaced with gravel. The material selected was not suitable, and this surfacing will have to be done again. A gravel suitable for road covering should be of quartzy material and associated with sand and clay or loam sufficiently to fill the interstices of the hard material and act as a matrix when it becomes packed.

NEW APPROPRIATION.

July 1, 1893, the new appropriation for \$30,000 became available. Preparation had been made for it by advertising for the delivery of teams and material on that day. Also a site had been selected for a sawmill which was to saw lumber for the season's work and for the large wooden arch bridge above the Upper Falls of the Yellowstone River.

SUPPLIES.

It has been the invariable custom to purchase supplies and hire teams by publicly inviting proposals and purchasing from the lowest bidder, making open market purchases only in cases of emergency.

The bids for teams were as follows:

Name and address of bidder.	Pair, per day.	Four, per day.	Wagon, per day.	Driver, per day.
	Cents.			
H. J. Hoppe, Cinnabar, Mont.	\$2.10	\$4.20	39	\$1.33
Chas. Cowell, Gardiner, Mont.	3.50	7.00	75	1.50
A. L. Love, Livingston, Mont.	3.40	6.80	25	1.35
H. E. Klamer, Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo.	2.20	5.15	35	1.50
Oscar Swanson, Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo.	3.38	6.76	50	1.50
J. A. Hoskins & Co., Butte City, Mont.	2.49	4.98	20	1.50
George T. Young, Livingston, Mont.	2.60	5.20	25	1.50
Patrick Gillen, Helena, Mont.	2.00		50	2.50

The bids were lower than ever before on account of the financial disturbance in the country.

WORKING PARTIES.

Five parties were organized and placed in the field on the 1st of July:

- (1) One at Norris to complete the new cut-off road at that point.
- (2) One at the Upper Falls of the Yellowstone River to complete a very difficult piece of road along the rocky face of the canyon.
- (3) The sawmill and bridge crew at the Grand Canyon. This crew worked at logging and running the sawmill for twenty-five days, and was then reorganized to build the big wooden arch bridge above the Falls.
- (4) One to proceed to the unfinished beach road on the lake, placing the road in thorough repair, over which it marched on its way in.
- (5) A general repair party.

About the middle of September the amount of funds set aside for expenditure this season had been nearly expended and all of the crews were discharged except the bridge crew. This was held in hopes of getting the bridge finished, but owing to severe weather and snow and ice, which made it difficult and dangerous to work upon the lofty structure, it was deemed advisable to postpone completion until next year.

The road above the Upper Falls was completed and the crew placed upon the road from Grand Canyon to Mammoth Hot Springs via Yancey's.

The road at Norris was completed and the crew placed upon the new road at the Fountain Hotel, which it opened to travel.

The road at the beach was not completed, but it was carried forward to such point that it can easily be completed in time for the bulk of next season's traffic.

The repair party made efficient repairs over the road between Norris, via the Grand Canyon and lake, to the Thumb, and was merged with crew at the beach.

SAWMILL.

The sawmill was kept in operation for sixteen and a half days, turning out an average of 5,800 feet, B. M., per day. An attempt was made to get out dry timbers for certain members of the bridge from standing burnt trees. This involved much trouble and increased the cost of the timber somewhat.

BRIDGES.

A large trestle bridge was built near the Grand Canyon by the bridge crew, but not quite completed.

The bridge over the Lamar River having gone out with the spring freshets, a crew was sent in to rebuild it. This crew also did some repair work on the road to east boundary of the Park.

WORK ACCOMPLISHED.

Organization.—Six working parties, completely equipped for field service with tents, tools, teams, and provisions, in local charge of Mr. Charles A. Hunt, overseer, assisted by one timekeeper and two receivers of material.

SUPPLY SYSTEM.

All supplies were assembled at Mammoth Hot Springs as a distributing depot. They were shipped in by rail to Cinnabar, Mont., and from thence hauled 8 miles by wagon to the depot. From the depot the distribution was made by wagons to the working camps, in a systematic and continuous manner. The distances hauled over by wagons were as follows:

	Miles.
To Norris	28
To Fountain	48
To Grand Canyon	32
To Beach	64

Summary.

New road completed	miles..	5.4
New road opened to travel (nearly completed)	do..	16.75
Earth excavation	cubic yards..	32,500
Rock excavation	do..	6,350
Retaining wall	do..	1,005
Timber cleared and grubbed	acres..	63.65
Large long-span bridges (nearly) .....	.....	2
Small bridges (nearly) .....	.....	9
Whole road system kept in good order and repair	miles..	212.5

Well painted cedar mileposts and signboards placed over the whole of the belt system of roads except between Norris and Upper Basin.

Permanent granite monuments set up at the lake outlet to mark the meridian and astronomical point determined by the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

EXPENDITURES.

Trial balance.

Labor	\$14,769.94
Team hire	7,986.41
Subsistence stores	3,544.54
Railroad transportation	1,817.61
Material	2,124.22
Swanson's contract	5,149.85
Telegrams	29.00
Miscellaneous	119.97
St. Paul office	520.00
 Total	 36,061.54

Road construction.

New road—

To South Boundary	\$5,270.43
Near Norris	1,760.21
Near Fountain	1,856.50
On lake shore (beach)	4,911.08
Above Upper Falls of the Yellowstone River	3,737.32
To Inspiration Point, being a part of the main belt line from Grand Canyon to Mammoth Hot Springs	1,440.37
	<u>\$18,975.91</u>

Large bridges.

Wooden-arch bridge at Upper Falls:

Foundation	\$361.29
Iron	1,184.98
Timber	2,566.24
Erection	3,956.76
Office and incidentals	1,543.18
	<u>9,612.45</u>
Trestle near Lookout Point	256.89
Crib work and round timber on Lamar River	846.96
	<u>10,716.30</u>

General repairs.

Between Gardiner and Golden Gate	971.57
Between Golden Gate and Brickyard Hill	1,122.51
Between Brickyard Hill and lake	2,025.20
Between Norris and Thumb via Fountain	2,250.05
	<u>6,369.33</u>
	<u>36,061.54</u>

New road	18,975.91
Bridges	10,716.31
Repairs	6,369.33
	<u>36,061.54</u>

Maps are submitted as follows:

- (1) Road map.
- (2) Wooden-arch bridge.*
- (3) Crib-work bridge over Lamar River.*

In the St. Paul office there has been completed a general relief map of the Park and Forest Reserve, compiled from latest data. (Scale, 1 inch = 2 miles.)

The subjoined report on the Park bridges is the result of a special examination ordered by me and is here entered for record.

FLOOD AND WASHOUTS, SPRING OF 1894.

During my inspections in April and May, 1894, I became aware of an extraordinary volume of snow in the mountains that drain through the Park that fell largely during the months of February and March. Early in May this snow had hardly commenced to move, and hence it was apparent that it would go off very rapidly, creating unusual floods, and I accordingly made such disposition as was possible to minimize the damage. A patrol party on snowshoes was placed in Spring Creek Canyon, and when the flood came they were able to control it completely, and no damage was done to the roadway through this weakest point in our line. Another party was placed in Gardiner Canyon, and another was put out where it could go either to Gibbon Canyon or Virginia Cascade and at the same time attend to repairs that were immediately required. Another party was sent to watch the bridge over Lamar River, which was in a very critical condition.

When the crash came it was far more severe than had been anticipated, and the mountain torrents, along the banks of which our roads frequently run, rose to heights far above any previous record. In some cases, where the banks of the torrents were the retaining walls of the road, the latter was more or less submerged and the retaining wall carried away. In Gardiner Canyon boulders of great size could be seen rolling down the bed of the stream. Here the greatest damage was done. About 600 feet of retaining wall was carried away, and a bridge located in a double bend caused the river to cut a new channel, leaving the bridge along the bank on one side of it.

* Omitted.

In Virginia Canyon the roadway was entirely submerged, causing a damage that can be entirely remedied in about ten days. In Gibbon Canyon three washouts of the retaining wall occurred, which can be repaired fully in ten or twelve days.

The bridges withstood the flood in a remarkable way. Several were wholly or partly submerged in raging torrents which ran around their extremities. The one over Lamar River spans a stream 156 feet in width, and the current, running at least 12 miles per hour, brought large quantities of driftwood upon it. The watchman stationed here, with such assistance as he could get from Soda Butte ranch, was kept at work night and day cutting away this driftwood and letting it pass. The water ran over the top of this bridge and around both ends of it. The small rustic bridges across Blacktail Creek and East Gardiner River went out, but were replaced within a day.

Considering the great mileage of the Park road system and its frequent location in gorges and canyons alongside the mountain streams, the damage done was comparatively slight. The passage of vehicles was not suspended for more than a single day, and within ten days travel was unimpeded over the whole road system. The Gardiner Canyon bridge being replaced by a low stringer bridge and a ford, it may safely be claimed that the damage was minimized by the precautions taken.

Amount expended during fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, including outstanding liabilities, \$36,000.

ABSTRACT OF ALLOTMENTS AND APPROPRIATIONS.

Allotments.

Under the appropriations of—

1883	\$23, 570. 03
1884	23, 000. 02
1885	23, 209. 37

Appropriations.

By act approved—

August 4, 1886	20, 000. 00
March 3, 1887	20, 000. 00
October 2, 1888	25, 000. 00
March 2, 1889	50, 000. 00
August 30, 1890	75, 000. 00
March 3, 1891	75, 000. 00
August 5, 1892	45, 000. 00
March 3, 1893	30, 000. 00
Total	409, 779. 42

Money statement.

July 1, 1893, balance unexpended	\$38, 810. 56
June 30, 1894, amount expended during fiscal year	37, 170. 41
July 1, 1894, balance unexpended	1, 640. 15
July 1, 1894, outstanding liabilities	1, 640. 15
Amount appropriated by act of August 18, 1894	30, 000. 00
Amount available for fiscal year ending June 30, 1895	30, 000. 00
{ Amount (estimated) required for completion of existing project	*130, 000. 00
Amount that can be profitably expended in fiscal year ending June 30, 1896	150, 000. 00

*According to estimate of 1889, which was too low.

[Report of Mr. Charles A. Hunt, overseer.]

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo., July 25, 1893.

MAJOR: I have the honor to make the following report upon the condition and character of bridges in Yellowstone National Park. The first bridge upon entering the Park is at the crossing of the Gardiner River.

Location of bridge.	Length.	Width.	Character.	Condition.
Feet.	Ft. in.			
At the crossing of Gardiner River, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the town of Gardiner.	88	14 4	Log bridge, except flooring; 8-span King truss.	Good.
Over dry run, $\frac{2}{3}$ miles from Gardiner.	22	14 4	Log; 1 span, with support in middle.	Good, except needs flooring.
Over Gardiner River, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Gardiner.	106	14 4	3-span King truss; log, except floor.	Good.
At Golden Gate, 3 miles from Mammoth Hot Springs.	220	14 4	Half-bent trestle, anchored into cliff.	Do.
Over small creek at top of Golden Gate Hill, $\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Mammoth Hot Springs.	16	14 4	Log or pole bridge, with plank flooring.	Do.
Over small creek outlet of Swan Lake, $\frac{4}{5}$ miles from Mammoth Hot Springs.	16	14 4	1-log span, with plank floor.	Do.
Over Indian Creek, or Gardner River, 7 miles from Mammoth Hot Springs.	67	14 4	Queen truss; 45-foot span, approach of 22 feet.	Do.
Over Willow Creek, $\frac{7}{8}$ miles from Mammoth Hot Springs.	30	14 4	King truss.	Do.
Over small creek emptying into Willow Creek, a little over $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mammoth Hot Springs.	16	14 4	One long span; plank floor.	Do.
Over Willow Creek, less than $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mammoth Hot Springs.	16	14 4	.....do.....	Do.
Over Obsidian Creek, near Obsidian Cliff, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mammoth Hot Springs.	30	14 4	King truss.....	Do.
Two bridges on old road at Norris, (1) 30 feet by 14 feet 4 inches, log; King truss; plank floor; (2) 20 feet by 14 feet 4 inches, log; log span; plank floor. Both in fair condition.				
Over Gibbon River at Norris, $1\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Mammoth Hot Springs.	30	14 4	King truss; pole floor.	Good; built 1882.
One 8-foot, one 16-foot, and two 32-foot log bridges, built in 1884 over small creeks, near hot springs and about 1 mile down Gibbon Canyon from Gibbon Meadows. All in fair condition.				
Over Gibbon River, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Gibbon Falls.	84	14 4	Queen truss made from hewed timber.	Good; built 1884.
Over Gibbon River, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above Gibbon Falls.	96	14 4	Trestle of sawed timber.	Good; built 1889.
Over Gibbon River, about 1 mile below Gibbon Falls.	48	14 4	Log bridge with wooden piers and abutments.	Good; built 1882.
Over Firehole River, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles toward old Firehole Hotel, from Excelsior Geyser on old road.	70	14 4	Two span; King truss.	Good.
Over Firehole River, about 1 mile from Excelsior Geyser toward upper basin.	112	14 4	Low trestle of 7 bents.	Good; hewed timber; built 1886.
Over Firehole River, about 1 mile from Old Faithful toward Fountain.	75	14 4	Two spans with approach.	Good.
Over Firehole River, about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from Old Faithful toward West Thumb.	35	14 4	Queen truss.	Good; built 1892.
Over Firehole River, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Old Faithful toward West Thumb.	57	14 4	Double King truss of sawed timber.	Do.
Over Firehole River, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Old Faithful toward West Thumb, near mouth of Spring Creek.	29	14 4	King truss of sawed timber.	Do.

Location of bridge.	Length.	Width.	Character.	Condition.
				Feet. Ft. in.
Over ravine, about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Old Faithful toward West Thumb.	64	14 4	Log piers and abutments; decked with sawed timber.	Good; built 1891.
Over small run, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from junction on roads at West Thumb toward Upper Basin.	64	14 4	Log trestle with plank floor ..	Good; needs hand rails; built 1891; needs more plank on deck.
Over head of ravine, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from junction of roads at West Thumb toward Upper Basin.	64	14 4	....do	Good; needs hand rails; built 1891.
At outlet of creek, about 2 miles from junction of roads at West Thumb toward Lake Hotel.	32	14 4	Low trestle: sawed timber ..	Do.
Over creek, about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from junction of roads at West Thunub toward Lake Hotel.	16	14 4	One span; log abutments with plank floor.	Good; built 1891.
Over creek, about 4 miles from Thumb toward Lake Hotel.	16	14 4	....do	Do.
over creek, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Thumb toward Lake Hotel.	160	14 4	Trestle, about 50 feet high...	Do.
Over creek, about $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Thumb toward Lake Hotel.	104	14 4	Trestle	Do.
Over run, about $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Thumb toward Lake Hotel.	16	14 4	One span; sawed timber abutments.	Good; needs new hand rails.
Over small run, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Thumb toward Lake Hotel.	16	14 4	....do	Good.
Over small run, about $15\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Thumb toward Lake Hotel.	32	14 4	Two bents; abutments sawed timber.	Good; needs new hand rails.
Over creek, about 16 miles from Thumb toward Lake Hotel.	16	14 4	One span; sawed timber abutments.	Do.
Over outlet of creek into Bridge Bay, about $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles from West Thumb toward Lake Hotel.	16	14 4	....do	Good.
Over creek, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lake Hotel toward Thumb.	96	14 4	Trestle	Good; needs new hand rails.
Over creek, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Lake Hotel toward West Thumb.	32	14 4	Two spans and bent of sawed timber; two abutments.	Good.
Over small run, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Lake Hotel toward Thumb.	16	14 4	One span; sawed timber ..	Good; hand rails need repairing.
Over small run, about 500 feet from Lake Hotel.	16	14 4	....do	Do.
Over creek, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from Lake Hotel toward canyon.	10	14 4	One span with sawed timber abutments.	Good; built 1891.
Over small creek, about 2 miles from Lake Hotel toward canyon.	20	18	Log	Do.
Over small creek, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Lake Hotel toward canyon.	16	14 4	....do	Do.
Over dry run, about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from rapids toward Lake Hotel; rapids between Mud Geyser and lake.	16	14 4	....do	Good; needs hand rails; built 1891.
Over Antelope Creek, between Mud Geyser and canyon.	16	14 4	One span: sawed timber....	Good; built 1891.
Over Trout Creek, between Mud Geyser and canyon.	16	14 4	....do	Do.
Over Sulphur Creek, about 5 miles from canyon toward Lake Hotel.	64	14 4	Trestle; sawed timber.....	Do.
Over Alum Creek, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from canyon toward lake.	80	14 4	Trestle; hewed timber, except floor.	Do.
Over small run along Yellowstone River, about 3 miles from canyon toward lake.	16	14 4	One span: sawed timber.....	Do.
Over dry run, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from canyon toward lake.	32	14 4	Two span	Do.
Over small creek about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from canyon toward lake.	112	14 4	Trestle	Do.
Over Otter Creek, about 2 miles from canyon toward lake.	112	14 4	Low trestle.....	Do.

Location of bridge.	Length.	Width.	Character.	Condition.
	Feet.	Ft. in.		
Over small creek and ravine at fork of road to Norris and lake, about 1 mile from Canyon Hotel.	96	14 4	Trestle, about 40 feet high....	Good.
Over small creek, about 1½ miles from Canyon Hotel on new road by Upper Falls.	16	14 4	One span	Good; needs hand rails; built 1892.
Over Crystal Falls, about ½ mile from Canyon Hotel.	77	14 4	Queen truss, 45 feet.....	Good.
Over Gibbon River, about ½ mile above Virginia Cascade.	16	14 4	One span; log abutments....	Do.
Over Gibbon River, about ½ mile from Norris toward canyon.	20	14 4	....do	Fair.
Over outlet of Bridge Creek, about 16½ miles from West Thumb toward Lake Hotel.	16	14 4	One span; sawed timber abutments.	Good.

In connection with these bridges I will state that there are a great number of culverts, from 2 to 6 feet in length, that do not appear in my report. As you had instructed me to report on bridges, I made no note of these culverts in regard to location. There are but a few which need repairing, and I am having that done as fast as we can get to them. I would have reported on these culverts had I not been pushed for time, but if you wish report on them I will look them up.

Respectfully submitted.

CHAS. A. HUNT, U. S. Overseer.

Maj. W. A. JONES,

Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., St. Paul, Minn.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
St. Paul, Minn., January 25, 1894.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following project for the improvement of Yellowstone National Park, this to supersede all other projects, and to request approval of the same.

Project.—Confine all operations for the present to the construction, repair, and maintenance of roads and bridges.

Let the project cover: (1) Four approaches, one from each boundary. (2) A belt line through the principal centers of interest. (3) Side roads and bridle paths to points of minor interest.

Approaches.—The approaches are as follows: (1) From Mammoth Hot Springs to north boundary; distance 5 miles. This is complete. (2) From Belt Line at Yancey's to east boundary; distance 30 miles. (3) From Belt Line at Thumb to south boundary; distance 33½ miles. (4) From Belt Line at Lower Firehole to west boundary; distance 15 miles. Whole mileage of approaches, 83½ miles. Approaches unfinished, 78½ miles.

Belt line.—There are seven principal centers of interest in the Park. They are: Mammoth Hot Springs, Norris Geyser Basin, Firehole Geyser Basin, West Thumb of Yellowstone Lake, Yellowstone Lake Outlet, the Grand Canyon, the Fossil Forests near Yancey's.

A cross road from Norris to the Grand Canyon makes a secondary belt, which is now in use and which will facilitate the distribution of supplies after the main belt is completed.

The mileage of this part of the system is:

	Miles.
Mammoth to Norris	20
Norris to Firehole Geyser Basin (Fountain Hotel)	22
Fountain Hotel to Upper Geyser Basin	12
Upper Geyser Basin to Thumb	19.1
Thumb to Lake Outlet	18.4
Lake Outlet to Grand Canyon	17
Grand Canyon to Yancey's	23
Yancey's to Mammoth	22
Cross road from Norris to Grand Canyon	11.5
 Belt mileage	 165

Of this the following is not yet completed:

	Miles:
Between Norris and Fountain.....	7
Canyon to Yancey's.....	23
Yancey's to Mammoth.....	22
Total.....	52

Side road and bridle paths.—At nearly all the principal centers and at many points between them there are outlying objects of interest which can only be reached by short side roads and bridle paths. These may be approximately recited:

	Miles.
Mammoth Hot Springs to the Great Canyon and Falls of the Middle Gardiner River.....	3
Mammoth Hot Springs to the summit of Mount Evarts.....	3
Mammoth Hot Springs to and around the Formation.....	1
At Norris Geyser Basin.....	1
To Gibbon Paint Pots.....	1
At Lower Geyser Basin.....	5
At Upper Geyser Basin.....	5
To Natural Bridge.....	2
To Sulphur Mountain.....	2
At Grand Canyon.....	5
To summit of Mount Washburn.....	5
To Fossil Forests.....	5
To Madison Lake and Shoshone Geyser basins.....	15
Whole mileage.....	53

Of this, 1 mile is finished around formation at Mammoth Hot Springs.
I estimate as follows for the completion of this unfinished mileage:

To South Boundary, 33½ miles, at \$3,000.....	\$100,000
To East Boundary, 30 miles, at \$2,500.....	75,000
To West Boundary, 15 miles, at \$3,000.....	45,000
Between Gibbon Canyon and Fountain, 7 miles, at \$2,500.....	17,500
Grand Canyon to Yancey's, 23 miles, at \$3,000.....	69,000
Yancey's to Mammoth, 22 miles, at \$2,500.....	55,000
130 miles main road.....	361,500

For the side roads it will be sufficient under the present project to simply make them passable for vehicles. That is to say, clear them of trees, stumps, roots, rocks, etc., make cuts in steep side slopes, make provision for escape of water, but do no grading where it can be avoided. For the bridle paths, these can be opened from time to time by the repair party, and no estimate is necessary for them. We then have:

Mammoth to Middle Gardiner, 3 miles, at \$1,000.....	\$3,000
Mammoth to Mount Evarts, 3 miles, at \$500.....	1,500
At Norris, 1 mile	800
At Gibbon, 1 mile	800
At Lower Geyser Basin, 5 miles, at \$1,000	5,000
At Upper Geyser Basin, 5 miles, at \$1,000	5,000
To Natural Bridge, 2 miles, at \$1,000	2,000
To Sulphur Mountain, 2 miles, at \$500	1,000
At Grand Canyon, 5 miles, at \$2,000	10,000
To Mount Washburn, 5 miles, at \$1,000	5,000
To Fossil Forests, 5 miles, at \$500	2,500
To Shoshone Geyser Basin, 15 miles, at \$800.....	12,000

52 miles of side road	48,600
------------------------------------	---------------

Summary of work remaining to be done.

130 miles main road.....	\$361,500
52 miles side road.....	48,600
410,100	

This estimate, not being based upon precise surveys and measurements, is subject to revision, both in the mileage and cost per mile.

Specifications for belt road and approaches.—Over all reaches where the soil is such a mixture of gravel, sand, clay, and loam as will pack suitably under wheel traffic let there be no grading except for longitudinal profile.

No grades to be used in excess of 5 per cent.

Over all other reaches the cross profile to be in accordance with the accompanying drawings. The whole road system, wherever considered necessary by the engineer in charge, to be surfaced with a 6-inch layer of gravel mixed preferably with clay as a matrix.

Hillside cuts.—At all sharp bends increase width of roadway proper to 24 feet so as to give swing room for teams of 4 and 6.

Where much water is caught in the ditch the same should be pitched with stone to prevent cutting out.

On heavy grades all water should be caught in the side ditch and conveyed thence by drainpipe culverts laid at intervals depending on the grade and quantity of water.

Bridges to be of such material and design as may be necessary, in the judgment of the engineer in charge. Except, that when the estimated cost of one shall exceed \$3,000 the plans shall be submitted for approval to the Chief of Engineers.

Side roads and bridle paths to be cleared but not graded except sufficiently to enable the passage of vehicles and animals.

When additional lines of this character (side roads and bridle paths) are considered necessary, from time to time, the same to be presented in the projects for expenditure of annual appropriations.

Respectfully submitted.

W. A. JONES,
Major, Corps of Engineers.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. CASEY,

Chief of Engineers, United States Army, Washington, D. C.

(Through Col. O. M. Poe, Division Engineer, Northwestern Division.)

[First indorsement.]

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
Detroit, Mich., February 5, 1894.

Respectfully forwarded to the office of the Chief of Engineers.

This project seems to have been well studied, and, in my opinion, is well adapted to the purpose. I therefore recommend that it be approved.

O. M. POE,

Colonel, Corps of Engineers, etc., Division Engineer, Northwest Division.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS, UNITED STATES ARMY,
February 8, 1894.

Respectfully submitted to the Secretary of War.

This is a revised project for the following work in Yellowstone National Park:

The repair, maintenance, relocation, and completion of roads, bridges, and paths already in use and necessary to reach objects of natural interest in the Park; and

The construction and maintenance of additional roads, bridges, footways, and bridle paths as the public service may require, in the discretion of the Secretary of War.

The project covers:

- I. Four approaches to the Park from north, northeast, south, and west;
- II. A belt line through the principal centers of interest;
- III. Side and bridle paths to points of minor interest; 78½ miles of roads of the first class are unfinished, 52 of the second, and 52 of the third.

When this work was first undertaken the cost was estimated at \$1,000 per mile. Later it was raised to \$2,000 per mile, but experience has shown both of these estimates to be too low. In 1891 the cost per mile constructed by day's labor averaged \$2,690; that by contract, \$4,640.70.

The estimates now submitted average about \$2,800 per mile for main roads and about \$935 for side roads.

The approval of this revised project is recommended with the following exceptions, which are not recommended for approval:

- I. The accompanying map indicates the southern approach as extending to the southern boundary of the forest reserve.

Until authorized by law work should not extend beyond the boundaries of the Park.

- II. The specification that no grades are to be used in excess of 5 per cent.

This maximum is thought too low. For special locations and short distances it may be advisable and would not be objectionable to exceed the maximum stated. It is not necessary to restrict the exercise of his discretion by the officer in charge further than is done by this exception.

III. The project, in closing, contemplates additions to side roads and bridle paths to be presented in the projects for expenditure of annual appropriations.

Until the completion of such roads, main and side, as are detailed within, is it thought not well to provide for an extension of the scope of the project.

THOS. LINCOLN CASEY,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Engineers.

PUBLIC PARK, MACKINAC.

There is a matter which, with your permission, I will refer to, and which has been alluded to by the Secretary of War in his annual report. It is not a matter which would come up in the estimates, because there is no money concerned. At the island of Mackinac, in the Straits of Mackinac, there has been ever since the treaty with Great Britain a military post called Fort Mackinac. It was important in the early days when the Indian question was up, but it has been abandoned as a military post. The garrison was retained there until a recent date. In 1875 Congress passed a law requiring that so much of the lands of the Government on the island of Mackinac, except that part surrounding the military post, which aggregated something like 1,200 acres, should be formed into a national park, and should remain under the control of the Secretary of War, as the statute specified, for the pleasure and recreation of the people. A further provision required that the Secretary should grant leases to small parcels of land in the park to persons who might wish to erect buildings thereon for the accommodation of visitors. Under that the Secretary of War has proceeded to grant leases at a nominal consideration to persons wishing to erect cottages in the park. Those buildings now number 35, and the average value is \$25,000 apiece. In other words, there are nearly a million dollars invested in private villas at that place. The real object seemed to be sought was the pleasure of the people, and there does not seem to be any way discovered in which it can be realized. The present situation is this: The military value of the place having disappeared, and as the garrison has been withdrawn, the custodians of this park have also been withdrawn. That military force acted in the capacity of keepers. The War Department has now on its hands a national park with no machinery for carrying it on, and it is suggested that this park be transferred to the Interior Department. I have a little proviso here to that effect, as follows:

"Provided, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to transfer to the control of the Secretary of the Interior all those portions of the island of Mackinac, in the Straits of Mackinac, within the State of Michigan, that were dedicated and set apart as a national public park by the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875."

Major DAVIS also submitted the following paper:

[Report of the Secretary of War, 1894.]

"MACKINAC RESERVATION."

"The withdrawal of the garrison at Fort Mackinac, which has ceased to be a position of strategic value, renders desirable some disposition of the reservation. Besides the old fort, which it is proposed to retain in the custody of an ordnance sergeant, the Government owns 1,207 of approximately 2,221 acres, comprising the island of Mackinac. The remainder is owned and occupied by individuals. Congress, by an act approved March 3, 1875, set aside all the Government lands, except the fort reservation proper, as a national park for the benefit of the people, and the Secretary of War was authorized to lease small portions for buildings for visitors.

"Under this authority, from time to time since 1875, ground has been leased at nominal sums upon which costly villas have been constructed. The reservation has never been a park for the people, and no feasible means of carrying out the purpose of Congress have been discovered. It is practically a summer resort for the wealthy, to the maintenance of which the Government should not be bound. It is proposed that authority be bestowed upon the War Department to sell its holdings on the island of Mackinac, except the old fort, which is an interesting memorial of the early history of this region, and that the proceeds be applied to some purpose of a genuine public value."

THE MACKINAC NATIONAL PARK.

The evident intention of Congress, in providing by statute for the establishment of a national park on the island of Mackinac, Michigan, was, as stated in the act itself, "the health, comfort, and pleasure, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people," and the Secretary of War was authorized to "grant leases for building purposes of small parcels of ground, as shall require the erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors." The statute further directs that the control of the park shall be exclusively in the Secretary of War, who is required to expend all moneys

derived from leases in the construction and maintenance of roads and bridle paths.

In pursuance of this law, some thirty-five leases have been made to individuals at the nominal rental of \$25 per annum, and the several lots have been improved by the erection thereon of luxurious private residences, costing, it is reported, \$25,000 and upwards for each residence.

It does not appear that the express purpose of this law has been fully realized to wit, "The erection of buildings for the accommodation of visitors." Although the public has free access to the grounds, the park, as a place of recreation, health, and comfort seems to be rather of the nature of a private establishment for the benefit of the rich than for the people generally. A company of soldiers has been kept here in custody of the grounds until recently, when it was withdrawn. These men were practically lost to the Army while so employed, and the Government was incurring an expense of a very large sum of money without realizing any important result, except to the few favored residents who needed no assistance. A small detachment is now in charge of Fort Mackinac and the grounds.

The fort itself is an interesting memorial of the past, and the retention of it as an object of interest in charge of a keeper is desirable, but all the rest of the land owned by the United States I recommend be sold. The post is not intended for permanent occupation by fortifications in the system of national defenses.

The area of the whole island is about 2,200 acres, of which 1,200 is not public property. Fort Brady, near the Sault Ste. Marie Canal and lock, adjacent to the northern frontier, has modern accommodations for four companies of troops. It is about 90 miles from Mackinac, and to this point the garrison of the latter was transferred.

Thereupon the committee adjourned to meet Thursday, December 27, 1894, at 11 a. m.

DECEMBER 27, 1894.

ARTILLERY SCHOOL AT FORT MONROE, VA.

STATEMENT OF CAPT. T. H. BLISS, UNITED STATES ARMY.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice in the estimate for the artillery school at Fort Monroe you ask for the same amount, but there is new language in it. Why do you desire this new language to be inserted?

Captain BLISS. In reference to that, sir, the formulation of the estimate is made at the school, and it goes to General Schofield for his approval before going to the Secretary. I do not suppose that it was noticed that there was any change in the phraseology.

The CHAIRMAN. The language which is in italics is new phraseology.

Captain BLISS. That has been purchased before, for instance—

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any necessity for the insertion of this new language?

Captain BLISS. All of this material has been purchased before, and I have never had any occasion to notice any change in the phraseology.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you had any trouble in passing the accounts?

Captain BLISS. If there has been any change it has been very probably due to that, but I have nothing to do with the passage of accounts.

CAVALRY AND LIGHT ARTILLERY SCHOOL, FORT RILEY, KANS.

The CHAIRMAN. "Cavalry and light artillery school at Fort Riley, Kansas." What have you to say in reference to this school?

Captain BLISS. This amount of money or something thereabout has been asked for ever since that school has been established for the last three or four years, and it has not been allowed I believe because it was a new institution, and it is very difficult, at least that has been my observation, to get the first estimate passed, and they have repeated every year a request for that amount of money in order to establish the necessary plant for printing the documents which are needed in the instruction work of the school. One of the items in most need, I judge from correspondence I have had with officers there, is the matter of models.

The CHAIRMAN. You have an infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.?

Captain BLISS. Yes, sir; and a cavalry and light artillery school at Fort Riley, but that is almost entirely a school of application.

The CHAIRMAN. And you also have an artillery school at Fort Monroe, Va.?

Captain BLISS. That is for heavy artillery.

The CHAIRMAN. Are light artillery tactics taught at Fort Leavenworth?

Captain BLISS. No sir. If they do, it is simply recitation, probably in the drill

books. There is no light battery stationed there, so it is nothing but theoretical practice which they teach.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any place where light artillery is taught except at Fort Riley?

Captain BLISS. Nowhere except Fort Riley.

The CHAIRMAN. How far is Fort Riley from Leavenworth?

Captain BLISS. It is about 150 miles. I am sure it is not more than that, and I do not think it is less than 125. I have never been over the route but once in my life.

INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL AT FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The CHAIRMAN. Turn to page 153 to the item of infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kans., for which you ask an appropriation of \$5,000 and Congress has uniformly appropriated \$1,500. I suppose this note which I find on page 153 will give the information.

Captain BLISS. Yes, sir; I presume that Colonel Townsend, who is the commandant of the school—General Schofield has of course to rely largely upon him as to the absolute necessity for the material. We have never had an appropriation I think of more than \$1,500, although they have asked for it, and they have complained, particularly since the number of student officers at the school has been increased within the last two years, that they have been very much hampered for the reason that they have not got sufficient means of instructions. General Schofield stated in his opinion they should have at least \$2,500. You see, fully one-half of these appropriations are expended in labor at the posts; that is to say, you will notice in the estimate for the artillery school, with which I am the most familiar because I have been stationed there at the school in connection with the work, that a little over one-half of the appropriation, \$2,582, goes for extra-duty pay of employees of the school, that is printers, lithographers, machinists, and people who have to do work in connection with machinery.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this a printing establishment in connection with the school?

Captain BLISS. It is just a small press sufficient to do the work required. Each instructor is required to prepare his own text-book in the form of lectures or notes, or in such form as he finds desirable, and those are printed at the school. It was found more economical to have it done there than to have it done anywhere else, and the printing press at each one of these schools is only intended to do that kind of work. The instructor prepares his lectures and turns them over to the staff and they approve or modify them as they see fit, and then they are turned over to the secretary of the school, who is the official in charge of the printing press, and they are printed by him for the use of the student officers.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

STATEMENT OF DR. CHARLES SMART, UNITED STATES ARMY.

The CHAIRMAN. An appropriation of \$130,000 is asked for the next year for artificial limbs?

Dr. SMART. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Will that be sufficient for the purpose?

Dr. SMART. That will cover everything.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you sure of that?

Dr. SMART. I am perfectly sure.

The CHAIRMAN. Of the appropriation for the present year how much have you expended?

Dr. SMART. I have not calculated how much we have expended up to the present time, but I know the number of cases which become due during the current year and there will be a shortage of \$9,000 on this year. \$121,000 would be sufficient for the year ending June 30, 1896, but in order to make up the deficiency of this year I put on \$9,000, making the estimate \$130,000.

The CHAIRMAN. But you can not use this money for that year?

Dr. SMART. The cases will be those which will mature toward the end of this year, and they are paid out of the appropriation for the year that the payment is made, not the year the payment becomes due, because some of the old soldiers do not know about it and they let them lie over for four or five years and we have to hunt them up.

They are paid out of the year the appropriation was made. For instance, this year a man sent on a claim which matured in 1888, and we pay him out of an appropriation for this year.

The CHAIRMAN. So you are quite sure \$130,000 will be sufficient for all purposes?

Dr. SMART. I think it would cover all purposes.

The CHAIRMAN. And it takes in the \$9,000 which is due on this year?

Dr. SMART. Yes, sir; \$121,000 would be sufficient for the claims which mature in the year 1896; but, as I say, only \$194,000 was appropriated last year, and I calculate we would require \$203,000 to cover all cases, and that makes a shortage of \$9,000 this year, so I make it \$130,000 to cover everything up to June 30, 1896.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for an appropriation of \$2,000 for appliances for disabled soldiers. Did you expend all the money in 1894?

Dr. SMART. No.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you expend?

Dr. SMART. We spent all except about \$400, but there are some outstanding bills yet to be met. There will be a surplus to be returned to the Treasury of perhaps of \$100 or \$200 and it has been the same way for the last three or four or five years.

PROVIDENCE HOSPITAL, SUPPORT AND MEDICAL TREATMENT OF DESTITUTE PATIENTS IN.

STATEMENT OF C. H. ALDEN, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

The CHAIRMAN. For the support and medical treatment of destitute patients you ask for an appropriation of \$19,000?

Mr. ALDEN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the appropriation for 1894 did you expend?

Mr. ALDEN. It was all expended. They have more even than 95 patients, for which that \$19,000 is appropriated and is paid. The whole amount is expended for the support of those 95 beds.

The CHAIRMAN. Those 95 beds, are they filled by soldiers of the Army?

Mr. ALDEN. No, sir; by the poor sick of the District; that is the object of the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. By whom?

Mr. ALDEN. By the sick of the District of Columbia, and not anybody connected with the military service, unless they are destitute and found here; but they are the sick poor of the District for which this provision is made.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it confined entirely to the poor of the District of Columbia?

Mr. ALDEN. Yes, sir; and destitute. The report of the hospital shows that while this appropriation is expended, and it is supposed to cover the expense of ninety-five beds—as an actual fact they do not limit it to that, but they do not refuse anybody who comes to them needing care. These cases are sent to them by the police mostly, and afterwards they get an order from the Surgeon-General to cover it.

The CHAIRMAN. How many patients do you have upon an average at the Providence Hospital?

Mr. ALDEN. The total number of patients during the year was 1,051.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the daily average?

Mr. ALDEN. One hundred and four.

CAPITOL BUILDING.

STATEMENT OF MR. EDWARD CLARK, ARCHITECT OF THE CAPITOL.

The CHAIRMAN. For the Capitol you estimate for \$28,000?

Mr. CLARK. No; \$25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is \$25,000 sufficient?

Mr. CLARK. Well, we can get along with \$25,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Will \$25,000 do?

Mr. CLARK. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For improving the Capitol grounds you ask for \$12,000?

Mr. CLARK. Because we have to do a large amount of paving.

The CHAIRMAN. For lightning the Capitol and grounds you ask \$24,000?

Mr. CLARK. It was \$24,000 and we will have a deficiency of \$2,000—

The CHAIRMAN. But you are just asking \$24,000 this year?

Mr. CLARK. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what about this item of steam boilers for the House wing?

Mr. CLARK. All the boilers are employed now, and we have not a reserve boiler, and if any boiler breaks down and we have to make any repairs in very cold weather we would be in a bad fix.

The CHAIRMAN. How long has this been the case?

Mr. CLARK. It has been the case ever since the terrace was constructed, for four or five years; but you must remember these boilers are getting older now and are more liable to give out. We ought to have some reserve boilers. This is not an absolute necessity, but it is to prevent a contingency.

The CHAIRMAN. How many boilers will \$7,000 purchase?

Mr. CLARK. Two boilers.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it necessary that you should get two at a time?

Mr. CLARK. We can make one do; I think one might do.

The CHAIRMAN. You think one would be sufficient?

Mr. CLARK. I think we can get along with one, because then we will have a reserve boiler, and that would be \$3,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Does a boiler cost \$3,500?

Mr. CLARK. Yes, a tubular boiler; and those are 150-horsepower boilers.

The CHAIRMAN. What have you got to say in regard to the item for engine house and stables?

Mr. CLARK. You know the roof is in a very bad condition, and repairs are always going on. There is a stable on the House side and engine house and stable on the Senate side that have had no repairs for many years—

The CHAIRMAN. Is this for use on both the House and Senate stables?

Mr. CLARK. Yes, sir; and the Senate engine house, too.

The CHAIRMAN. Who are keeping the horses in the House stables?

Mr. CLARK. I do not think any person but the officers of the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Who are keeping horses over in the Senate stable?

Mr. CLARK. I do not know, but I think some Senators do, but I have not charge of running it at all.

The CHAIRMAN. But no Representatives are keeping horses here in the House stables?

Mr. CLARK. I do not think so, but I can ascertain that.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would ascertain it.

Mr. CLARK. I will do so.

The CHAIRMAN. And also ascertain how many Senators are keeping horses there.

Mr. CLARK. Yes, sir. That is not only a stable but a carpenter shop too, and that is the worst part, as the roof is leaking and in a bad condition, and a good many repairs are required the whole time.

The CHAIRMAN. For court-house at Washington you ask \$1,000.

Mr. CLARK. Yes, sir; that is necessary. You see it is an old building and in a bad condition. I have been asking \$3,500 to fix up the front of that building—

The CHAIRMAN. But that has got nothing to do with this; you only ask \$1,000?

Mr. CLARK. Yes, sir.

RECORDS OF THE WAR OF THE REBELLION, PUBLICATION OF.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS.

The CHAIRMAN. How long will it take you to complete this work?

Major DAVIS. We will have everything ready for the printer and binder at the end of this fiscal year. We will have the first series in type and nearly all indexed. We will have the last series—the fourth—in type also, leaving only the second and third to print during the next fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Why does the necessity exist of maintaining that force if you have got all the work done except printing?

Major DAVIS. The copying work is done, but the indexing work is not; and that takes a good many people, and it is greatly the work of indexing. We will reduce full half the force at the end of this fiscal year. Everybody who can be laid off will be, and nobody will be kept except those who are working.

The CHAIRMAN. How much more would have to be appropriated, if you get \$175,000 for next year, to complete the work?

Major DAVIS. It would be hard to state until the end of the year; there would be something like six or seven books to be printed and bound.

The CHAIRMAN. About \$10,000 a book?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. It would require not more than \$70,000, then?

Major DAVIS. I should think not. For the last two years the business of the Government Printing Office grows all the time and with the growth of the business grows the delays which are absolutely unavoidable, and that is what makes it difficult to estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. It would be impossible for you to complete the work by the 1st of July, 1896?

Major DAVIS. Certainly; that is a physical impossibility.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you will have run into the next fiscal year how much?

Major DAVIS. We will have to run in the next year anyway, but the work that would have to be done then would be practically nothing else than printing and binding. The distributing is a small matter.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your best judgment as to what should be done under the circumstances in the matter of appropriations; ought the entire appropriation of \$175,000 be given you for the next year and only \$75,000 for the year after?

Major DAVIS. I think like this—I think it would be a saving of money to appropriate \$175,000, but knowing how difficult money comes I would be willing to go on with what I have and do the best I can with what I get.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not complete the work by the 1st of July, 1896?

Major DAVIS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then why would it be a saving of money if you can not complete the work?

Major DAVIS. The sooner they are printed and bound and out, the sooner the end comes. The more of them we get printed and distributed, why the nearer we are to the completion of the work?

The CHAIRMAN. What will be the saving if we appropriate \$175,000 as against \$145,000?

Major DAVIS. It would be hard to say in dollars. It would just enable us to close up sooner and stop the work.

The CHAIRMAN. How many employees have you?

Major DAVIS. I have about seventy now.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they under civil service?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir. There are a part on the legislative bill, and I intend to drop all but about four, leaving out some messengers. We can not employ messengers under this appropriation you see; but in the legislative bill we will drop everybody except two or three principal indexers.

The CHAIRMAN. This is for next year?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people do you propose to have employed next year?

Major DAVIS. There will be in the neighborhood of forty.

The CHAIRMAN. You will discharge nearly half?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir; nearly half. We will let drop all we can.

The CHAIRMAN. Will those forty be able to complete this work in the next year?

Major DAVIS. They will come very close to having all the indexes made. They can make an index at the rate of one volume per month, and that is the rate they keep right up.

The CHAIRMAN. How much will it take for the year thereafter?

Major DAVIS. It ought to take at least six months, but as I say it is almost impossible to estimate because of the connection we have with the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think \$145,000 will be sufficient to keep your force running?

Major DAVIS. Certainly, it will keep it running.

The CHAIRMAN. And pay for all printing that will be made?

Major DAVIS. It will pay for all printing that can be made. There is this suggestion: If the books are in such shape and the Printing Office is in such shape that we can do a lot of printing and binding, I can come before one of the deficiency subcommittees—

The CHAIRMAN. But we do not want you to make a deficiency on this, but we want to give you as much as you think will be necessary for you to keep the work up constantly during the next fiscal year, and if you think \$145,000 will not be sufficient—

Major DAVIS. I will work out on that; that will do because when we get a book ready and get the index ready to be printed and bound, I am then through with some of the indexers and I will drop them off from the bottom until finally when the last book is indexed they will all go.

ANTETAM, BATTLE LINES AND SITES FOR TABLETS AT.

The CHAIRMAN. For battle lines and sites for tablets at Antietam you ask for \$5,000?

Major DAVIS. I want a little more. I have been in charge of that for less than two months. The Secretary of War was away when the estimate went over and I had not time to study the field to see what the thing could be closed out for. He put me in charge of it with the idea of closing the thing right off.

The CHAIRMAN. How much more do you need?

Major DAVIS. I can show you in a second. When I went up there I found, as everywhere else, there was a proposition to buy the county—and that is the local idea—to buy all the land up there, buy all the farms and all that kind of thing, and I stated to them, "No; the Government is not going to do it, and it is not the thing to do." I have seen a good deal of this thing now and I have come to the conclusion in communities like this—and it is in such communities as this the battlefields are located—they are not going to change materially for the next hundred years, and the vicinities of Antietam and Gettysburg are instances of it. They are agricultural communities, and although it has been set back by Western competition it is filled with thrifty farmers who own their own farms and make a living and save something, and they are as thriving as any part of the United States. They do not

care particularly to sell, and if they do they want to sell the whole farm, and it is that or nothing; and now if you were going to preserve a battlefield or try to do it so as to have it look as it did at the time of the battle, the thing is to let it alone.

If these farming lands are valuable for farming purposes let them alone and leave them in the hands of the proper owners, and there is no prospect of it being anything else, as I say, in the next hundred years. So I said to them, "The Government is not going to buy your farm; understand that as a starter." I stated that the purpose of the appropriation was to preserve the lines of battle and the landmarks. Now, to do that [exhibiting map]—here is the town of Sharpsburg, and the battle was fought along this turnpike, which runs north and south. When anybody undertakes to visit the field he goes out over the Hagerstown road and comes back and goes out at right angles over the Boonesville road and comes back, and he goes out at right angle over the Burnside Bridge and comes back. On these turnpikes you could not mark the lines, as they are perpendicular to the battlefield. So I found by buying these lanes—I do not even call them avenues, as they are only 20 feet wide—that run perpendicular to the turnpike, you catch all the movements of the corps of both armies, and the proposition is to get just those 20-feet lanes and to make a road on them somewhat better than a dirt road—there is plenty of limestone—and then in these lanes to put tablets which will show what the commands and movements were, and to stop at that, and with what we have I find that an appropriation of \$9,421 will complete the thing; to make this lane here, which is in front of Burnside Bridge, to complete this lane from the turnpike by the cemetery back to the Hagerstown road, that is where the Ninth Corps made its attack [illustrating] across what is known as the Burnside Bridge, and it is here [illustrating] where A. P. Hill came in and checked that attack. If that can be made immediately available this whole business can be closed up, and it can be done by the end of May.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, instead of \$5,000, you want \$9,421?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir; and that will close the whole thing up.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

DEFENSE IN INDIAN DEPREDACTION CLAIMS.

STATEMENT OF JUDGE CHARLES B. HOWRY, OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

The CHAIRMAN. For defense in Indian depredation claims you ask for an appropriation of \$35,000 for 1896.

Judge HOWRY. I do not know how that got in there, but in my annual report to the Attorney-General it is put down at \$30,000. That got in there, I expect, through the chief clerk of the Department in my office, and he may have gotten it from the assistants in the office in my absence.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you need all of the \$30,000?

Judge HOWRY. I would like to say this about that. In my report to the Attorney-General I assigned the reason I will need it. "An annual appropriation of \$30,000 is reasonably necessary for an effective prosecution of this work and a proper defense of the cases. Deficiency appropriations are useful and necessary in most Departments of the Government. In professional work it is exceedingly desirable for those in charge to know at the outset what the amount of the appropriation will be, so that the work may be classified and contracts made with competent persons to render the services."

The Attorney-General in his report, on page 9, says:

"There can be no question that at least \$30,000 can be effectively used the coming year in the defense of Indian depredation claims and a true economy requires that that amount should be appropriated at the beginning of the fiscal year, so the Department may know at the outset what its resources are."

Recently I have had quite a miscellaneous correspondence with first one Member of Congress and another, who have inaugurated, I will say, the correspondence themselves, touching the amount of this appropriation, there being some suggestions made to me from one source that the work there ought to be limited for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, and another class of gentlemen insisting it ought to be enlarged. I have before me copies of two letters—

The CHAIRMAN. All I want to know, Mr. Howry, is, whether in your judgment you will need \$30,000 for 1896 in order to prosecute this work?

Judge HOWRY. I think so, sir, and unless that amount could be obtained I think a part of the force would have to be discharged.

DEFENDING SUITS IN CLAIMS.

**STATEMENT OF MR. JOSHUA E. DODGE AND MR. HENRY HODGES,
OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.**

The CHAIRMAN. Defending suits in claims against the United States. You had an appropriation for 1894 of \$25,000, why is it that you ask an increase of \$5,000?

Mr. DODGE. In 1893 we had a deficiency of \$5,000, and for one or two previous years I understand that the money spent was \$30,000. \$30,000 was asked last year and \$25,000 was appropriated. The business is tenfold more than can be disposed of under present conditions. The Department is supplied with seven assistant attorneys-general. One is paid out of the appropriation for the French spoliation claims. The business is continually increasing. Arrearages are piling up.

The CHAIRMAN. What salaries are paid out of this appropriation?

Mr. DODGE. Only one salary, that of one of the assistant attorneys-general, \$3,000, which is paid on account of the French spoliation claims.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you would have \$27,000 to be expended in a general way?

Mr. DODGE. The bulk of it is expended in special clerical work and commissioners' fees, as well as taking depositions, which leaves about \$20,000 to be expended in taking testimony in the field, and the great bulk of that is in taking testimony in war claims in the South. That is where the great bulk of that money goes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this court dispatching business as fast as it can?

Mr. DODGE. No, sir; the court could dispatch more business than it does. If more business were forced on the court by the Department it could adopt other methods of doing business, and could dispatch business even more rapidly than it does now. There must be an application for a deficiency for 1894.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

Mr. DODGE. \$500. That arises through the services of a man who was employed in February, and his accounts did not come in early, and the work exceeded our expectations.

The CHAIRMAN. How is your deficiency run up \$5,000?

Mr. DODGE. Because of an effort to dispatch a special class of business. I have devoted about \$5,000 to the investigation of letter-carriers' claims. In this connection I wish to call attention to the following letter from the Attorney-General:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., December 26, 1894.

GENTLEMEN: I beg leave to recommend that there be added to the general clause for "miscellaneous purposes" under the Department of Justice, in the bill making appropriation for the sundry civil expenses of the Government, the following: For expenses of investigation and defense of suits brought in the Court of Claims for compensation of letter carriers under the provisions of an act of Congress of May 24, 1888, \$10,000, the same to be available for the remainder of the fiscal year 1885, as well as for the ensuing year 1896.

My reasons for making this request are, that the business of the Court of Claims is very seriously congested, and amongst other elements of such congestion, is a mass of claims for compensation for time worked in excess of eight hours per day by letter carriers, based upon the act of Congress of May 24, 1888, now aggregating the claims of some 5,300 or 5,400 individuals, to which special reference is made in my report to Congress, as also in the report of Assistant Attorney-General Dodge, having immediate charge of that branch of the business in the Department of Justice.

These claims are peculiar in their character, lacking many of the elements of a litigation proper, the questions of law involved being in the main well settled, and yet each individual post-office must be carefully investigated, and in connection therewith the claim of each individual carrier must be examined to ascertain whether it has characteristics distinguishing it from others in the same post-office. It is, of course, obvious that an attempt to dispose of this great number of cases in the ordinary methods of trials by the taking of depositions on the one side and attempting to meet them by cross-examination and depositions in defense, would involve an overwhelming amount of labor. The Department of Justice has, therefore, under the sanction of the court, put in operation a semidepartmental method of investigation and allowance of these claims.

During the past year a competent man, skilled in the work of the free-delivery division of the Post-Office Department, has been at work going from one post-office to another, bringing the carriers and the various officers of the post-office before him, placing them on oath, and investigating thoroughly the quantity of overtime made by the carriers, and upon his reports judgments have been entered by the Court of Claims. It is estimated that by this method this class of claims are investigated with as much safety to the public Treasury, at an expense of less than one-fifth that which would attend their defense in the ordinary methods, while at the

same time the letter-carriers themselves are relieved from the expense of employing magistrates to take their depositions, and also of much delay, as well as labor.

This system having been found to work very successfully, and having up to the present time resulted in the adjustment of approximately 2,000 claims, leaving as estimated about 4,000 yet to be adjusted, it seems that a supply of money whereby more commissioners could be devoted to this work and the same rapidly cleared off from the dockets of the Court of Claims, thereby making way for the other classes of business which are pressing for attention, would be good policy.

An appropriation of \$10,000, it is estimated, would enable the employment of two more commissioners during the balance of the present fiscal year and a large part of the ensuing, and estimating from the rate at which the work has progressed during the past year, would very nearly finish the investigation of the claims now pending so far as they are of an uncontested and average character. The increase in the number of commissioners investigating these claims will add hardly at all to the labors of the Court of Claims, and within the Department of Justice will only increase the personal labors of the Assistant Attorney-General, who passes personally upon all of the reports, and of the clerical force needed to keep records and prevent errors in the entry of judgments.

These claims especially invite the consideration of Congress, as well as of the Department of Justice, because they are for daily wages of men who are not overpaid and from whom it is unjust to withhold that which they have earned, and which is beyond question due them by virtue of an act of Congress under which they have been working.

Very respectfully,

RICHARD OLNEY, *Attorney-General.*

The COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS,
House of Representatives.

UTAH, EXPENSES OF TERRITORIAL COURTS IN.

The CHAIRMAN. Expenses of Territorial courts in Utah. How much of the appropriation for 1895 has been expended?

Mr. HODGES. We do not know how much has been spent; but we know how much has been sent to the marshals.

The CHAIRMAN. How much has been sent to the marshals?

Mr. HODGES. We have sent \$15,000, and we have yet two or three accounts which have not been acted on. How much of the money which has been spent and how much of the fund remains in the Treasury is impossible for us to say. Heretofore our bookkeeper could tell every Saturday night the condition of each appropriation, but he can not do so now.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not?

Mr. HODGES. I can not say. He must now compare his books with the division on accounts, and he finds certain amounts approved by the Treasury for payment which have not been certified to the Department of Justice. He showed me a list of accounts to the number of probably thirty he could find no trace of. They will be all right in time.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the trouble?

Mr. HODGES. It is on account of the new system.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all the information you can give us?

Mr. HODGES. Positively, yes; and I never answered your questions so before.

PROSECUTION OF CLAIMS.

The CHAIRMAN. Prosecution of claims. That is the usual appropriation?

Mr. HODGES. Yes, sir. Sometimes some of that has been spent and sometimes it has not been spent.

The CHAIRMAN. You can give no information about these appropriations, or what amount has been expended?

Mr. HODGES. Not accurately.

The CHAIRMAN. Your Department does not keep the accounts?

Mr. HODGES. Only as it comes from the Treasury. Heretofore we knew accurately how much money we drew and how much the appropriation was to defray expenses of courts; but now we do not.

ALASKA, TRAVELING EXPENSES IN.

The CHAIRMAN. Traveling expenses, Territory of Alaska.

Mr. HODGES. Those expenses are increasing every year, and they are asking for more.

The CHAIRMAN. Rent and incidental expenses, Territory of Alaska.

Mr. HODGES. I would ask whether in the other item which you read the word "clerk" in brackets is to be left out?

The CLERK. It was in the law last year, but it is not in the estimates for 1896.

Mr. HODGES. That was left out of the estimates because it was not in the act which organized that district.

The CHAIRMAN. Rent and incidental expenses, Territory of Alaska, \$2,000. How much of the appropriation for 1895 has been expended?

Mr. HODGES. I do not know. I wish I could tell you.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any way for you to ascertain?

Mr. HODGES. We could write and ascertain at the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. Very well; ascertain, and let us know the expenditures and the condition of each appropriation on the first of December of the present fiscal year.

Mr. HODGES. I will do so. There is an item for expenses of the judge in the Indian Territory.

The CHAIRMAN. There has been no estimate for that.

Mr. HODGES. There ought to be. Will you assume it?

The CHAIRMAN. No, sir.

Mr. HODGES. Then we will ask for it.

MARSHALS, UNITED STATES, FEES AND EXPENSES OF.

The CHAIRMAN. Payment of fees and expenses United States marshals and deputies. You ask for \$1,400,000 next year, as against \$1,275,000 for 1894. Why is it that you ask this increase?

Mr. HODGES. On account of the increase in business, more suits brought in 1895 than in 1894, terms of court are longer, there are more special terms of court, more judges assigned to hold special terms, and the deputy marshals are more active than ever in earning fees, which creates business for other officers, and all others attached to the courts. If you get through with \$1,400,000 you will do well.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you send us a statement of these items?

Mr. HODGES. Yes, sir.

ATTORNEYS, UNITED STATES, FEES OF.

The CHAIRMAN. Payment of United States district attorneys, \$351,000.

Mr. HODGES. That is because the appropriation for 1894, \$351,000, was not enough. They are earning money as fast as the deputy marshals. There is a rush of business in all our courts. I can not say why it is so. One attorney says that he could stop this rush of business if you would make the deputy marshals submit their cases to him for examination. In internal-revenue matters it can be stopped, but in pension and post-office cases the district attorney does not know what the charge is.

The CHAIRMAN. For payment of such compensation as may be fixed by the attorneys for services not covered by salaries and fees, you ask \$15,000, and the estimate for 1894 was \$5,000?

Mr. HODGES. There was a deficiency of \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Why should there be a deficiency of \$10,000 as against an estimate for \$5,000?

Mr. HODGES. There were more accounts settled, and more claims came up than was anticipated. These are for services not covered by salaries or fees. You have got a circuit court of appeals with nine circuits, and two or three places of holding court in each circuit. Sometimes a man makes a charge only for the actual expenses incurred, and sometimes he puts in a service account. The account for the actual expenses would be allowed under the present system by the Treasury, but the account for services would be disallowed under the present rule. The \$10,000 deficiency came in mostly by reason of the character of accounts just mentioned.

ASSISTANTS TO UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

The CHAIRMAN. On page 189, for payment of regular assistants to United States attorneys, you ask \$121,000.

Mr. HODGES. There was a deficiency of \$21,000 in 1894.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the only reason?

Mr. HODGES. In 1894 we asked a deficiency of \$21,000, and we did not have enough.

The CHAIRMAN. Payment of special assistant United States district attorneys. You ask for \$50,000, which is by far the largest estimate since 1891.

Mr. HODGES. Take 1894.

The CHAIRMAN. In 1894 it was \$20,000.

Mr. HODGES. And the deficiency \$30,000. Probably one-half of that does not belong to the present Administration. They are old accounts which they left over.

CLERKS UNITED STATES COURTS.

The CHAIRMAN. For clerks you estimate \$290,000, which is \$22,000 more than for the present year.

Mr. HODGES. That is the same as the previous items.

PRISONERS, UNITED STATES, SUPPORT OF.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. You estimate \$640,000 for 1896?

Major STRONG. When I was before the subcommittee on the urgent deficiency the other day, I had this same calculation which I have here showing that there was appropriated for the support of prisoners in 1894, \$640,000. That money is all used, or will be. \$300,000 was appropriated, and then there were two deficiencies amounting to \$340,000.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. Has all that been expended?

Major STRONG. I think it has been.

Mr. HODGES. We have a deficiency of about \$53,000.

Major STRONG. All the Attorney-General has asked for the next year is \$640,000, and it is evident from Mr. Hodges's statement that that will not be enough.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. Do you take into account the \$45,000 for the jail on the District of Columbia bill which has been heretofore charged upon this appropriation? One-half of that comes out of the District revenues, and the other half out of the Government revenues.

Major STRONG. Very well; it may possibly be that \$640,000 will be enough. We would be very glad to get that at any rate. I do not see how it can be enough, however, if, as Mr. Hodges says, there is \$53,000 deficiency in 1894, and when this \$100,000 was appropriated in 1894; that would make \$690,000. \$691,000 is the real estimate for 1896, although we gave you \$640,000 as the estimate. I think it possible that the expense will be decreased somewhat on account of there being no Coxeyite prisoners.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. I notice on page 192 of the bill the words embraced in brackets were inserted last year for the first time; but in the estimates for 1896 it seems to be omitted.

Major STRONG. With reference to the place of bona fide residents, something similar should be included. I would suggest that it read, "or place of bona fide residence in the district where convicted," because it sometimes happens that prisoners may have a home in Kansas, and may have been convicted after having lived a short while in the East. When a prisoner is discharged, he would say: "I want to go to Kansas, for that is where I live." This says: "To his bona fide residence in the United States." That means anywhere in the United States.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. Do you think a change in the language of the current law essential?

Major STRONG. I do not know that any difficulty would arise in leaving it as it is.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. Have you been operating under that this year?

Major STRONG. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. Have you experienced any difficulties with it?

Major STRONG. No, sir; none has arisen. I do not think a prisoner should be sent to the place of conviction. I think it is necessary to have these words in brackets included.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. That was put in last session for the first time.

Major STRONG. I do not know why that was omitted. Also "before" as well as "after conviction" should go in, too. I do not understand why the words in brackets were left out.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. Prosecution of crimes, page 183. That estimate is the same as it has been for years?

Major STRONG. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. As the settlement of accounts under the Dockery law bears on appropriations you might explain to the subcommittee what progress they are making in the examination of accounts under that law?

Major STRONG. The progress made with the seven clerks allowed has been slow.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. Assuming that your force is all right, what would you say?

Major STRONG. The system is all right, and if you will give us the additional clerks there will be no difficulty in keeping up the work. I think the number of clerks asked for is absolutely necessary to carry out the purposes of the act and make an examination of the accounts according to law.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. The general benefits of the law are going to be valuable with your present knowledge of these accounts?

Major STRONG. I do not think there is any doubt about that.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. It will help you in administration?

Major STRONG. Yes; I asked Mr. Dockery, when before the subcommittee on the urgency deficiency bill, whether I was correct in supposing that the fundamental

idea was to first promote efficiency in the Department, or whether it was one of economy. He said that that was right; it was for efficiency—to give the Department knowledge of those accounts and the manner in which they had been incurred. It enables the Comptroller to do more than under the old system.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. And to enable you to correct irregularities in the accounts of deputy marshals and clerks?

Major STRONG. Yes, sir. In other words, when those accounts are sworn to and go to the First Comptroller he has very little to do on them, because the examination is already complete. Everything necessary has been ascertained before it goes to the Treasury for final action.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, D. C., December 29, 1894.

SIR: In response to your letter of the 28th instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Committee on Appropriations, a statement showing the expenditures (amounts advanced to marshals) under each item of the appropriation in the sundy civil act under this Department for the fiscal year 1894, and up to December 18 instant for the fiscal year 1895.

Respectfully,

RICHARD OLNEY, Attorney-General.

Hon. JOS. D. SAYERS,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

A statement showing the expenditures under each item of appropriation in the sundy civil act under the control of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1895, on one side; and the different amounts appropriated by Congress, against which the expenditures were made, on the other side, up to December 18, 1894.

	Expenditures.	Appropriations.
Fees of marshals	\$216, 960. 02	\$875, 000
Fees of jurors	406, 498. 20	600, 000
Fees of witnesses	749, 045. 72	750, 000
Support of prisoners	288, 338. 06	300, 000
Pay of bailiffs, etc	98, 591. 97	150, 000
Miscellaneous expenses	105, 664. 20	170, 000
Rent of court rooms	22, 434. 70	50, 000
Fees of commissioners	12, 147. 20	100, 000
Fees of clerks	9, 022. 02	175, 000
Fees of district attorneys	44, 485. 73	250, 000
Special compensation, district attorneys .....	.....	5, 000
Pay of regular assistant attorneys	51, 337. 05	100, 000
Pay of special assistant attorneys	7, 859. 83	20, 000
Expenses, Territorial courts, Utah	6, 000. 00	35, 000
Protecting property in hands of receivers, United States courts, 1894-95	246, 115. 61	250, 000

The amount recently appropriated by Congress for fees of witnesses, 1895, in the urgent deficiency bill does not appear in the above statement, as the Department has had no official notice of its passage.

A statement showing the expenditures under each item of appropriation in the sundy civil act under the control of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year 1894, on one side; and the different amounts appropriated by Congress, against which the expenditures were made, on the other side, up to December 18, 1894.

	Expenditures.	Appropriations.
Fees of marshals	\$1, 262, 280. 15	\$1, 275, 000
Fees of jurors	714, 109. 15	730, 000
Fees of witnesses	1, 293, 812. 19	1, 300, 000
Support of prisoners	632, 751. 06	640, 000
Pay of bailiffs, etc	194, 188. 27	195, 000
Miscellaneous expenses	231, 560. 38	240, 000
Rent of court rooms	80, 595. 89	92, 000
Fees of commissioners	287, 199. 82	287, 200
Fees of clerks	290, 122. 22	291, 000
Fees of district attorneys	350, 994. 40	351, 000
Special compensation, district attorneys	104. 75	15, 000
Pay of regular assistant attorneys	116, 572. 70	121, 000
Pay of special assistant attorneys	50, 418. 18	50, 500
Expenses Territorial courts, Utah	49, 014. 79	70, 000
Protecting property in hands of receivers United States courts	123, 972. 28	125, 000

PRISON AT FORT LEAVENWORTH.

STATEMENT OF MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS AND MAJ. FRANK STRONG.

The CHAIRMAN. In the first place, Major Davis, have you any other statement except what is in here [referring to bundle of papers]?

Major DAVIS. I can present briefly the reasons for the transfer as given in those papers.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us hear from you first, Major Davis, from a military standpoint, why the transfer of the United States military prison at Fort Leavenworth should be made to the Department of Justice.

Major DAVIS. The present prison now contains, or did on the 20th of November, 418 inmates. Of the 418, 60 are of the regular convict class; that is, convicted of felony or offenses punishable by confinement in the penitentiary, and the rest of them, amounting to 350, are confined for no felony, but for purely military offenses, such as desertion, disobedience of orders, and other offenses which are not common-law offenses. Of the number which were confined there on the 20th of November, over 250 were under 25 years of age, and of those under 25 the most were confined, I think, for desertion. They had no criminal antecedents; they had committed no common-law offense, but, from the nature of things, were obliged to serve out their sentence there with these 60 expert professional convicts, who practically become their instructors in crime; and from the point of view of the War Department it is this: That it is not doing its duty to those men; indeed, it is doing them harm all the time, to continue that association of 250 boys, who have not any great will power or any strong purpose in life, confined there for one thing and another, but who are not criminals, with these 60 men of the criminal class proper, the result of the association being to carry the 250 with them.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the only military prison you have?

Major DAVIS. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it the habit to send to this prison all convicts of whatever character from any portion of the United States?

Major DAVIS. From all over the United States they are sent.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did the transportation cost for the fiscal year 1894?

Major DAVIS. It costs about \$100,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. The transportation?

Major DAVIS. The transportation, as you have to send a guard with them and pay the return travel of the guard.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what is the proposition of the Secretary of War in regard to these convicts?

Major DAVIS. The proposition of the Secretary of War is this: To abandon the prison as a military prison. As an experiment it has proven a failure. It has been found instead of benefiting and reforming this class which are not criminals, the result of bringing them there and associating them with the convict class is to make them worse than they were when they were first taken there. So we propose to abandon the prison as a military prison and turn it over to the Department of Justice for use as a United States prison, retaining the privilege of sending there a small contingent, which is now 60, of persons who are convicted by courts-martial of offenses the punishment of which is confinement in the penitentiary, offenses in the nature of felonies, using the old understanding of the term, and it is proposed to retain these mere military prisoners at the posts in the guardhouses where their labor can be made use of, where they can not mix with the other class at all, and where such reformatory influences as can be brought to bear will be brought to bear, and where their labor can be used for the purpose of a class of police duties that soldiers ought not to be expected to perform. You know at large posts like Fort Sheridan there is a steam plant, as the barracks, etc., are heated by steam, and the handling of coal, and the shoveling of ashes, and making repairs of roads about the reservation is not the kind of police duty that can be economically performed by soldiers. There will be a detachment of these mere military prisoners there who will perform it, and they will there serve out their sentences rather than at a military prison.

The CHAIRMAN. Your judgment, as well as that of the Secretary of War, is that there will be a saving of \$100,000 a year in the way of transportation if this change be effected?

Major DAVIS. And the prisoners will then be living at the fort where they were convicted or transported a very short distance.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you save so much in the way of transportation; will you not also save in addition to that the charge for the support of the prison?

Major DAVIS. There will be a considerable saving in that regard.

The CHAIRMAN. That amounts to about \$76,000 a year?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The War Department then would save \$100,000 in transportation and \$76,000 in support of this prison?

Major DAVIS. The support of the prison is in the sundy civil bill. The entire support of the prison is there, except the pay allowance of the prison guard, and that is in the army appropriation bill.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be how much?

Major DAVIS. That would be about \$58,000, the expense of the guard.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be altogether \$134,000?

Major DAVIS. Taking the saving in the army bill, there would be \$100,000 for transportation and \$58,000 for the support of the prison guard of 125 men.

The CHAIRMAN. Hold on one moment, so I can see if I understand you. Speaking from the standpoint of the War Department, there would be a saving to that Department of \$100,000 in the way of transportation in a year and \$58,000 for the support of guards?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And \$76,000 for the prison, which is carried in the sundy civil bill?

Major DAVIS. I think the comparison should be made right in the sundy civil bill as to that, and the saving would be got down a little more closely.

The CHAIRMAN. Now make your statement as to the saving to the War Department?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. State it?

Major DAVIS. It is this item of \$76,040 that is appropriated for the support of the military prison, and that is in the sundy civil bill, and in the army bill \$158,000—

The CHAIRMAN. Of which \$100,000 is transportation?

Major DAVIS. Yes, and \$58,000 for the support of the military guard.

The CHAIRMAN. That would be the entire saving to the War Department in the matter of appropriations?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir; those three items, one of them in the sundy civil bill and two in the Army bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Right in that connection all the other information we can get from you would be contained in these papers. (See page 148.)

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, Major Strong let me hear your views as to the policy of this transfer from the standpoint of the Department of Justice; first, as to the saving, if any?

Major STRONG. Well, I believe there would be a great saving. I can not state the sum exactly, in transportation, because this prison is very nearly in the center of the country geographically. It is surrounded by quite a number of districts; take Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, and that region of the country —

The CHAIRMAN. And Missouri?

Major STRONG. No; Missouri has a prison of its own, from which United States prisoners would be sent to this penitentiary at Leavenworth. They are now sent, many of them, as far as Brooklyn, N. Y. I prepared a little table, I think I gave it to Major Davis, showing about ten districts.

The CHAIRMAN. Just give it.

Major STRONG. This shows the number of miles that would have been saved if the prisoners from those districts had been sent to Fort Leavenworth instead of to Brooklyn, N. Y.

Statement showing cost of transporting United States prisoners to penitentiary at Brooklyn, N. Y., from districts named, with distance; also distances to Leavenworth, Kans., and distances saved by using prison at Leavenworth.

District.	No. of pris- oners.	Cost of transpor- tation.	From—	To—	To New York.	To Leaven- worth.	Distance to be saved.	Amount saved.
Arkansas, western.....	56	\$3,652.80	Fort Smith	Brooklyn	1,537	391	1,146	\$2,723.56
Alabama, middle.....	1	191.56	Montgom- ery	....do....	1,049	863	186	33.97
Indian Territory.....	4	241.40	Muscogee	Columbus, Ohio	893	283	610	164.90
Louisiana, western ...	1	245.45	Shreveport	Brooklyn	1,454	582	872	147.20
Oklahoma Territory	5	558.30	Guthrie	....do....	1,700	399	1,301	423.44
Mississippi, northern ..	4	384.10	Oxford	....do....	1,232	501	641	205.05
Mississippi, southern ..	2	263.65	Jackson	....do....	1,288	727	511	108.83
Tennessee, middle	1	179.25	Nashville	....do....	998	630	368	66.10
Texas, western	10	1,360.75	San An- tonio	....do....	1,918	814	1,104	783.25
Texas, eastern	28	2,262.25	Paris	....do....	1,622	505	1,117	1,557.92
Texas, northern.....	2	250.90	Waco	....do....	1,814	624	1,190	170.50
Total		9,604.41			15,455	6,409	9,046	6,384.73

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. Tell us about the relative difference in cost in taking care of these prisoners.

Major STRONG. That is a matter of estimate. Our prisoners are subsisted in the Brooklyn Penitentiary at about 28 cents a day, I think. Their labor amounts to considerable. They are employed on all sorts of industries where their labor can be utilized. The 28 cents a day covers the cost of subsistence and clothing while in prison. In the jail of the District of Columbia, the bills for which are paid by the District attorney, the subsistence of prisoners is not over 10 cents a day. I presume that we give them a good army ration. As to the cost of clothing, guard hire, etc., I do not know what would be a fair estimate.

Major DAVIS. The expense of guarding prisoners in State prisons where they do not go outside of the walls to work is about \$100 per inmate. It is the largest expense. The mere matter of food is hardly anything in comparison.

Major STRONG. We had in the District of Columbia on the 1st of July about two hundred and fifty or three hundred prisoners, at an expense of about \$45,000 a year. Twenty-five thousand dollars of that is for pay of employees, and \$20,000 is the entire amount for maintenance, including quite often a number of items of repairs, which are paid from the same appropriation; so that, you can see, as Major Davis says, the guard hire is the largest item.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. In what sort of industries could you employ them?

Major STRONG. I understand there is no law specially prohibiting the employment of United States prisoners (on any industry that could be made to pay) under the superintendence of United States officials. The only law I know of is one which provides that prisoners shall not be hired out. We could not work them on contract labor, but they could be employed as the military prisoners are now employed. The military prisoners are employed at Fort Leavenworth in making harness, saddlery, and everything of that kind. I am informed that the productions of their labor are used by the quartermaster's branch of the service. They are articles of a different kind from those ordinarily used; so that they would not conflict with free labor to any appreciable extent.

Major DAVIS. They work out shoes for mules of a kind not found in the trade. They are small, and more serviceable. They also do some galvanized ironwork for the army ranges. The ranges are of a peculiar type, fitted for barrack cooking. They also make brooms. The idea is to make a strong, serviceable article, and a better one than can be bought. They also make a strong barrack chair of a kind not found in trade, being very heavy and bound with iron braces or hoops. All those are articles which are not staple articles of trade.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE (to Major Strong). About how many United States prisoners have you now?

Major STRONG. We had on the 30th of June, at the close of the fiscal year, about two thousand. That is an increase of about two hundred over the last year. I should think that all the labor of the United States convicts could be utilized for their own support at least. You will probably remember that several years ago the best penitentiaries in the country were willing and anxious to take United States prisoners for nothing. The house of correction in Detroit was willing to do so, as well as the Albany penitentiary, and other large ones such as those in Illinois and Ohio. United States prisoners are usually long-term men, men who are more intelligent than the ordinary criminals. They are counterfeitors, embezzlers, and sometimes cashiers, etc., of national banks. They make what prison people call "good prisoners." They are not professional criminals and, having ample time to learn a trade, they learn it well, and their services become valuable in time.

After the passage of this law prohibiting the hiring out of United States prisoners we notified the penitentiary authorities that that system of labor must cease so far as United States convicts were concerned. They then notified the Government that they would be obliged to charge for the support of the prisoners, because they claimed that the prisoners could not earn the cost of support. The Department is somewhat powerless, and we have to pay generally just what the State institutions charge for support of our prisoners. In some instances, after personal interviews with the authorities, we have been able to lower the price, and in most cases they are disposed to be quite fair.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. It costs now about \$650,000.

Major STRONG. Yes; last year \$640,000 was the amount of the actual appropriation. I understand that the Detroit House of Correction has been, ever since it received United States prisoners, not only supporting itself, but has turned in quite a large revenue to the city. In the past two or three years, as I have been informed, industries have been considerably crippled on account of business depression and the demands of those opposed to convict labor. Efforts have been made to have all the productions of prison labor stamped "convict labor." Still it seems to me that if the United States had prisons of its own, there would be no difficulty in employing the convicts so as to support the institutions, if not to yield a surplus.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. With reference to the act authorizing the establishment of three United States penitentiaries, has any action ever been taken looking to the selection of sites?

Major STRONG. No, sir; because the bill was held to be inoperative, for the reason that it carried no appropriation. The act provided that there should be built three prisons—one in the East, one in the center of the country, and one in the West. I imagine that this penitentiary in Kansas would answer the purpose of the center one, so far as location in the center of the country is concerned. The Department has always been in favor of such legislation, and the Attorneys-General have for several years past recommended the building of United States penitentiaries, as it is thought that more than one would be needed. The Department, however, is anxious that you should give us this transfer, because it would give us a prison already built, which would answer the purposes, as far as it goes, and to which we might in time make additions and enlarge it so as to accommodate a great many prisoners.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. Have you got plenty of land there?

Major STRONG. Oh, yes; they have a farm of a thousand acres on which the prisoners could work. They also have a quarry, and the prisoners could be employed on that.

Major DAVIS. The situation is a very favorable one in that respect. There is plenty of sandstone on the reservation, and during the last year a large building, about 200 by 80 or 100, was built of this stone, equivalent to three stories high, at a cost of only \$7,000 in money. That money was used to pay for the flooring, hardware, iron trusses for the roof, slate, and such materials as could not be produced by the men in the prison.

It was thought in making this proposition that it would not be fair to ask the Attorney-General to take it, unless it could be shown that the prison could be turned over and a civil force provided to take the place of the one that is there now, and the whole brought within the current expenditure, so as to make a saving. In order to get at that fact, after considerable study of figures and reports, I fixed upon what force was necessary. I concluded to go to Massachusetts State prison, which about three years ago was in a dreadful situation and on the verge of mutiny. The prisoners were yelling in the cells. It occurred to me that if any man could check it that was the man, and I conferred with him about it. The inference I drew was based upon that conference, and I have no hesitation in saying that it would be adequate to the handling of 500 convicts working within the walls, or a reasonable part of them without the walls, on the farm, in the quarry, or in the brickyard.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. The salaries which you suggest for warden and assistants I suppose contemplate that subsistence in addition will be furnished from the prison?

Major DAVIS. All the people in the prison get what the prison has to furnish in the way of food. Other things they get themselves. A good part of the force of wardens could be boarded in the prison. They use the same beef and potatoes that the prisoners do, and it is contemplated that board would be given them. The salaries of the other officers are ample to enable them to board themselves.

Major STRONG. My theory is that the United States should have its own prisons, and the question of saving should be left out entirely. It is shameful to convict men in our own courts and turn them over to State institutions where they are under the exclusive control of the authorities of the States prisons. The United States has nothing more to do with them, only to pay the bills for their support. So far as saving goes, the saving in transportation alone would be considerable by sending to the Fort Leavenworth prison prisoners from the districts immediately surrounding or near the State of Kansas.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. Assuming that we are going to approve this legislation, we want all the facts on the question that we can possibly get!

Major STRONG. There is one thing I might mention, and that is that it is going to become more and more difficult every year to have the United States prisoners taken care of at all. Some States have passed laws prohibiting the reception of prisoners convicted outside of the State. We used to send prisoners to Joliet, Ill., but now we can not send them there, except those convicted in the State of Illinois. In that way comparatively few prisons are left to us. Besides, of course, we have to pay whatever they choose to charge.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. Is there any uniformity in the charges made by the penitentiaries in the various States?

Major STRONG. At the Detroit House of Correction we pay 21 cents a day; at the Albany, N. Y., prison I believe we pay 30 cents a day. At some prisons we pay 50 cents a day. The rates are not uniform at all, and run from 14 cents to \$1 a day.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. You pay \$1 in Arizona for Indian prisoners.

Major STRONG. We have not paid it yet. I believe but two (Western prisons) charge \$1 a day. There are not many prisoners confined in them, however.

Major DAVIS. That is one idea, perhaps. If, assuming that the committee wants

to carry out this transfer and to appropriate for the support of 440 prisoners in the prison it might perhaps be necessary to make a modification for the support of general United States prisoners.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. What are you going to do with your military prisoners?

Major DAVIS. They are going.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. Is it your purpose to transfer any to the military posts?

Major DAVIS. It would not be necessary. They are disappearing rapidly. By the end of June next, unless new ones come in, the prison will be empty, except perhaps forty convicts proper who would remain.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. Is it your purpose to throw the expense on the Department of Justice?

Major DAVIS. No, sir; in the sundry civil bill there are \$3,000 for military convicts, but in the draft which you have there it is for the support of 400 convicts proper in prison, and for food, clothing, medical attendance, and every expense connected with the prison for the support of that number of inmates; and if 400, or whatever number is supported there, it would to some extent modify the general appropriation for the support of prisoners.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. But this military prison, as it now stands, would be dropped out entirely. There would be nothing for the military prison at Fort Leavenworth but the organization which you have proposed. There would be, in addition, a general appropriation for support of United States prisoners, and that would also be available for the prisoners at Leavenworth as well as for support in State prisons. There would be two appropriations, one for the staff, wardens, assistants, guards, etc., which would be made in detail, and a general appropriation for the support of United States prisoners.

Major STRONG. Yes; the first would have to be made in detail, and appropriated for separately. I was thinking you might anticipate the arguments that might be made against this scheme—that we were establishing institutions to furnish convict labor to compete with free labor. I should think you could meet that statement by showing that the products of the labor of these prisoners of the United States now employed in the different State institutions are actually put into the market to compete with the products of free labor, while if the prisoners were exclusively under the control of the United States authorities, their labor could be utilized so as not to enter into competition with free labor.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. How is it as to the treatment of United States prisoners in these several penitentiaries; are they used the same as the other prisoners?

Major STRONG. Yes, sir; except they are not worked under contract.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. In some States they take the prisoners out and work them on the public highways.

Major STRONG. They could not do that with United States prisoners. The United States statute provides that they shall be under the exclusive control of the authorities of the institutions.

Major DAVIS. If the worst comes to the worst, and legislation on that subject were to be of the most extreme character, and we were forbidden to use convict labor for any purpose whatever, there is no place where United States prisoners would be in such a good situation as in the prison at Fort Leavenworth, because they have a farm there. They could support themselves and their labor could be utilized in building additions to the prison. I say, in the event of extreme legislation, there is no place where they would be better off than they are there.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the cost per capita of the maintenance of prisoners in the District of Columbia?

Major STRONG. The cost of bare subsistence is about 10 cents. We have about 300 prisoners, and the whole expense is about \$45,000 a year. About \$25,000 of that is for employees, exclusive of warden.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you furnish this committee with a statement showing what is the cost to the Government of maintaining prisoners at each of the State penitentiaries where those prisoners are confined?

Major STRONG. Do you mean the rate paid, 21 cents a day, 40 cents a day, and so on? If so, I have it here. (Submitting a paper.)

Per diem charge per capita for keeping United States prisoners at the various existing State institutions, as existing December 19, 1894:

California, State prisons at San Quentin and Folsom	\$0.50
Dakota, South, State penitentiary, Sioux Falls.....	.50
Idaho, State penitentiary, Boise City .....	.75
Illinois, State penitentiaries, Joliet and Menard .....	.35
Indiana, State prisons, Michigan City and Jeffersonville .....	.35
Iowa, State penitentiaries, Anamosa and Fort Madison .....	.20 and .18
Kansas, State penitentiary, Lansing .....	.25
Maine, State prison, Thomaston .....	.25
Maryland, State penitentiary, Baltimore .....	.30

Massachusetts, State prison, Charlestown.....	\$0.3571
Michigan, house of correction, Detroit .....	.21
Minnesota, State prison, Stillwater.....	.40
Missouri, State penitentiary, Jefferson City .....	.30
Montana, State penitentiary, Deer Lodge	1.00
Nevada, State prison, Carson City	1.00
New Hampshire, State prison, Concord .....	.35
New Jersey, State prison, Trenton .....	.25
New Mexico, State penitentiary, Santa Fe .....	.75
New York, Albany County and Erie County penitentiaries .....	.30
Kings County and Monroe County penitentiaries .....	.28
Ohio, State penitentiary, Columbus .....	.25
Oregon, State penitentiary, Salem .....	.57 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pennsylvania, State penitentiaries, Philadelphia and Allegheny City .....	.40 and .25
Rhode Island, State prison, Howards .....	.42 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Carolina, State penitentiary, Columbia .....	.35
Vermont, State penitentiary, Windsor .....	.50
West Virginia, State penitentiary, Moundsville .....	.40
Wisconsin, State prison, Waupun .....	.28 $\frac{1}{2}$
Wyoming, State penitentiary, Laramie .....	.60

The CHAIRMAN. When the prisoners are delivered to the penitentiaries, or the prisons, the Government of the United States is at no further charges in that respect, except the payment to those State institutions?

Major STRONG. That is all, except they pay what is called a discharge gratuity. When they discharge a prisoner they furnish him with a suit of clothes costing not more than \$15, \$5 in cash, and transportation home. That is included in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. That is independent of these charges?

Major STRONG. It is independent of those charges.

The CHAIRMAN. Are those State penitentiaries anxious to get these prisoners?

Major STRONG. No, sir; as a rule I don't think they are, though a few are; I was saying a while ago that it has become more and more difficult each year to get them to take these prisoners.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. You stated the total cost of feeding prisoners in those penitentiaries?

Major DAVIS. The cost is 10 cents a day.

The CHAIRMAN. What would be the total cost, including guards and everything connected with the penitentiary?

Major DAVIS. I would have to think that up. I should think it would be about \$200, including cost of guards.

The CHAIRMAN. That includes everything?

Major DAVIS. I divide the appropriation, plus the cost of the guard, by 500.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you had as many as 500 prisoners; would not the cost proportionately diminish?

Major DAVIS. It would diminish some.

The CHAIRMAN. You think \$200 would be the total cost of maintaining a prisoner, including the entire expense of guarding?

Major DAVIS. Yes, sir. The expense of guarding prisoners does not go much above \$100 per head. The United States might do it for less than State institutions, where they have to be constantly watching and looking after prisoners.

The CHAIRMAN. After all, looking at it from a pecuniary standpoint, the saving would be in the cost of transportation.

Major DAVIS. The cost of transportation is just a single item. It would be \$100 plus the expense of guarding.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, December 24, 1894.

MY DEAR SIR: In the sundry civil bill (act of August 18, 1894) for the current fiscal year the following clause occurs:

"Expenses of military convicts: For payment of costs and charges of State penitentiaries for the care, clothing, maintenance, and medical attendance of United States military convicts confined in them, three thousand dollars."

In the act of appropriation for the next fiscal year it is respectfully suggested that the following verbal changes be made:

(1) That the word "State" be stricken out. This omission will enable convicts proper to be sent to the United States penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth.

(2) That the following words be added at the end of the clause: "To be expended in the current support of military convicts." This addition is believed to be necessary to enable the money to be used for the purchase of food, clothing, medicines, etc., actually consumed by military convicts, instead of being covered into the Treasury under the head of miscellaneous receipts.

A draft of the clause containing the modifications suggested above is inclosed, and I remain,

Very respectfully,

DANIEL S. LAMONT,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Expenses of military convicts: For payment of costs and charges of penitentiaries; for the care, clothing, maintenance, and medical attendance of United States military convicts confined in them, three thousand dollars, to be expended in the current support of military convicts.

And the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, including all the buildings, grounds, and other property connected therewith, is hereby transferred from the Department of War to the Department of Justice, to be known as the United States Penitentiary, and to be used for the confinement of persons convicted in the United States courts of crimes against the United States and sentenced to imprisonment in a penitentiary, or convicted by courts-martial of offenses now punishable by confinement in a penitentiary and sentenced to terms of imprisonment of more than one year; and the Attorney-General is hereby directed to transfer to the said United States Penitentiary such persons now undergoing sentences of confinement, imposed by the United States courts, in State prisons and penitentiaries, as can be conveniently accommodated at the said penitentiary: *Provided*, That the said United States Penitentiary shall be carried on in accordance with the provisions of sections four, five, six, seven, eight, and nine of the act approved March third, eighteen hundred and ninety-one: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, upon the request of the Attorney-General, to detail an officer of the Army to act temporarily as warden of the said penitentiary, and to continue the military guard on duty thereat for such length of time, not exceeding ninety days, after the close of the current fiscal year, as may be deemed necessary to enable the prisoners and property to be transferred to the care and custody of the officers designated by the Attorney-General to receive and care for the same.

For pay of employees: One warden, three thousand five hundred dollars; one deputy warden, two thousand four hundred dollars; one inspector, one thousand eight hundred dollars; three deputy inspectors, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one superintendent of industries, one thousand five hundred dollars; five foremen of industries, at one thousand two hundred dollars each; one surgeon, one thousand two hundred dollars; one chaplain, one thousand two hundred dollars; one apothecary, one thousand dollars; ten watchmen, at one thousand dollars each; fifteen watchmen, at eight hundred dollars each; twenty-five watchmen, at six hundred dollars each; one clerk of class three; one clerk of class one; one book-keeper, one thousand two hundred dollars; one engineer in charge of steam plant, one thousand two hundred dollars; one assistant engineer in charge of electric plant, one thousand dollars; two teamsters, at three hundred dollars each.

For subsistence of convicts and for general maintenance of the penitentiary, sixty thousand two hundred dollars, including subsistence, tobacco, forage and hay for bedding, stationery, medical supplies, advertising, apprehension of prisoners and reward for recapture, fuel and general supplies, transportation of prisoners.

Sundry civil bill.

TRANSFER OF MILITARY PRISON.

Capacity of prison, 500 convicts, 440 United States prisoners, 60 military convicts.

SAVING EFFECTED.

In pay of employees and support of inmates.....	\$6,020.00
In support of 440 United States prisoners.....	73,040.00
In transportation of United States prisoners (104).....	6,384.73
Total.....	85,444.73

The above saving is made in the sundry civil bill.

[Memorandum.—Transfer of the military prison.]

It is proposed, by appropriate legislation, to detach the military prison from the War Department and transfer it to the Department of Justice. To accomplish this purpose, the present force of officers and enlisted men will have to be replaced by a civil force of sufficient strength to enforce discipline and carry on the prison work

in accordance with the methods now prevailing in well-mauaged prisons and penitentiaries throughout the United States.

The buildings now in existence have a capacity of 488 cells. Making an allowance of 12 persons for the sick and for those undergoing punishment for violations of prison rules, it may safely be said that the present establishment will accommodate comfortably, 500 prisoners; that number is, therefore, assumed as a basis in the following estimates.

The estimates for subsistence, clothing, transportation, fuel and lights, repairs, etc., can well be based upon the expenditures for similar purposes during the last fiscal year; but those for employees must provide for a force sufficient to control a population of 500 convicts of the type usually found in State prisons and penitentiaries. The most numerous class of employees, the watch force, must depend on the number of cell rooms and the kind of labor on which the prisoners are employed. In most modern prisons the cells are arranged in tiers, so that one or two men can attend to several hundred prisoners in a single large stack of cells. At Leavenworth the cellular system was introduced after the buildings had been erected and used, for a number of years, as dormitories, so that the cells are arranged on separate floors, and not in stacks as is usually the case.

Much of the labor required of prisoners at Leavenworth is carried on outside the prison walls. Whether the amount of outside labor will be greater or less than in the past will depend upon circumstances that can not now be foreseen. It is certain, however, that work on the prison farm and at the quarry will be carried on in the future, and that large gangs of prisoners will be worked at both places. This outdoor work will add materially to the strength of the force of watchmen that will have to be employed in order to utilize the labor of the prisoners to the best advantage and guard against attempted escapes.

The following schedule of employees is therefore suggested:

1 warden	\$3,500
1 deputy warden	2,400
1 inspector	1,800
3 deputy inspectors, at \$1,200	3,600
1 superintendent of industries	1,500
5 foremen of industries, at \$1,200	6,000
1 surgeon	1,200
1 chaplain	1,200
1 apothecary	1,000
50 watchmen, 10 at \$1,000, \$10,000; 15 at \$800, \$12,000; 25 at \$600, \$15,000	37,000
1 clerk class 3, \$1,600; 1 clerk class 1, \$1,200; one bookkeeper, \$1,200	4,000
1 engineer in charge of steam plant	1,200
1 assistant engineer in charge of electric plant	1,000
2 teamsters, at \$300	600
 Total	 66,000

In a well-conducted prison of modern design and construction the expense for salaries should not greatly exceed \$100 per inmate. At Fort Leavenworth, however, it is necessary to exceed this, on account of the large amount of work carried on outside the walls. The pay of the officers and civilian employees, and the pay and allowances of the enlisted men now constituting the prison guard, amount to about \$68,000 per annum. The above estimate calls for \$66,000, upon which it is believed that the prison can be carried on efficiently during the next fiscal year.

As the transfer should be effected without interruption of routine work, or impairment of discipline, it is suggested that the change be made gradually, by authorizing the military guard to be continued on duty for sixty or ninety days after the close of the current fiscal year. This will enable the change of management to be made quietly and without confusion, and will give the new staff an opportunity to become familiar with its work and to effect such reorganization as may be found necessary on account of the marked change in the character of the prison population.

The following estimate of expenses on account of subsistence, clothing, fuel and lights, stationery, medical supplies, etc., is based upon the expenditures for the last fiscal year:

Subsistence	\$18,000
Tobacco	300
Forage and hay for bedding	2,000
Stationery	1,000
Clothing and donations	8,000
Medical supplies	1,500
Advertising	100
Apprehension of prisoners and reward for recapture	300

Fuel and general supplies	\$20,000
Buildings.....	4,000
Transportation of prisoners.....	5,000
	60,200

Very respectfully,

GEO. B. DAVIS,
Major and Judge-Advocate, United States Army.

Prison statistics, November 20, 1894.

Total number of prisoners.....	418
	=====

Distribution by arms of service:	
Cavalry, 10 regiments	108
Artillery, 5 regiments	59
Infantry, 25 regiments.....	220
Engineer Battalion, Ordnance, Hospital Corps, recruits, etc.....	31
	=====
	418
	=====

Offenses:	
Military offenses.....	356
Common-law felonies.....	8
Military offenses added to common-law felonies.....	54
	=====
	418
	=====

Length of sentences:	
One year or less.....	32
Between one and two years.....	281
Between two and three years.....	69
Between three and four years.....	15
Over four years.....	21
	=====
	418
	=====

Nativity:	
Native born	325
Foreign born.....	83
	=====
	418

There are no statistics as to parentage, and the nativity as above given is obtained from the statements of the prisoners themselves.

Ages at date of admission :	
Under 20 years of age.....	20
Between 20 and 25 years of age.....	239
Between 26 and 30 years of age.....	109
Between 31 and 35 years of age.....	45
Between 36 and 40 years of age.....	5
	=====
	418

General statistics.

Total expenditures to June 30, 1894.....	\$1,510,057.63
Average expense for support of prisoners and pay of civilian employees	74,213.40
	=====

Current expenses, fiscal year 1893-94:	
Support of prisoners, clothing, repairs, etc.....	\$62,480.00
Civilian employees.....	13,760.00
Military guard pay and allowances, 8 officers and 125 enlisted men.....	55,980.00
	=====
	132,220.00

Estimates expense under Department of Justice (basis of estimate, 500 prisoners):	
Civilian employees.....	66,000.00
Support of prisoners, clothing, medicines, repairs, etc.	60,200.00
	=====
	126,200.00

Saving under proposed arrangement.....	6,020.00
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In addition to this sum there will be saved to the United States the cost of support of 440 civil prisoners now confined in State penitentiaries at an average cost of \$166 per annum.....	\$73,040.00
Saving in transportation of 104 prisoners, at \$61.39.....	6,384.73
Total saving to the United States.....	85,444.73

Considerations.

When the prison was established, the Army was distributed at a large number of small posts on the seacoast or inland frontier. Enlisted men convicted of common law felonies, of military offenses pure and simple, and of military offenses and common law felonies in addition thereto, were, for the most part, confined in post guard-houses. A small number were sent to State penitentiaries. This state of affairs was harmful, (1) To the prisoners themselves, as they could not be separated and properly classified; and, (2) To the enlisted men of the Army who, as guards and sentinels, were brought into close and frequent contact and association with the military convicts.

To remedy this state of affairs the prison was established in 1874. Since that date all prisoners having one year or more of confinement have been sent to the Leavenworth prison.

Present condition of prisoners.

At the present time (November 20, 1894) there are 418 prisoners in confinement. Of these, 356 are confined for purely military offenses (desertion, disobedience of orders, drunkenness on duty, sleeping on post, neglect of duty, etc.), and 62 for crimes amounting to felony at common law, or for such crimes in addition to military offenses.

Of the 356 confined for military offenses by far the greater part are under 25 years of age. It seems hardly just that these men should be associated in confinement with the 62 representatives of the criminal class who act as their instructors in crime. The two classes should be separated and treated each in accordance with its needs.

How separation can be effected.

Since the establishment of the prison the distribution of the Army has materially changed. The small isolated posts have been abandoned and the troops have been concentrated at large posts, provided with adequate guardhouses, in which those convicted of purely military offenses can be securely kept, under military rather than prison discipline, and subjected to such wholesome reformatory influences as will be calculated to improve their condition and, if possible, restore them to duty and a status of honor.

Their services can be made use of for general police purposes, relieving a large number of enlisted men from this duty and making them available for tactical instruction and general military training.

They can perform a large class of police duties, the handling of coal and ashes in steam plants, for example, which enlisted men proper should not be expected to perform.

If the military prisoners could be assigned to the larger army posts the effect would be twofold: (1) To reduce materially the amount now expended for extra-duty pay. (2) To release from daily police and fatigue duty not less than 600 enlisted men, who would become available for drill and general military training.

The effect upon the prisoners themselves would be in every way beneficial. Being known as military prisoners, the name of convict would no longer be attached to them. They would be surrounded by wholesome influences and kept under constant observation of the officer in charge of police, under the supervision of the post commander.

Disposition of convicts proper.

This class, amounting to about one-fifth of those confined at Leavenworth, will, under the proposed legislation, continue to be sent to the Leavenworth prison.

Saving (\$85,444.73) under proposed legislation—how effected.

Under the present arrangement the convicts are treated as prisoners under guard. The enlisted men of the prison guard are used as sentinels, in charge of prisoners, and are arranged in three reliefs, each being on post two hours and off four. In this way three enlisted men are required to do the work assigned to one civilian watchman in an ordinary prison or penitentiary. In such prisons the force of watchmen is, on an average, 10 per cent of the prison population. Upon a basis of 500 inmates, at the United States prison, 50 watchmen would be required, divided into three gangs, each of which is on duty eight hours out of the twenty-four.

It has been shown elsewhere that the sum annually saved to the United States of two items—\$6,020 in the annual expenses of maintenance and \$73,040 in the support of 440 civil prisoners in State penitentiaries at an average annual cost of \$166 each, and of \$6,384.73 in the transportation of 104 prisoners to Eastern prisons—is \$85,444.73.

Should the proposed legislation be approved by Congress, the prison at Leavenworth could accommodate 500 prisoners—440 civil prisoners and 60 military prisoners under sentence for crimes amounting to felony at common law.

PRISON BOARD REPORT.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., November 21, 1894.

SIR: In conformity to the requirements of section 1346 of the Revised Statutes, the undersigned have the honor to submit the following report of their inspection of the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

The Board of Commissioners met at the prison on November 19 and 20, 1894, and made a thorough inspection of the buildings and grounds, all of which were found to be in excellent order, clean, well ventilated and thoroughly policed, evidencing special care, in these respects, on the part of the governor of the prison and his able assistants.

Buildings.—The buildings belonging to the prison have undergone no special change during the year. Eighty-eight new iron cells have been erected, so that the cell capacity of the establishment is now equal to the accommodation of 488 prisoners. There seems to be no urgent reason for increasing the capacity of the buildings, which seem, at present, to be adequate to any reasonable demands that are likely to be made upon them in the immediate future. A new stone structure, containing storerooms, together with space for boilers and an electric-light plant, is rapidly approaching completion. A large stone building for an assembly hall for the post of Fort Leavenworth, has been completed during the year and will soon be transferred to the commanding officer of the post for garrison purposes. In the construction of these buildings prison labor was largely employed, with most satisfactory results.

Discipline.—The high standard of discipline which has characterized the prison since its establishment has been maintained, unimpaired, throughout the year. There have been few infractions of prison rules, and the number of punishments has been considerably less than in previous years. The cellular system of prison administration, adopted by the Secretary of War in 1891, has now been in operation for several years and has contributed materially to improve the condition of the prison as a reformatory institution. Indeed, it may now safely be said that the military prison establishment compares favorably with any similar institution in the United States.

Although opportunity was offered to all the prisoners to appear before the board, only five availed themselves of the privilege. Their complaints were fully presented by the prisoners, and carefully and patiently heard by the board in closed session. Most of the complaints had to do with deprivation of good time for violation of prison rules, but none were found to require departmental action. The board notes with satisfaction that no complaints were made in connection with the prison fare, which was found to be sufficient in quantity, well prepared, and wholesome.

The annual reports of the commandant of the prison and his assistants are now on file in the Department. They are very full as to details, and cover the operations of the last fiscal year. Two important papers, furnished by the commandant at the request of the board, and containing statistics as to the personnel of the inmates of the prison, November 20, 1894, showing their ages and nationality, the regiments and departments from which they come, the offenses for which they were committed, and the work to which they have been assigned in the prison, are appended, marked A and B respectively.

Including this portion of its report the board desires to give expression to its satisfaction in regard to the material condition of the prison, and to the energy and efficiency which prevail throughout every part of its administration. This state of affairs is due to the high sense of duty and humanity which characterize the commandant of the prison and the officers and employees connected with him in its management. It is to their patient, resolute, and well-directed endeavors that such success as has been attained in the past is due, and the board feels that they have administered, most wisely, the difficult trust imposed upon them by existing law, by the Army Regulations and the rules of the prison.

Before bringing its work to a close, the board believes it to be its duty to present some considerations having to do with the usefulness of the prison, as a part of the military establishment, which it deems worthy of the earnest and serious attention of the Department.

The military prison was established under the authority contained in the act approved March 3, 1873. The condition of affairs which led to the legislation authoriz-

ing its establishment was peculiar. The troops constituting the Regular Army were distributed at a large number of small military posts, most of them situated on the extreme frontier, remote from civilization, not easily accessible, and surrounded by influences not favorable to the establishment and maintenance of discipline. The offenses committed by enlisted men, though not great in number, were many of them serious. Those which resulted in trials by court-martial may be classified under three heads: (1) Common law or statutory felonies; (2) military offenses under the Articles of War; (3) military offenses in addition to common law crimes. Prisoners sentenced to confinement were in some instances sent to State penitentiaries; in a majority of cases, however, they were confined at military posts. No intelligent classification of offenders was possible, and prisoners undergoing sentences of imprisonment for common law crimes on the one hand and for purely military offenses on the other were confined in the same guardhouse or penitentiary.

This state of affairs having been represented to the Department, a board of officers, composed of Col. Jeff C. Davis, Maj. J. M. Brannan, Maj. Thomas F. Barr, and Lieut. Asa Bird Gardner, was convened in June, 1871, by direction of the Secretary of War, and directed to investigate the military prisons, prison discipline, and military punishment adopted in the British service. For this purpose the board was ordered to proceed to Montreal and Quebec, in Canada. After a very careful investigation, the board made an exhaustive report upon the practical working of the system adopted at the military prison at Quebec, and earnestly recommended that a similar system be adopted for our service. The Secretary of War, in submitting this report to the military committee of the House of Representatives, strongly recommended legislation upon the subject. The committee, in its report, concurred in the recommendation of the Department and, as a result of their investigation, remarked that "many of these prisoners" (referring to the military prisoners then in State penitentiaries) "have been guilty of crimes against military law and not involving any moral turpitude. They are cast into prison with the basest characters and punished with those stained by every crime known to the law." * * * "To prevent this unnecessary contamination we think a separate prison should be provided."

At the time when this investigation and report were made, there were 346 military convicts serving sentences in the State penitentiaries of Arkansas, New York, California, Iowa, Kentucky, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Mississippi, and Texas, whose average term of sentence was four years. The average cost of each prisoner was \$217.20 per annum, making the total annual expense of keeping 346 prisoners in penitentiaries \$75,151. Besides these there were then 384 general prisoners confined at various military posts.

By the act of March 3, 1873, the military prison was authorized to be established at Fort Leavenworth, Kans. Some old warehouses were set apart and roughly adapted to prison uses. These buildings have been repaired, enlarged and added to, from time to time, and the present establishment, having a cell capacity of 488 prisoners, is the result. The buildings now constituting the prison are all serviceable, many of them are new and of modern design, making the plant compare favorably with any in the United States for the uses to which it is put.

The purpose of the legislation authorizing the establishment of the prison was to bring a powerful reformatory agency to bear upon a large class of prisoners then held in confinement at military posts under sentence for desertion and other purely military offenses. Other causes may have acted, to some extent, but the one last mentioned contributed more powerfully than any other to the establishment of the prison, and upon its success in dealing with this class of prisoners its value as a disciplinary agency must be finally determined. A sufficient time has now elapsed to enable the board to judge, with some approximation to accuracy, of the reformatory work which the prison has accomplished during the twenty years that it has been in operation.

Judged by such a standard of performance, it must be confessed that the institution has not fully justified the expectations of its founders. It has been found necessary, from the beginning, to associate military prisoners with a considerable contingent of persons belonging to the regular criminal class, who are serving sentences for common law felonies, pure and simple, or for military offenses in connection therewith. Their influence upon the military prisoners, properly so called, has been harmful to the last degree, and it is believed that no permanent success in reformatory work can be hoped for until the two classes are permanently separated in such a way that each can be treated in accordance with its disciplinary needs. The hope, cherished by the Department when the prison was established, that some prisoners, profiting by the discipline, could be restored to duty, has long been abandoned, the expense of maintaining the establishment constantly increases (see Appendix C), and the prison has practically ceased to have disciplinary value in its relation to the Army at large, and contributes little, if at all, to the usefulness or efficiency of the military establishment.

The state of affairs which prevailed throughout the Army when the prison was created has ceased to exist. The small isolated posts have been abandoned and the troops have been concentrated in large garrisons, in which their training can be intelligently carried on, and which are provided with adequate guardhouses, in which prisoners can be classified and separated and their services made use of with positive advantage to the public service. At the large posts, which are now the rule rather than the exception, prisoners confined for purely military offenses can be kept as securely as at the military prison, separated from the convict class proper, and, at the same time, subjected to such wholesome influences as are calculated to exercise a reformatory effect upon their characters and dispositions. The enormous expense of transportation from military posts to the prison will be saved to the United States, their labor will relieve enlisted men from a large part of the fatigue duty which they are now required to perform, and will make them available for tactical training and general military instruction.

But there is another aspect of the case which the board believes should engage the serious attention of the Department. The report of the prison commandant, hereto appended (marked A), shows that of the 418 prisoners in confinement on November 20, 1894, 325 were native-born citizens of the United States. Some of these are doubtless of foreign parentage, but all are citizens and know no other flag than that to which they evinced their devotion by an attempt to serve under its folds. Two hundred and fifty prisoners were under the age of 25, and 368 had not reached the age of 30 at the dates of their respective commitments. Of the total number as above stated (418), but 60 had committed offenses amounting to common law or statutory felony, either alone or in connection with a military offense. In view of these facts, it seems not only unwise, but an act of injustice, on the part of the United States, to require the 368 prisoners who are still under 30, and whose characters are still in the formative period, to associate with the 60 representatives of the criminal class, who become their instructors in felony.

Apart from the question of expense which is involved, the board believes it to be its duty to urge, in the strongest terms, the abandonment of a policy in regard to its military prisoners which can exercise only a baneful influence upon the persons subjected to it, and which tends to defeat the very ends for which the military prison was established. In this view of the case the board believes that it would fail in its duty if it did not endeavor to point out a remedy that will be calculated to ameliorate, to some extent, the existing situation. In suggesting such a remedy, the first condition to be fulfilled is to separate, permanently, those confined for purely military offenses from those undergoing punishment for crimes amounting to felony at common law. The board is of opinion that this can best be done by requiring prisoners sentenced to terms of imprisonment for common law or statutory felonies, or for military offenses in addition thereto, to be confined in the Leavenworth prison in accordance with the existing practice. From the point of view of military discipline, such prisoners form a part of the regular criminal class, and it is practically out of the question to hope for, or expect, their reformation and ultimate restoration to duty with the colors.

On the other hand, it is believed that the enlisted men sentenced to terms of confinement for purely military offenses, either with or without dishonorable discharge, can best be confined, cared for, and, if such a course be possible, reformed at the larger military posts, where their conduct can be observed and regulated and their services utilized for the performance of a large class of police duties which are now required of enlisted men, to the positive detriment of their military instructions.

Should such a disposition of the two classes be made as is here suggested, it seems to the board neither wise nor desirable to continue the military prison as a part of the military establishment. The need of a United States prison or penitentiary has long been felt, both in the interest of efficiency and economy, and the military prison having practically outlived its usefulness as a factor in the maintenance of military discipline, it is believed that the public interests will be best served by its transfer to the Department of Justice, when it can be made available, without special expenditure, for use as a United States penitentiary.

In view of the foregoing, the attention of the Department is invited to the repeated representations made by the Attorney-General as to the necessity of constructing a penitentiary for the confinement of prisoners convicted and sentenced in the United States courts, especially to the recommendation of Attorney-General Garland in his annual report, to which the President, in his message to Congress of 1885-86, invited attention as a matter of great importance which should receive Congressional action. The President observed in the same message "that United States prisoners were confined in thirty different prisons and subjected to nearly as many different methods of treatment and discipline; that the Government is responsible that prisoners receive humane treatment and are given an opportunity for improvement and reformation, a duty which can not be discharged under the present system; that the Government should be able to illustrate what can be

practically done in this direction and present an example in the treatment and improvement of its prisoners worthy of imitation; also, that it may be thought wise to erect more than one of these institutions located in such places as would serve best both for convenience and economy in transportation."

The act approved March 3, 1891, directed the Attorney-General and the Secretary of the Interior to purchase three sites and cause to be erected thereon suitable buildings for the confinement of all prisoners, convicted of any crime, whose term of imprisonment is one year or more at hard labor, by any court of the United States, the buildings not to exceed the sum of \$500,000 each. But no appropriation was made to carry the act into effect, and nothing has been done in this direction since then.

It is proper to say, in this connection, that the situation of the prison is central as regards a very large class of prisoners sentenced to confinement by the United States courts in Missouri, Arkansas, Kansas, Iowa, Colorado, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and the Indian Territory, many of whom are now transported, at great expense, to Brooklyn, N. Y. Were the plant at Leavenworth set apart, by proper legislation, to general Federal uses, not only the enormous expense of transportation to Eastern prisons would be saved to the Treasury, but, by a full utilization of the large farm belonging to the establishment, it is believed that the inmates could be made practically self-supporting.

The board, therefore, having maturely considered the data presented to it, and having also in view the good of the military service and the imperative needs of the General Government in the matter of prison accommodation, begs leave to submit the following recommendations:

(1) That persons undergoing confinement or hereafter sentenced to confinement by courts-martial for purely military offenses be concentrated at the larger military posts, in the discretion of department commanders, where their labor can be utilized for police purposes in such a way as to relieve a considerable force of enlisted men from that duty and make them available for military instruction.

(2) That the military prison be transferred from the War Department to the Department of Justice and made available for the confinement of prisoners undergoing sentences awarded by the civil courts of the United States.

(3) That enlisted men convicted of common law felonies, or of felony and of military offenses in addition thereto, be sentenced to confinement at the Fort Leavenworth Prison in accordance with the present practice.

(4) As the contingent of prisoners furnished from the Army will in the future, as in the past, constitute the largest single class of inmates, it is suggested that the governor of the prison be selected from the officers of the Army.

A. McD. McCook,
Major-General, United States Army.

H. C. Corbin,
Assistant Adjutant-General, United States Army.

Guy V. Henry,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Fifth Cavalry.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

PRINTING AND BINDING.

STATEMENT OF MR. TH. E. BENEDICT, PUBLIC PRINTER, ACCOMPANIED BY HENRY T. BRIAN, FOREMAN OF PRINTING.

The CHAIRMAN. If what is known as the Richardson printing bill becomes a law how will it affect the expenditures of your office for next year?

Mr. BENEDICT. It is difficult for me to speak conclusively on that point. As I understand it, the reduction in the public printing under the Richardson bill—and I admit that I have not had time to study it carefully—would result in a shortage in printing some of the Congressional work; but the amount would be rather infinitesimal, for the reason that when we are printing 1,500 copies of any document it is but a small saving over the cost of printing 1,700 or 1,800 copies of the same document at the same time; it only means so much less paper, a few minutes less feeding of the press, and only a little less time. There has been no saving in composition or proof reading, in making plates, in imposing the form, loading up the truck, or carrying the paper to the warehouse, or other expenses incident to the work, except in paper and presswork. I asked Captain Brian to come up for the reason that by virtue of his position in the office he is required to keep watch of the statutes affecting the Government Printing Office. While there is yet no Richardson bill which affects the public printing, I find that Captain Brian has given attention to it, and he is prepared to say something about it. I do not know what he will say, except what he has said to me. He is prepared to say whether or not the Richardson bill will result in a reduction of the cost of the public printing.

The CHAIRMAN. We would be glad to hear Captain Brian.

Mr. BRIAN. I do not believe there will be any reduction in the public printing under the Richardson bill; on the other hand, we will have to have an increased appropriation.

Mr. BENEDICT. Taking the appropriation of last year just as it was with the receipts of the office from all sources as they were, what effect would the application of the Richardson bill have had upon the office? Would it have resulted in any saving in the expense of the public printing?

Mr. BRIAN. I do not believe it would.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us your opinion of the effect of the operation of that bill.

Mr. BRIAN. The first thing is, we must have a larger appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. How does that come?

Mr. BRIAN. We have always had in a separate bill \$300,000 for printing the Agricultural Reports.

The CHAIRMAN. That does not affect your total appropriation?

Mr. BRIAN. It does affect the total appropriation in this bill.

Mr. BENEDICT. If this bill, which has not yet become a law, becomes a law, the Public Printer will have to print the Agricultural Report out of the existing appropriation, whatever it may be. Heretofore he knew nothing about the Agricultural Report until Congress passed a special act ordering the printing and made an appropriation for it. The Richardson bill also provides for a republication of what is known as the Rebellion Records, and provides for the furnishing of a set of these publications to every Member of Congress who has not yet received a set. That publication has always been heretofore provided for by a special appropriation given to the War Department, and the War Department paid the Public Printer for the work.

The bill provides for the printing of the report known as the Horse Book. That work has never been printed heretofore, except by authority of a joint resolution of Congress, which carried the appropriation for it. If this proposed law had been in operation the past year, and no special resolution had been passed making appropriation for printing the Agricultural Report, the Rebellion Records, or the Horse Book—which have been provided for heretofore in the manner I have explained—the Public Printer under the act would have issued these works which would have cost, out of the current appropriation for year, at least \$450,000, which sum was expended for other purposes in printing.

The CHAIRMAN. I think you misunderstood my question. Admitting now that the publication of the Agricultural Report is charged to this other appropriation, and that the publication of this independent set of Rebellion Records and the Horse Book, which, of course, swell the appropriation which must come from this committee, the question is, will this printing bill increase the appropriation generally for the public printing? These appropriations have been made on separate bills heretofore.

Mr. BENEDICT. Your question is simply this: Is the Richardson bill an economical measure for the conduct of the Government Printing Office?

The CHAIRMAN. That is it.

Mr. BENEDICT. I believe, as has been stated by Captain Brian, that it will increase the expenditures of the Government Printing Office.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. BRIAN). Please explain how it will do that.

Mr. BRIAN. It is in the increased number of documents to be printed, and printing the reserve at once. That bill requires that that printing shall be done immediately, and that certain classes of work shall be kept in reserve. Storage must be provided for that matter. Any Member of Congress can come along and have any kind of binding to suit himself, and that work must be kept two years awaiting his order. That is a sample of the increase.

Mr. BENEDICT. From the information I now have, this law is going to result in a large increase; but I can not see any economy which is to result from it.

The CHAIRMAN. Then where is the benefit to come from the operation of this bill?

Mr. BENEDICT. The Richardson printing bill has a great many good business ideas besides the merits of a codification of existing statutes. I believe it was framed upon practical suggestions coming from the Government Printing Office, the information having been given by my predecessor to the gentlemen who were drafting the bill. It has many features in it which are commendable; but I can not say it is going to decrease the cost of the public printing, because nobody can tell what the public printing is going to be.

Mr. BRIAN. One item of expense is the distribution of documents. That is taken out of the hands of other Departments and added to the public printing.

Mr. BENEDICT. Another thing is that the bill increases the wages of one class of workmen in the office to the amount of about \$18,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. What class of work is that?

Mr. BENEDICT. The pressmen. It increases the wages of pressmen in the office

above every other mechanical class in it. While all the other mechanics are getting 40 cents an hour, the bill increases the pay of pressmen to 50 cents an hour. I have had more difficulty in securing good pressmen than any other kind of mechanics. It is possible that with the additional 80 cents per day I can get better pressmen.

The CHAIRMAN. You estimate, for 1896, \$3,033,972.48 for public printing and binding?

Mr. BENEDICT. Minus the appropriation for leaves of absence. I think every cent of that will be required, and I will tell you why I think so: Last year the Public Printer, Palmer, asked approximately for that sum. Instead of the sum asked for, you gave him \$2,497,000. In addition you gave him four deficiency appropriations, amounting to \$749,000. That made up the sum he asked for originally, and constituted the resources for public printing and binding for the year. To that sum there was added over \$300,000 for waste paper, and other sources of revenue, such as printing the Rebellion Records and other works for which the office was paid. Then on top of that we had \$300,000 for printing the Agricultural Report and \$200,000 for printing the Census Report.

Out of these total appropriations of \$3,971,107 for public printing and binding alone, there was paid for labor, \$2,879,317.09; paper cost over \$591,000; lithographing, engraving, cost over \$128,000; other material and supplies cost over \$323,000, making a total expenditure of \$3,922,981.87 for public printing and binding.

If the Richardson bill becomes a law you will need to add to our usual appropriation \$300,000 for the Agricultural Report, \$44,000 for the Horse Book, and \$54,000 for the new issue of the Rebellion Records.

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Richardson stated on the floor of the House, if I mistake not, that this bill would make a saving to the Government of \$200,000 a year.

Mr. BENEDICT. I believe he was honest about that.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is whether it will or not.

Mr. BENEDICT. There is no question about these items of which I have spoken, and I have the increase here. In 1893 the receipts from outside from direct appropriation were \$305,005.

The CHAIRMAN. That will go into the Treasury under the Richardson bill. This bill is to result in an increase of your appropriation?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, where does the saving of \$200,000 come in?

Mr. BENEDICT. Upon my best judgment, as I have looked at this bill, it does not save anything upon the printing. The public printing must be executed as it comes to us. No one can estimate its amount for the year. It will cost a large sum to carry the new law into operation, for the reason that you have directed work taken away from other Departments, from your own folding rooms and other places, and sent it to the Public Printer.

I will have to at once hire a building in which to store documents, with a force the size of which I can not anticipate. The public printing office expended about \$4,900,000 last year, and \$3,900,000 of that was for public printing and binding alone. If a bill now before Congress becomes a law, \$320,000 additional will be required for labor.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say that wages will be increased \$320,000?

Mr. BENEDICT. Yes, sir. A proposed bill now before you increases mechanics to 50 cents an hour for parties named in it. The bill passed makes the pressmen a special class at a cost of \$18,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. To enable the Public Printer to remove and provide for storage of certain property of the Government, you ask for \$7,320.

Mr. BENEDICT. We are under contract of rental now for that amount.

The CHAIRMAN. How long does that contract run?

Mr. BENEDICT. It will run up to the 1st of July of the present fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. When was this contract made?

Mr. BENEDICT. It has been running for two or three years. When I came into office there were four warehouses, and I reduced the number to one. Congress at the last session appropriated \$75,000 for making alterations for the safety of the Government Printing Office, to be done under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing. The Joint Committee on Printing requested the Chief Engineer of the Army to examine the building, and he has made a report to the joint committee. I understand he said the H street wing of the Printing Office could not be made safe. He said it could not be made fireproof. Following this report Senator Gorman wrote me a letter stating that I should proceed to move from the H street wing at once every pound of weight possible. That was practically what he said, and the committee set apart \$10,000 out of the \$75,000 for rentals. The committee, having cleared themselves of responsibility for danger, said to me, "Unload your dangerous building."

I did not let a night pass over my head without taking action. I wrote two letters, one to the owner of the Union Building on G street, and the other to owners of

the power house on Pennsylvania avenue. I asked them to submit to me an estimate of the cost of renting 20,000 feet of floor space which I needed. I got the replies and reported to Senator Gorman as to the cost. With the consent of Senator Gorman I rented the fifth floor of the Union Building at a cost of \$6,500 a year. I have moved over three hundred of the employees into that building. I had to put in new power and shafting, and also put in over three thousand dollars worth of new furnishings. This change makes a difference of six or eight hundred dollars a year in the cost of management. This way of doing business is costly.

The CHAIRMAN. And very inconvenient?

Mr. BENEDICT. Very inconvenient.

The CHAIRMAN. It is through no fault of the House that you are put in such a position?

Mr. BENEDICT. It will cost from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars for light, which might be saved. You are paying big interest for not having a suitable place to do your printing.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to have you, in the course of a week, if you have time, write me a letter and give me a full and complete statement of the cost to the Government of the public printing from beginning to end, and itemize it so that I can thoroughly acquaint myself with the condition of the Public Printer's office. I would like, further, a statement showing the increase of cost under this new printing bill.

Mr. BENEDICT. Of course, as far as the bill you refer to is concerned, which is still in the hands of the President, I say it is difficult to make a calculation covering your request, but we are confident there is going to be no decrease.

Mr. BRIAN. It says that the Public Printer shall issue 500 extra copies of every Congressional and Executive document, and we have no data as to what that will amount to. I would like to refer to an item on page 202 in reference to allotment of "one-half of the sum hereby appropriated."

The CHAIRMAN. What have you to say about that?

Mr. BRIAN. That is no good to anybody; but it is an embarrassment to the office. I do not know that Mr. Benedict cares anything about it. I do not think he does. That was put in there to keep the Public Printer from coming here on the 1st of December and asking for a deficiency; but at the time that was put in you used to give him money with which to run the office for a year. Now you compel him to come here and ask for a sum you refused. If you strike that out, it will not require any more money. In that clause you provide that the Public Printer shall expend not more than one-half of his appropriation up to the 1st of January. Congress comes here on the 1st of December, and the Public Printer has spent nearly one-half of the money. You only embarrass him by that provision.

The CHAIRMAN. We expect him to make a deficiency.

Mr. BENEDICT. If you will give me the appropriations I ask for, I will give a bond that I will not ask for a deficiency during the year.

DECEMBER 28, 1894.

GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD.

STATEMENTS OF WILLIAM M. ROBBINS AND MR. NICHOLSON.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$50,000 in a special estimate submitted by the War Department. How much has been appropriated for that purpose up to date?

Mr. ROBBINS. There were \$25,000 appropriated in 1893 when the bill was passed, and then \$50,000 was appropriated during the current year.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of that have you on hand to-day?

Mr. ROBBINS. About \$35,000.

Mr. NICHOLSON. The contracts will absorb it all by the 30th of June.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you entered into contracts to cover the amount on hand?

Mr. ROBBINS. We have mapped out the work, but not all of it.

The CHAIRMAN. How much money have you on hand covered by contracts?

Mr. ROBBINS. \$19,000.

The CHAIRMAN. So that you have \$16,000 on hand not called for by contracts, and \$19,000 additional which is subject to contracts?

Mr. NICHOLSON. We have authority from the Secretary of War to make those contracts.

The CHAIRMAN. How many commissioners are there?

Mr. ROBBINS. Three.

The CHAIRMAN. What pay do they receive?

Mr. ROBBINS. \$10 a day when actually on duty.

The CHAIRMAN. What amount was expended during the year 1894 for payment of commissioners?

Mr. ROBBINS. \$7,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they allowed anything for traveling expenses and subsistence?

Mr. ROBBINS. There is nothing allowed for subsistence. They are allowed traveling expenses for the trip in, when they report, and the trip out. Their transportation is allowed when they are traveling under orders from the Department. There is very little of that.

The CHAIRMAN. Whenever they want to travel, I suppose they can get an order to do so?

Mr. ROBBINS. No. They apply for the order and give the reason why they want it. We are under the supervision of the Secretary in that matter.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would send me a statement showing how much of this entire appropriation has been paid in the way of salaries of commissioners, and also how much has been paid for transportation for commissioners.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Do you want it from the time of the first appropriation, including General Forney's time?

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to have the appropriation up to date.

Mr. ROBBINS. \$75,000 has been appropriated.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Secretary of War pass upon your accounts?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Every item.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you receive this appropriation, do you desire to purchase lands with it?

Mr. ROBBINS. We will have to purchase some parcels of land for sites and tablets. We do not own all the land that is necessary. We will either have to purchase or condemn. We have authority to condemn if we can not purchase at a fair price. That is all subject to approval by the Secretary of War. No act of ours is valid without his approval. We need some land also on which to build roads, so as to reach the points which are thought desirable.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you think will be the cost of this battlefield when completed?

Mr. NICHOLSON. The total cost, as I should say, would not exceed \$150,000 to \$175,000, because, as you understand, the bill introduced by General Sickles we had nothing to do with. That takes in the whole area of the fight. We do not think that the country which lies between the lines over which the armies moved up will be necessary, and we have not thought of taking that at all.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the scope of that bill of General Sickles's, and what would it cost under that bill?

Mr. NICHOLSON. I haven't the slightest idea. It would depend on how the juries made up the awards.

The CHAIRMAN. You ought to be able to estimate what it would be.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I confess I am unable to do so. I know what that land covers, but I am not able to estimate what it would cost to purchase. When we get close to the borough, there are building sites; but out in the country it is farm land, and the average price for that would be about \$100 an acre.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not prepared to express any opinion as to the cost?

Mr. NICHOLSON. I haven't the remotest idea.

The CHAIRMAN. Has that bill the indorsement of the commissioners?

Mr. ROBBINS. It was never submitted to us until after it was introduced in the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Was it submitted to you for report?

Mr. ROBBINS. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You have nothing to do with it?

Mr. ROBBINS. No, sir. That would be natural, because if you read the bill you will see that it provides for an Army officer on the retired list, a military post, and a home for disabled soldiers. That naturally would not be submitted to us, but would be a matter to be considered by the Department to which it related.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice there is a clause in your estimate authorizing the Secretary of War to receive from the Gettysburg Memorial Association this land, embracing about 700 acres of the battlefield of Gettysburg, together with the rights of way acquired by said association, and all improvements made by it. Upon due execution the Secretary of War is authorized to pay to said Battlefield Memorial Association the sum of \$2,000. Has the association paid for all of this land except \$2,000?

Mr. ROBBINS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. On what terms does it propose to turn it over?

Mr. ROBBINS. In absolute fee simple, without any consideration. The Secretary would not accept it with a string to it. The Attorney-General must pass upon the title.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the bill reported by General Sickles cover this 700 acres?

Mr. ROBBINS. It is in the first part of his bill. I wanted to relieve you of any embarrassment in connection with that.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need the 700 acres?

Mr. ROBBINS. Of course we need it.

The CHAIRMAN. Are you not paving the way to establish an immense park?

Mr. NICHOLSON. No. It is a park to-day. The total amount appropriated to maintain it by the States is about \$5,000 a year. That appropriation was made when you first came upon this committee, for the purpose of marking the regular sites. That of course has been turned over to us to look after, and to see that nothing is destroyed.

Mr. ROBBINS. The Memorial Association proposes to turn over this land with a few little claims which have to be audited and paid.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this a chartered association?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Yes sir; it is chartered under the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the association receive contributions from the different States?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Yes; that is returned in stock.

The CHAIRMAN. If the Government should receive this land from the association, there would be no claim whatever against it, exceeding this \$2,000?

Mr. ROBBINS. The bill provides that if that is not the case it can not be taken. They have surveyed 21 miles of that land, and have spent \$1,600,000 for monuments.

The CHAIRMAN. Do all those monuments go with this 700 acres?

Mr. ROBBINS. Yes, sir. We can take the ground, but we can not take away from the States the granite monuments which stand on the grounds.

The CHAIRMAN. Do those monuments stand on this ground?

Mr. ROBBINS. Yes, sir; every one of them. That also includes the equestrian statues that are now being erected by the State of Pennsylvania to Generals Meade, Hancock, and Reynolds. The land on which they stand belongs to the association.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I want to make it clear, because Major Robbins told me what General Forney's promise was, that it should not cost any more. We had no thought of this trolley litigation. General Forney was always of the opinion that we ought to have stopped that trolley.

The CHAIRMAN. Who owns that trolley?

Mr. ROBBINS. It is owned by a German named Hopfer. The litigation has stopped the sale of the stock; \$150,000 worth of stock was put out; it is selling to-day at \$5 a share. Through the discussion of the resolution of which you spoke the other day the stock dropped from \$70 down to \$5. We want to move that line a distance of about 600 feet. The line occupied the loop, and a great many of the principal positions of the battle, and we have marked off a line where they can build it.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the length of that trolley?

Mr. ROBBINS. Seven miles.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is completed?

Mr. ROBBINS. It is all completed.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it being operated now?

Mr. ROBBINS. No, sir; the power house burned down. They are endeavoring to place the stock in Washington now.

We are seeking to condemn the trolley lines on the battlefields.

Mr. NICHOLSON. They want us to pay \$50,000, but the jury awarded them \$30,000 for changing the route, but we have appealed the case in court. We are justly bound to pay the expense of moving the route.

Mr. ROBBINS. We do not desire to antagonize General Sickles ungraciously, because he is a friend of the project; but we do not think it necessary for the Government to own the entire battlefield of Gettysburg in order to mark it in the way we contemplate. A small fraction of the land around the battlefield will suffice for the purpose of sites, tablets, monuments, avenues, and everything that is necessary to preserve. There is three-fourths of a mile upon which the main Federal and the main Confederate lines moved. The Confederates marched across a wheat field. If it still continues to be cultivated as a wheat field it will represent the battlefield better than if the United States took possession of it and did something else with it.

BACK PAY AND BOUNTY CLAIMS.

STATEMENT OF MR. T. STOBO FARROW, AUDITOR FOR THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ACCOMPANIED BY MR. J. B. STONE.

The CHAIRMAN. Please confine your attention entirely to this first item, for arrears of pay to two and three years volunteers that may be certified to be due by the accounting officers during the fiscal year 1896. I will interrogate you with reference to each item. How much of the appropriation of \$200,000 was expended up to the 28th of December?

Mr. FARROW. That amount you will get from the bookkeeping and warrants division of the Treasury Department.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was finally allowed up to the 28th of December?

Mr. FARROW. Up to the 28th of December there was \$160,808 allowed.

The CHAIRMAN. How much was allowed during the last fiscal year by your office under this item?

Mr. FARROW. There was \$537,000 certified to the Comptroller.

Mr. STONE. That is, under all three appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. Stone). Please confine yourself to this one. Can you say how much it is?

Mr. STONE. About \$258,000 for pay of two and three year volunteers.

The CHAIRMAN. If you allow them at that rate, you will allow over \$200,000 this year?

Mr. STONE. I think we will. Undoubtedly there will be a deficiency for this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Does that proceed from the Dockery law?

Mr. STONE. Partly.

The CHAIRMAN. How much is due to that? Tell me why it is that you are allowing so many more of these old claims than you allowed in 1894?

Mr. STONE. One reason is that the pay and bounty division has been changed. That is only part of the office. We may have 75 people in it this year, and we may have 95 in another year. We put as many people in there as it is possible, taking them from other parts of the office.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you any more people employed in your office now than you had last year?

Mr. STONE. Not in the office, but we did have more in this division. There are times when we can draw them from other parts of the office and add them to this division.

The CHAIRMAN. Were there more people employed in the adjudication of this character of claims in your office than there were last year?

Mr. FARROW. It is about the same. The increase is by reason of this Dockery law cleaning up everything which was behind in the Comptroller's Office.

The CHAIRMAN. But for 1896 that work ought to be cleaned up during the present year?

Mr. STONE. There are enough claims in the office to last probably for two years, if there was not a single claim came in. So that it makes very little difference in claiming coming in as to what is going to happen hereafter. After that the claims are going to drop off wonderfully.

The CHAIRMAN. They are increasing now?

Mr. STONE. The Auditor is getting rid of the cases faster.

The CHAIRMAN. Why is that? You say you have no more men now than you had formerly; and why are you increasing the amount of allowances?

Mr. FARROW. It is the change in the system.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it attributable to that?

Mr. FARROW. In part.

The CHAIRMAN. To what else is it attributable?

Mr. FARROW. Well, we are having more work done in a different way. We have facilitated matters, and the clerks are kept at their desks better than formerly. I have a certain class of clerks hunting up transcripts.

Mr. STONE. One man as chief can take 100 men and get 25 per cent more work out of them than another man can.

The CHAIRMAN. You were at the head of this division in 1893?

Mr. FARROW. It is since that time that I made these changes. I ran the office as it was formerly run until I learned the routine and manner of doing the work, and I have made some changes which I think will facilitate the work. We have gradually gained on the work which was behind.

The CHAIRMAN. Is your practice the same as it was before the Dockery law was passed.

Mr. FARROW. Yes, sir; it is the same as it was just before the Dockery law was passed.

The CHAIRMAN. Have you double examinations now which did not exist before?

Mr. FARROW. There are double examinations now.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you conduct them? Are they not practically just one examination?

Mr. FARROW. No, sir. We have a review division in the office, and they check all the pay and bounty claims, which go through a regular second audit.

The CHAIRMAN. As if in the Comptroller's Office?

Mr. FARROW. Just the same. The Dockery law requires it, so far as those claims are concerned which have not received administrative action.

The CHAIRMAN. Has not this double process now in vogue under the Dockery law compensated very much for the delay incidental to the Comptroller's examination under the old law?

Mr. FARROW. There is less delay in the office. The work does not accumulate as it did in the Comptroller's Office.

The CHAIRMAN. For payment of amounts of bounty of volunteers' widows and legal heirs. You expended in 1894 under this head \$198,940.72; and now you ask for \$220,000.

Mr. FARROW. For the first four and a half months there were \$84,498, and the average was \$18,000 a month. Twelve times that would be \$225,328. We have only asked for \$220,000 instead of \$225,000, as the average would call for.

The CHAIRMAN. Payment of amounts under the act of July 28, 1866. Your expenditure was \$15,636.64. Now you ask for \$25,000, nearly twice as much as you spent in 1894.

Mr. FARROW. I have taken exactly the same course with reference to that; and taking the amount of claims passed in the four and a half months, it amounts to \$10,100, the average would be \$2,244 per month, and that would make \$26,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Payments of amounts due prisoners of war in the rebellious States. You ask \$10,000 for 1896, and you spent in 1894 \$9,686.88.

Mr. FARROW. We estimated that at \$10,000, in round numbers. Possibly \$9,000 would cover it.

The CHAIRMAN. So that instead of these claims decreasing, they are increasing?

Mr. FARROW. The amount of allowances is increasing.

The CHAIRMAN. I am speaking of the work and the amount required of the Government. That has increased largely over what it was in 1894; is not that a fact?

Mr. FARROW. The full amount was not appropriated which was asked for in 1895.

The CHAIRMAN. Without any deficiency for 1894, you had an expenditure of \$404,347.30. Now you propose to increase that \$150,000. This is two years after, and how do you account for that increase?

Mr. FARROW. That is by reason of this Dockery bill having passed, and our turning in more work during the year.

The CHAIRMAN. When the Dockery bill became a law on the 1st of October there were nine months of the present fiscal year left. All that work which had accumulated in the Comptroller's Office fell at once to your office, and must, of course, be disposed of this year, so that that accumulation of work can not affect your work for next year. And, again, does the Dockery law provide for these claims which were pending in the Comptroller's Office? Were they not to be considered as adjudicated?

Mr. FARROW. No, sir; the Dockery law provided that the Comptroller's Office should finish those cases.

The CHAIRMAN. So that it does not affect you any?

Mr. FARROW. But they will have to be paid out of this fund?

The CHAIRMAN. Of course they will. Here is the proposition: We have in this committee labored under the belief (which has to-day become a delusion) that these claims would decrease as the years rolled on.

Mr. FARROW. The number filed is being decreased.

The CHAIRMAN. If the number filed is being decreased why should not the amount of allowances decrease?

Mr. FARROW. That is from the fact that we are working up cases which have been behind two years. We are gaining gradually on pay and bounty cases.

The CHAIRMAN. How is it you are able to gain upon them?

Mr. FARROW. I have given you the facts. I suppose we are doing more work, and because the system is a little better than the practice was heretofore. We have tried to make it as efficient as possible. I only give you the facts. I have stated the amount we have done in four and a half months.

The CHAIRMAN. What I want to see is, how it is that you are enabled to do so much more work?

Mr. FARROW. I have told you that we have tried to make the division as efficient as possible, and I think the system is improved.

The CHAIRMAN. What deficiency do you say you will need?

Mr. FARROW. We have estimated in our letter that \$80,000 will pay volunteers.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you say that an appropriation of about \$550,000 will be necessary for this year, and that after three or four years the appropriation will drop off heavily and speedily?

Mr. FARROW. Yes, sir; the drop will be very great.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

STATEMENT OF GEN. W. B. FRANKLIN, PRESIDENT, AND MAJOR BIRMINGHAM, GENERAL TREASURER, OF THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

CENTRAL BRANCH, DAYTON, OHIO.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for current expenses at the Central Branch, at Dayton, Ohio, \$63,453.52. Can you tell us how much was expended under this head for the fiscal year 1894?

General FRANKLIN. I think we can, sir. Our report is in the hands of the printers, but they are very slow about it, and we have not got it. I think it is about the amount we ask for.

The CHAIRMAN. Does this estimate make any allowance for any resources you may have; for instance from the posthumous fund?

General FRANKLIN. No, sir, it does not; but we do not know exactly what to do about it. There will be certain resources from that fund because that fund accumulates every year, and I think very likely the whole amount of the fund appropriated last year will be spent this year so that the resources will not be anything this year like what they were last.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your estimate as to the amount that you can use from that source during the next fiscal year?

General FRANKLIN. \$14,000.

The CHAIRMAN. That is the entire amount?

Major BIRMINGHAM. At the Central Branch; of all the Branches it will be more.

The CHAIRMAN. You say under the law you will derive about \$14,000 from that source during the fiscal year 1896?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; but we will pay in addition to that possibly \$8,000 out of that in claims, so really there will not be over \$6,000 net.

The CHAIRMAN. Then there will be only \$6,000 you can apply to current expenses?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; and that is simply an estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, that is an estimate based upon—

Major BIRMINGHAM. The previous fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. And an examination into the condition of that fund? Suppose you should get \$6,000 from the posthumous fund, you would not then need \$63,453.52?

General FRANKLIN. No, sir; we would need \$6,000 less than that.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think we can with reasonable safety reduce our appropriations for this purpose \$6,000, leaving that amount to be taken care of by the posthumous fund?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; you can.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think we can do it with safety?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. So then you think we can with safety appropriate \$57,453.52.

General FRANKLIN. I think so, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For subsistence you ask \$300,000 this year. Can you tell us how much you expended during the fiscal year 1894 of the appropriation of \$317,000 under this head?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; \$338,971.15.

The CHAIRMAN. For 1894?

Major BIRMINGHAM. That is for 1893.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you give for 1894?

Major BIRMINGHAM. 1894 was a little lower.

The CHAIRMAN. You can not tell us exactly about 1894?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Not under that head we can not.

General FRANKLIN. That we will have by the time you act upon the matter, because it is in the hands of the printer.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for \$300,000 this year?

General FRANKLIN. Yes; I wish to say that \$300,000 is based upon the fact the law of last year cuts out all expenditure for fuel under that head, and it would have been wise I think to have let the expenditures for fuel stay in there—

The CHAIRMAN. You have for fuel under the next item.

General FRANKLIN. I know we have, but it is not as good a place as this. It seems it would be better under the other head, but if you prefer it this way, well and good, but it has always been under the second head.

The CHAIRMAN. You then need \$300,000 without fuel?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; we need that.

The CHAIRMAN. You are asking for \$100,000 for household?

General FRANKLIN. That is against \$90,611 the year before, but it now includes fuel which otherwise was paid under subsistence, and that will account for that.

The CHAIRMAN. That is an increase of \$9,400?

General FRANKLIN. That is what we estimate will be the cost of fuel.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think you will have a deficiency for the present fiscal year for which the appropriation is \$90,600?

General FRANKLIN. No, sir; I do not anticipate any.

The CHAIRMAN. If you do not have a deficiency with \$90,600, how is it you will need \$100,000 the next year?

General FRANKLIN. Because we pay for fuel under current expenditures out of subsistence.

The CHAIRMAN. No; you pay out of household.

General FRANKLIN. You have given \$317,000 here—

The CHAIRMAN. But we are talking about this item here.

General FRANKLIN. I do not believe there will be a deficiency; as we have the \$317,000 this current year I thought we could perhaps squeeze through without interfering with this appropriation, because we could not get any more on this appropriation anyhow.

The CHAIRMAN. You have provided for fuel this year under the head of household. Now your appropriation is \$90,600, and you say that will be sufficient to last you during the present fiscal year?

General FRANKLIN. We intend to try to make it, and I am inclined to think we can do it, but we can not get along conveniently with it at all, and there will be a great deal of trouble in bringing both ends together, and we have always had to take something from subsistence to pay for fuel.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for the hospital.

General FRANKLIN. Well, that is the same as the current year and that will be required. Of course there has got to be an increase in the hospital appropriation as we grow older.

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is for transportation.

General FRANKLIN. That is the same; there is no change there.

The CHAIRMAN. For construction and repairs?

General FRANKLIN. We have reduced that \$10,000, nearly.

The CHAIRMAN. Now in regard to this new gas house. Do you think you can do without it the next fiscal year, or is it an imperative necessity; what is your best judgment about it?

General FRANKLIN. My best judgment is if you can not give it to us we can wait, because we are getting along with the present apparatus.

The CHAIRMAN. And doing very well? What I mean to say is, are you getting along as well as heretofore with it?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, I think we are; but if you authorize us to use the appropriation for construction and repairs we can put it up. Under the law now this appropriation for repairs can not be used to put up a new building.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we put in a clause authorizing you to erect this gas house out of the appropriation for the construction and repairs?

General FRANKLIN. That will settle the whole thing.

The CHAIRMAN. You have money enough on hand to do it?

General FRANKLIN. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the item for the farm?

General FRANKLIN. We ask for the same appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you need the entire appropriation?

General FRANKLIN. I think we do, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many inmates have you at this Home to-day?

General FRANKLIN. The number on the 10th of December at the Central Branch was 4,856.

The CHAIRMAN. How does that compare with the number on the 10th of December a year ago?

General FRANKLIN. The number a year ago on the 10th of December was 432 less.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you find that the number of inmates is steadily increasing at that Home?

General FRANKLIN. If you are used to looking at diagrams, this will give you an idea of it. There is the number on the 30th of June, 1894, and there is the difference between that Jule and the last June. Here are four hundred and odd more on the 10th—4,856 on the 10th of December, an increase of 432 over a year ago.

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH, AT MILWAUKEE, WIS.

The CHAIRMAN. At the Northwestern Branch, at Milwaukee, Wis., you ask for \$29,031 for current expenses. How much of the posthumous fund at this Branch can you use for this purpose during the next fiscal year?

General FRANKLIN (to Major BIRMINGHAM). What is the net given there?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Of that Branch for 1893 the net amount was \$11,000 in round numbers, but that was an exceptional year.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your judgment as to what amount can be allowed from that source for the next fiscal year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. \$3,500. In this particular year—we are speaking of that one Branch—they only expended or paid out in claims \$1,000, in round numbers, and they received \$12,000; but that was an unusual thnig.

General FRANKLIN. We might try \$5,000, if you like.

The CHAIRMAN. I am leaving that matter to you, General, and I want to give you what you need.

Major BIRMINGHAM. I should say \$3,500.

The CHAIRMAN. For subsistence you ask \$148,480?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir. There are 2,070 men there, an increase of 350 during the year.

The CHAIRMAN. And you anticipate an increase?

General FRANKLIN. Oh, yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is this increase an average or simply the increase at the time?

General FRANKLIN. The average for the whole year, taking into consideration, also the fact that admissions to all these Homes have been stopped now for nearly six months.

The CHAIRMAN. Why have they been stopped?

General FRANKLIN. We have not the rooms, nor have our appropriations justified us in going in deeper than we are.

The CHAIRMAN. For household, including the same objects specified under this head for the Central Branch, you ask \$66,582?

General FRANKLIN. That is on account of fuel.

The CHAIRMAN. For hospital you ask the same this year that you received last year?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that sufficient?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For transportation of the members of the Home you ask \$1,800?

General FRANKLIN. That is plenty.

The CHAIRMAN. For construction and repairs you ask \$24,000?

General FRANKLIN. That is ample.

The CHAIRMAN. You desire for quartermaster and commissary storehouse \$4,000. Suppose we would authorize you to build a storehouse out of the fund for construction and repairs?

General FRANKLIN. I think that would do very well. We have no right to do it now, but if you do that we will take care of it.

The CHAIRMAN. If we allow you to use \$4,000 of the appropriation for construction and repairs you can do it without any inconvenience to the service?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean out of the current appropriation? I mean the appropriation for this year.

General FRANKLIN. The one we are discussing now; yes, sir. That is the one I mean.

The CHAIRMAN. But you mean this year; can we use the \$4,000 out of the appropriation for this year?

General FRANKLIN. I would rather do it for next year, because we are full of work there now, and will be between now and June.

The CHAIRMAN. Then you desire that this item and also the item for the gas house under the Central Branch shall be paid out of the appropriations for the next fiscal year for construction and repairs?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

Major BIRMINGHAM. And any unexpended balance that may be in our hands for previous years. The construction and repair money is not turned back into the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year; it is exempt. We only pay back the appropriations for maintaining.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that all?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You desire that clause, that out of the appropriations for 1896, and out of any unexpended appropriation for 1895, you may use this \$4,000, and you think that will be sufficient?

General FRANKLIN. That will do.

The CHAIRMAN. You will suffer no inconvenience?

General FRANKLIN. Not at all.

The CHAIRMAN. How many inmates did you have on the 10th of this month?

General FRANKLIN. 2,357.

The CHAIRMAN. How does that compare with what you had a year ago?

General FRANKLIN. We can not give that, but this is larger than it was.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you furnish us that information at some time?

General FRANKLIN. Oh, yes.

The CHAIRMAN. At the Eastern Branch, at Togus, Me., you ask for current expenses \$27,139. How much could be used of the posthumous fund?

Major BIRMINGHAM. It will be smaller than at the Northwestern Branch.

The CHAIRMAN. Just give it to us.

Major BIRMINGHAM. I should say \$2,500 would be about the net sum we will gain from that fund.

The CHAIRMAN. You can safely allow \$2,500?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For subsistence you ask \$108,405?

General FRANKLIN. The same as last year, and there is an increase in the members of the Branch.

The CHAIRMAN. For household you ask for \$58,300.

General FRANKLIN. That excess is due to fuel for cooking, which is included in that.

The CHAIRMAN. You had it for the same purpose this year?

General FRANKLIN. But that has squeezed us right along.

The CHAIRMAN. For hospital you ask \$25,877.90.

General FRANKLIN. That is due to the increased number of sick.

Major BIRMINGHAM. And the increase of assistant surgeons.

The CHAIRMAN. How many assistant surgeons have you?

Major BIRMINGHAM. We have three at that Branch.

The CHAIRMAN. How many had you the last fiscal year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. We had two.

The CHAIRMAN. So there is an increase of one?

Major BIRMINGHAM. This present year, but he is only what we call an attendant, and gets small pay and board.

The CHAIRMAN. For transportation of the members of the Home you ask for \$2,000?

General FRANKLIN. That is enough.

The CHAIRMAN. For construction and repairs you ask \$25,829.10; suppose we allow you to construct that additional barrack out of that fund?

General FRANKLIN. That will satisfy the whole thing, if you will allow us to build it out of that appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose instead of giving you under these heads all you ask for construction and repairs, we give you a less amount but at the same time make an appropriation for these buildings, will that be sufficient?

General FRANKLIN. That will be sufficient.

The CHAIRMAN. It will answer the same purpose?

General FRANKLIN. We need the buildings particularly, because these men are going in so fast we must have them. Now we can not—

The CHAIRMAN. But suppose now if we reduce your appropriation for construction and repairs to the extent of these new matters which you desire and appropriate for them, will it suit the Board?

General FRANKLIN. I do not think it will suit the Board as well as the original proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not?

General FRANKLIN. Because if you once reduce the appropriation for construction and repairs it will never get back again, because the question will come to us every year. You got along last year under that for general construction and repairs, why can not you get along with it this year? and some will diminish more and some less by this arrangement.

The CHAIRMAN. For the farm I see you increase your appropriation there \$1,600.

Major BIRMINGHAM. That farm has never received a sufficient appropriation at that Branch. It has always been skimped, and the sum asked this year, \$12,000, is just about enough to do, but no more.

General FRANKLIN. You will observe that it is less than some and not much larger than any of the rest.

Major BIRMINGHAM. It is a large farm, but owing to the weather there it requires higher pay to the men who are employed on it.

General FRANKLIN. And the weather requires additional housing for the animals. They get milk from the cows on that farm.

SOUTHERN BRANCH, HAMPTON, VA.

The CHAIRMAN. At the Southern Branch, at Hampton, Va., how much of the post humous fund for 1886 can you rely on for use under the head of current expenses?

Major BIRMINGHAM. \$3,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Your estimate is about \$850 more for next year than for the last year.

General FRANKLIN. That is on account of the increased size of the Branch.

Major BIRMINGHAM. And requires additional noncommissioned officers, police, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. For subsistence you ask an increase of \$16,400?

General FRANKLIN. That increase is due not only to the increased number of members but the abnormal small cost of provisions at the Southern Branch for the past year, and any increase in the cost of provisions will make an increase necessary. The amount, however, is larger in the estimate than intended; it should be \$197,100.

The CHAIRMAN. For household you ask for \$58,288?

General FRANKLIN. The amount asked for exceeds the amount appropriated for the current year by \$2,288, which was required to pay for fuel for cooking, as previously explained, and the sum asked for should be increased by \$7,500, making it \$65,788, on account of a contract for the delivery of a constant supply of water from the Newport News Water Company made by the Board of Managers. I will say that con-

tract has never been complied with because they got out of money at Newport News and did not finish the water business so as to bring it to the Home, so now the matter is in abeyance and this is to authorize the Home to pay this contract.

The CHAIRMAN. Did not you make a provision for that in your appropriation for the present fiscal year?

General FRANKLIN. No, sir; because we knew they had difficulty with the matter and would not get through in the fiscal year. The contract had been altered, and \$7,500 is the annual rent we have got to pay for this water.

The CHAIRMAN. In addition to the appropriation you have now?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How do you get a water supply now?

General FRANKLIN. By boring all over the ground.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you propose to discontinue the present water supply?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; it is impure water and the doctors are making a fuss about it all over the country. They call it not potable.

The CHAIRMAN. For hospital it is the same as last year and for transportation it is about the same, and for construction and repairs you ask \$25,000?

General FRANKLIN. There is a quartermaster's and commissary storehouse to be built.

Major BIRMINGHAM. There is a guardhouse there also.

General FRANKLIN. I am inclined to think the quartermaster's building and commissary ought to be left out at the Southern Branch. They have new barracks, and we can use the cellar of that, I think, for this year. Of course, storage in a cellar is unpleasant.

The CHAIRMAN. What do you think about it? What is your judgment about it? Can it be left out without any detriment?

General FRANKLIN. The storage there is a little room, not as big as this, and we have got now to put the annual supplies in there, clothing, bedding, and everything else.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose you leave out the guardhouse?

General FRANKLIN. The guardhouse is really of more importance than this, in my opinion. It has constant occupation and sometimes very crowded occupation after pension day.

The CHAIRMAN. How can we arrange this—can we make this payable out of construction and repairs?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; I think if you do that and allow us to use the discretion whether we put that up or else leave it in the treasury it would be well. In fact you need not say anything about that. We will put it up if we find it necessary; otherwise we will leave the money in the treasury. The guardhouse, however, is a very important matter, as I have just explained. The one they have now is very old and built of wood, and of course gets full of vermin and you can not eradicate them, and you have to build a new one.

The CHAIRMAN. Did I ask you how many inmates you had at the Togus Home?

General FRANKLIN. There were 1,844 on the 10th day of December, and at the Southern Branch there were 3,086 on the 10th of December.

WESTERN BRANCH, LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

The CHAIRMAN. At the Western Branch, at Leavenworth, Kans., what amount of the posthumous fund can be used for current expenses?

General FRANKLIN. There will be some balance, but not much.

Major BIRMINGHAM. \$1,500 I should say.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask \$3,000 more for 1896 than you did for the present year. How is that, General?

General FRANKLIN. That is determined by the enormous increase in the number of members, and we require more noncommissioned officers, supplies in general for the officers, stationery, and all of that, and a band besides.

The CHAIRMAN. For subsistence there is an increase of nearly \$5,000?

General FRANKLIN. The amount is increased \$4,950 over the appropriation for the current year, based on the increased number of members.

The CHAIRMAN. For household?

General FRANKLIN. The amount asked for is \$2,000 greater than that appropriated for the current year, on account of the amount required for fuel for cooking.

The CHAIRMAN. And for hospital?

General FRANKLIN. The amount asked for is \$50 greater than the appropriation of the present year—not much of an increase.

The CHAIRMAN. In transportation of members of the Home there is a decrease?

General FRANKLIN. Yes; it is cut down \$500.

The CHAIRMAN. For construction and repairs you ask \$25,000; and you ask for quartermaster and commissary storehouse \$8,000. Can we treat that out of the appropriation for construction and repairs?

General FRANKLIN. I think so.

The CHAIRMAN. For the farm you ask an increase of \$300?

General FRANKLIN. That is reasonable, because the farming increases as the Home grows older.

The CHAIRMAN. How many inmates have you at that Home?

General FRANKLIN. The number at that Home on the 10th of December was 2,224.

PACIFIC BRANCH AT SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA.

The CHAIRMAN. Turn to page 173, the Pacific Branch at Santa Monica, California. General FRANKLIN. Now, that is a very small posthumous fund, as it is a young Branch.

Major BIRMINGHAM. There is hardly anything and it would not be safe to say that there would be anything.

The CHAIRMAN. For subsistence you ask an increase of \$4,562.50; how is that, General?

General FRANKLIN. The reason is the increased number of people and the increased cost of supplies, which are very high, and have been higher, whereas here in the East they have been lower in the past year.

The CHAIRMAN. For household you ask the same you received for the present year?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. For hospital you ask \$4,000; why is this?

General FRANKLIN. On account of the increased number of members of the Branch, and there was an additional hospital built there which will be finished within the year, and therefore we have got to get furniture and other things to get it ready for occupancy.

The CHAIRMAN. For transportation you ask the same as for this year?

General FRANKLIN. There is no increase.

The CHAIRMAN. For construction and repairs you ask the same. Now, here are some new works. One is two additional barracks, \$45,000; for main kitchen, \$16,000, and for electric plant, \$10,000.

General FRANKLIN. Those were recommended by the Board at the meeting held here in the fall.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your best judgment as to the necessity for these?

General FRANKLIN. I consider the increased accommodation is exceedingly necessary there. Everything is full and they have to keep men out. They have 600 men on their list ready to go in there if they had the accommodations.

The CHAIRMAN. Of these three items, please give them in the order of their importance; I mean their pressing necessity.

General FRANKLIN. Well, I think the kitchen is of the first necessity; one barrack is the second necessity, and the other barrack the third.

The CHAIRMAN. And the electric plant?

General FRANKLIN. I should say that would come in with the kitchen. I would put it on the same level with the kitchen.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the estimate cost of one barrack?

General FRANKLIN. \$22,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we give you an appropriation for one barrack, for a kitchen, and for an electric plant, do you think that would do?

General FRANKLIN. I think we can work through very comfortably on that.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of the \$30,000 for construction and repairs could you use for that purpose?

General FRANKLIN. Well, sir, I think we could cut off some of that.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

General FRANKLIN. Say \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we give you this \$15,000 for construction and repairs and one additional barrack, main kitchen, and electric plant?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Make it \$20,000 for construction and that will reduce it \$10,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Then, if we give you \$20,000 for construction and repairs, one barrack at \$22,500, one main kitchen at \$16,000, and an electric plant at \$10,000, will you do well on that?

General FRANKLIN. Except I ought to say to you that I sent an estimate in through the Secretary of the Treasury in the ordinary way and that seems not to have got here, and that is for building a cold-storage plant, and the reason for that is that the Home requires a large amount of ice which is necessary for the preservation of meats, butter, and other perishable supplies, and the distance the meat is necessary to be transported causes us frequent loss and serious inconvenience, all of which could be obviated by cold storage being adopted. The Home is 17 miles distant by rail from Los Angeles, where the supplies are mostly obtained, and ice is an absolute

necessity for the hospital, and we are now able to have but limited quantities, and suffer great inconveniences in purchasing at Los Angeles and transporting it with four-horse teams a distance of 17 miles from where we buy the ice. The distance and the heat of the sun causes great waste, which falls entirely on the Branch, as you can readily see the men at the ice house at Los Angeles would not undertake the responsibility of delivering the ice at the Branch and suffer the loss from consequent melting. The estimate is \$8,000 for that.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of a kitchen have you?

General FRANKLIN. It is nothing but a frame structure subject to destruction by a fire, and very small for the number of people at that Branch. They have to have two tables. Then I want to say another thing. The treasurer's quarters were also estimated for by the Board at the last meeting and sent into the Secretary. Since the organization of this Branch no suitable quarters have been provided for the treasurer and he has been living in small quarters originally provided for the Home superintendent of the farm and at an inconvenient distance from headquarters. Also this Branch has needed another officer, a quartermaster and commissary, for several years, but no suitable quarters have been provided. As this Branch is comparatively new and has highly increased in the number of men it would seem that an appropriation of \$6,000 for a treasurer's residence, which would permit the appointment of another much-needed officer, would not be an objectionable appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. We want to give you what is right for this Home. What is your best judgment as to these items you think ought to be appropriated for? Do you think it is absolutely necessary that everything should be done?

General FRANKLIN. I think it is asking a good deal for a single Home, yet all of them are absolutely necessary, perhaps some more than others.

The CHAIRMAN. The treasurer's quarters can be postponed?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; I think so. I think that can be postponed, but I think I would give the cold storage that \$8,000.

The CHAIRMAN. Is all the room occupied in this Home now?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; every bed, hole, and corner.

The CHAIRMAN. How many people will one barrack accommodate?

General FRANKLIN. 125. There are 35 men now sleeping on floors to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. How many have you in all at that Home?

General FRANKLIN. 1,303 on the 10th of December.

MARION BRANCH, MARION, IND.

The CHAIRMAN. At the Marion Branch what can be allowed from the posthumous fund for current expenses for the next fiscal year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. It is not safe to allow anything. You did not take, I think, a dollar from us the present year.

The CHAIRMAN. For subsistence you ask \$81,762, \$1,760 more than the present year.

General FRANKLIN. That is on account of the increased number of men.

The CHAIRMAN. For household there is an increase of \$5,600.

General FRANKLIN. The increase there is due to the increase in the number of men.

The CHAIRMAN. You asked \$17,500 for household?

General FRANKLIN. Well, in regard to the household, that amount includes \$5,860 estimated for 200 men above the normal increase, if the barracks hereafter be granted. That would include the five barracks we are asking for.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we do not appropriate for all the barracks, will you need so much?

General FRANKLIN. Well, we would need the proportional part of that.

The CHAIRMAN. For the hospital?

General FRANKLIN. That is the natural increase in the hospital expenses.

The CHAIRMAN. For transportation?

General FRANKLIN. There is no increase there.

The CHAIRMAN. For construction and repairs you ask \$21,500.

General FRANKLIN. We can economically and usefully employ it.

The CHAIRMAN. You ask for five additional barracks to complete Branch, \$100,000, a dining hall, \$25,000, and for standpipe, \$10,000. How much of the \$21,500 can you use for new works on the item of construction and repairs, if you have the authority?

General FRANKLIN. I think we could use fully half of that. I think you can diminish the appropriation for construction and repairs one-half.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, about the five additional barracks, taking the conditions and necessity of that Home, what do you think we can appropriate for this coming year?

General FRANKLIN. I just merely state to you the Board in determining upon asking for these additional five barracks was actuated by the fact that the number of men in the Home on the 30th of June last was 1,600 more than the number of men in the Home on the 30th of June before that, and at least five barracks could be employed at once if we had them at that time, and the place where they can be made

at the greatest convenience and where they can be run most economically is at Marion, because we have nothing to pay for fuel and water, and therefore the Board determined to ask for five of these, which would take care of over 1,000 men, at Marion. Now of course the committee will decide as to the money they can afford to give us.

The CHAIRMAN. Suppose we give you two additional barracks; how will that accommodate you?

General FRANKLIN. That will accommodate 300 men.

The CHAIRMAN. Now for the dining hall?

General FRANKLIN. You can not get along for anything less than that for a dining hall.

The CHAIRMAN. Will you add it this coming fiscal year?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; because of this increased number of men.

The CHAIRMAN. Now in regard to the standpipe?

General FRANKLIN. That is additional protection against fire and it is needed there very much. The water we get there is got from pumping from wells, and we can not get enough head unless it is pumped into a standpipe, and then there is a constant head if any necessity should arise.

The CHAIRMAN. You have nothing to prevent fire there now?

General FRANKLIN. Nothing except this water in the wells. We have it now controlled by hose and the hose are always connected, so that is the protection against fire as well as it can be made with the present arrangement.

The CHAIRMAN. Has the barracks which was authorized at the last session been completed yet?

General FRANKLIN. No, sir; it has been contracted for but not completed.

The CHAIRMAN. How many will that supply?

General FRANKLIN. That will accommodate 150 men.

The CHAIRMAN. Now if we give you two more barracks, that will accommodate 450 men more than the present accommodation?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; 450 more.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think that will do very well?

General FRANKLIN. I think we have got to have in the long run additional barracks.

The CHAIRMAN. But you think for the next year two more barracks will do?

General FRANKLIN. I think so, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. How many men do you say you had at that Home on the 10th of December?

General FRANKLIN. 1,232, and I think we have six barracks there; so we are accommodating 200 men to the barrack.

The CHAIRMAN. By making an appropriation for two barracks and the completion of one already authorized you will have three barracks additional, and that they will accommodate 450 men?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you think, then, that will be sufficient for the next fiscal year?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; I think so, most decidedly.

The CHAIRMAN. Now for the farm?

General FRANKLIN. The farm has been very much neglected, and you will observe we have asked for a good deal more.

Major BIRMINGHAM. We ask for \$1,200 more. It really ought to be \$7,500.

The CHAIRMAN. Now the item for clothing for all the Branches?

General FRANKLIN. That is an important thing. We have been looking into that with a great deal of care, and the contract for clothing for the past year is a good deal less than we had any right to suppose it would be, on account of lower prices, and I think if you act upon the principle we ought not to have anything more than to last us up to the 30th of June, we can cut down this appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. How much?

General FRANKLIN. It will not do though to act on the principle that it ought to be exhausted by the 30th of June.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your best estimate?

General FRANKLIN. I think we can do away with \$25,000 of that estimate without any trouble.

Major BIRMINGHAM. \$225,000, I think, will do it.

The CHAIRMAN. You do not think you could get along with \$200,000? You know clothing is getting cheaper?

General FRANKLIN. I know that.

The CHAIRMAN. And ought not you to buy more for \$200,000 than you did for the present year?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir; but we are allowing for a slight reserve there.

The CHAIRMAN. To what extent?

Major BIRMINGHAM. We ought to have at least three months' supply of clothing and bedding on hand.

The CHAIRMAN. It is not like it is in the Army, and you have no time to wait if an emergency arises; but here is no emergency, and you know on the first day of July there will be a certain sum of money at your disposal, so do you think it is advisable to keep clothing on hand? I hardly think so.

General FRANKLIN. I will tell you why it is advisable. Suppose you have your money available on the 1st of July; you have to advertise according to the law for supplies, and it will take a month to do that and get the contract out. Then it will take another month probably, or more than that, for the contractors to begin to supply the clothes, etc., that are specially made for the Home, and the consequence is it will take another month, which will be three months, before the clothing will begin to be ready for use, so we are three months behind, and we ought to have the clothing that will supply that three months on hand.

The CHAIRMAN. I want to give you just exactly what you need, but I notice now—

General FRANKLIN. I will tell you what I think we might do, say we cut it down to \$200,000, knowing that if there is a deficiency it must be supplied, because we can not do without clothing—

The CHAIRMAN. But I do not want you, General, to have any deficiency in this business.

General FRANKLIN. Suppose we call it \$220,000.

Major BIRMINGHAM. We spent \$242,025.35 the last fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. In 1894?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Yes, sir.

General FRANKLIN. But mind we are spending much less this year.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, what you think you ought to have you are going to get.

General FRANKLIN. I will say we will be satisfied with \$220,000. The bedding is included in that two hundred and forty-odd thousand dollars, so this appropriation of \$220,000 is outside of that.

The CHAIRMAN. Is outside of the bedding?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir; it is only clothing.

The CHAIRMAN. How much did you expend for bedding last year.

Major BIRMINGHAM. \$247,000 all told, and about \$16,000 of that went for bedding.

General FRANKLIN. We are a little troubled for help under the head of household. We have put an item in for engineers and firemen. Those are all the laborers we have. We ought to have the necessary laborers.

The CHAIRMAN. You want something added to the item under household?

General FRANKLIN. Yes, sir.

Major BIRMINGHAM. Say for labor, tools, machines, etc., purchased under this act.

General FRANKLIN. That is for labor. We can fix that by an insertion in the bill.

OFFICERS, SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF.

The CHAIRMAN. I see you ask an increase of the salary of the general treasurer to the amount of \$500.

General FRANKLIN. You know what a responsible position that is. He has the whole disbursement of this fund. He has to give bond by law for \$100,000 to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War. Those bonds cost him \$500, because they are given by a company. The Department is beginning to find that it is easier to depend upon a company than it is to depend upon two or three outsiders who have to be looked after. This man has to pay \$500 out of his own salary to secure this bond. If that were put in, it would only make his salary what it was anticipated he should receive in the beginning.

The CHAIRMAN. For clerical services you have \$5,000 instead of \$4,000?

General FRANKLIN. The reason for that is that in the first place the disbursements are increasing. The disbursements have increased from year to year, and they have now to go through the War Department to the Treasury Department. That necessitates one more clerk than we have had. I think there ought to be one more clerk at \$1,000 for the office of the general treasurer. In fact, the work has accumulated to such an extent that he can not get rid of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Clerical services for the managers?

General FRANKLIN. The managers are all complaining that the business of the Homes is increasing so that they must have help to attend to the letters they receive, and to look into the subject of the availability of men who apply for positions in the Homes; they say they can not get time to do that, and they want this clerical force.

The CHAIRMAN. For rent, medical attendance, stationery, etc., \$3,500.

General FRANKLIN. That is an increase of \$1,000. We find we are running behind on that item. We pay already over \$1,000 for rent, and when you come to the medical examinations, stationery, etc., the whole amount is used up. In fact, we can not get along with that.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the medical examination, and what is the purpose of it? General FRANKLIN. It is to show whether the man is so disabled that he ought to go to a Home. Generally that is not necessary; but wherever it is, it is allowed. Where a hale fellow comes along, he must be examined to see whether he is eligible. A doctor is employed to look after that. When an army doctor is available, he is not paid anything. Here in Washington the army doctors look out for that without any expense at all.

STATE AND TERRITORIAL SOLDIERS' HOMES.

The CHAIRMAN. For State and Territorial Homes you want an increase.

General FRANKLIN. We have to ask for \$625,000, and every dollar of it will be expended. There will probably be a deficiency which we can judge of between now and the 4th of March for the current year.

The CHAIRMAN. You think you will need that entire appropriation of \$625,000?

Major BIRMINGHAM. Possibly there will be \$50,000 deficiency.

General FRANKLIN. That can be explained when the time comes, because the accounts for the last half of the year are not yet in.

The CHAIRMAN. I would like to have the number of inmates at each Home, present and absent, on the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July, for each of the past five years, including the 1st day of January, 1895.

Major BIRMINGHAM. We will furnish that as soon as possible.

DECEMBER 29, 1894.

NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

GEN. JOSEPH C. BRECKINRIDGE, INSPECTOR-GENERAL, AND MR. WILLIAM T. KENT, OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT, APPEARED BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

The CHAIRMAN. Beginning at the Central Branch at Dayton, Ohio, for current expenses in 1894, there was an appropriation of \$67,501.58; can you tell me how much of that was actually expended?

Mr. KENT. There was, in the aggregate, about \$16,000 spent after the 30th of June of the 1894 appropriation, but up to the 30th of June there was spent for that purpose \$62,615.53.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that for all the Homes; it is not for this special Home?

Mr. KENT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Was this expenditure after the 30th of June upon liabilities contracted during the fiscal year 1894, or upon liabilities contracted during the present year?

Mr. KENT. That was during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894. You see, accounts are rendered to that date and they could not get into that any liabilities incurred after that date.

The CHAIRMAN. But \$16,000 was spent after June 30?

Mr. KENT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Was that expenditure made out of the appropriation for the present fiscal year or the appropriation for the fiscal year 1894?

Mr. KENT. For the fiscal year 1894, and some of that was on account of indebtedness contracted during this fiscal year that should have been charged to the appropriation of this fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Why was it not?

Mr. KENT. Well, I do not know whether it was any of that which was chargeable to this fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you furnish a statement of expenditures under each appropriation for the several Branch Homes for the fiscal year 1894?

MR. KENT. Yes, sir; the following will give you that information:

Disbursements.	Amount of appropriations for fiscal year 1894.	Received from other sources, fiscal year 1894.	Total.	Amount of disbursements for fiscal year 1894.	Balance available June 30, 1894.
Gen. W. B. Franklin, acting treasurer:					
Outdoor relief and incidental expenses.....	\$30,000.00		\$30,000.00	\$32,840.99	*\$2,840.99
State or Territorial Homes.....	625,000.00		625,000.00	475,387.77	149,632.23
Total.....	655,000.00		655,000.00	508,208.76	146,791.24
Central Branch:					
Current expenses.....	67,501.58	\$712.68	68,214.26	62,615.53	5,598.73
Subsistence.....	317,000.00	20,470.58	337,470.58	298,585.85	38,884.73
Clothing.....	74,000.00	4,276.83	78,276.83	70,015.51	8,261.32
Household.....	87,517.59	183.40	87,700.99	100,660.92	*12,950.93
Hospital.....	53,870.05	300.68	54,170.73	49,702.33	4,488.40
Transportation.....	2,500.00		2,500.00	1,424.95	1,075.05
Construction.....	73,323.88	275.52	73,599.40	55,809.36	17,790.04
Farm.....	19,720.93	2,163.85	21,886.78	19,311.02	2,575.76
Total.....	695,434.03	28,385.54	723,819.57	658,125.47	65,694.10
Northwestern Branch:					
Current expenses.....	27,699.90	98.69	27,798.59	27,676.05	122.54
Subsistence.....	127,750.00	3,770.97	131,520.97	124,901.23	6,619.74
Clothing.....	35,000.00	1,403.35	36,403.35	36,293.32	110.03
Household.....	56,952.00	418.29	57,370.29	54,599.54	2,770.75
Hospital.....	27,350.85	13.18	27,364.03	26,417.20	948.83
Transportation.....	2,000.00		2,000.00	804.07	1,195.98
Construction.....	25,400.00	153.06	25,553.06	22,599.05	2,954.01
Farm.....	10,000.00	3,104.16	13,104.16	12,928.27	175.89
Total.....	312,152.75	8,961.70	321,114.45	306,218.73	14,895.72
Eastern Branch:					
Current expenses.....	24,542.51	56.86	24,599.37	22,008.02	2,591.35
Subsistence.....	108,405.00	6,049.03	114,454.03	104,963.66	9,490.37
Clothing.....	27,200.00	1,056.66	28,256.66	25,084.12	2,562.54
Household.....	48,500.00	208.15	48,708.15	45,366.89	3,341.26
Hospital.....	23,693.50	.22	23,693.72	22,333.44	1,360.28
Transportation.....	2,000.00		2,000.00	1,313.28	666.72
Construction.....	25,717.10	48.99	25,766.09	25,585.79	180.30
Farm.....	11,819.32	485.05	12,304.37	11,310.95	993.42
Total.....	271,877.43	7,904.96	279,782.39	258,576.15	21,206.24
Southern Branch:					
Current expenses.....	27,930.30	95.35	28,025.65	27,627.85	397.08
Subsistence.....	198,400.00	6,138.38	204,538.38	178,300.02	26,238.36
Clothing.....	40,000.00	1,864.90	41,354.90	39,449.48	1,965.42
Household.....	48,500.00	1,018.76	49,518.76	46,447.34	3,071.42
Hospital.....	27,444.35	55.01	27,499.36	24,021.79	3,477.57
Transportation.....	2,000.00		2,000.00	1,902.79	.97.21
Construction.....	25,000.00	38.15	25,038.15	24,413.62	624.53
Farm.....	20,000.00	632.12	20,632.12	17,780.10	2,852.02
Total.....	389,274.65	9,332.67	398,607.32	359,942.99	38,664.33
Western Branch:					
Current expenses.....	25,000.00	66.12	25,066.12	24,712.57	353.55
Subsistence.....	136,410.00	4,467.51	140,877.51	128,135.98	12,741.58
Clothing.....	35,200.00	955.41	36,155.41	36,070.29	.85.12
Household.....	60,000.00	858.25	60,858.25	55,235.62	5,622.63
Hospital.....	33,436.18	98.10	33,534.28	28,213.91	4,320.37
Transportation.....	3,000.00	1.59	3,001.59	2,002.04	999.55
Construction.....	25,000.00	653.53	25,653.53	24,853.20	800.33
Farm.....	11,000.00	1,087.81	12,087.81	12,028.79	59.02
Total.....	329,046.18	8,188.32	337,234.50	312,252.35	24,982.15
Pacific Branch:					
Current expenses.....	15,237.37	54.12	15,291.49	14,963.64	327.85
Subsistence.....	76,000.00	3,304.65	79,304.65	64,529.75	14,774.90
Clothing.....	15,000.00	342.33	15,342.33	12,180.81	3,182.02
Household.....	20,000.00	1.21	20,001.21	20,004.36	*88.15
Hospital.....	15,000.00	46.70	15,046.70	12,522.07	2,524.63
Transportation.....	4,000.00	60.25	4,060.25	1,372.58	2,687.67
Construction.....	30,000.00	289.44	30,289.44	30,018.02	271.42
Farm.....	11,366.10	307.17	11,673.27	11,659.17	14.10
Total.....	186,603.47	4,405.87	191,009.34	167,339.90	23,669.44

* Deficit.

Disbursements.	Amount of appropriations for fiscal year 1894.	Received from other sources, fiscal year 1894.	Total.	Amount of disbursements for fiscal year 1894.	Balance available June 30, 1894.
Main Branch:					
Current expenses.....	\$21,245.40	\$140.15	\$21,385.55	\$21,279.49	\$106.60
Subsistence.....	71,240.00	2,107.56	73,347.56	68,803.62	4,543.48
Clothing.....	17,600.00	912.81	18,512.81	17,988.88	613.98
Household.....	11,927.13	5.84	11,932.97	9,989.70	1,943.27
Hospital.....	14,986.75	7.61	14,994.36	14,320.22	674.14
Transportation.....	1,400.00	189.94	1,589.94	939.33	650.61
Construction.....	20,264.55	41.65	20,306.20	18,159.66	2,146.54
Farm.....	5,511.55	123.46	5,635.01	5,641.04	* 6.08
Total.....	164,175.38	3,529.02	167,704.40	157,031.94	10,672.46
RECAPITULATION.					
Outdoor relief and incidental expenses.....	30,000.00		30,000.00	32,840.99	* 2,840.99
State or Territorial Homes.....	625,000.00		625,000.00	475,367.77	149,632.33
Central Branch.....	695,434.03	28,385.54	723,819.57	658,125.47	68,694.10
Northwestern Branch.....	312,152.75	8,861.70	321,114.45	306,218.73	14,895.72
Eastern Branch.....	271,877.43	7,694.98	279,782.89	258,576.15	21,206.24
Southern Branch.....	389,274.65	9,332.67	398,607.32	359,942.99	38,664.33
Western Branch.....	329,046.18	8,188.32	337,234.50	312,252.35	24,982.15
Pacific Branch.....	186,603.47	4,405.87	191,009.34	167,339.90	23,669.44
Marion Branch.....	164,175.38	3,529.02	167,704.40	157,031.94	10,672.46
Grand total.....	3,003,563.89	70,708.08	3,074,271.97	2,727,606.29	346,575.68

* Deficit.

The CHAIRMAN. From what source did they get the money to meet the apparent excess of expenditure for household expenses, at the Central Branch, over the appropriation?

Mr. KENT. They took it from subsistence.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any authority for that?

Mr. KENT. It was under their construction of the law that fuel for subsistence could be paid from subsistence, but we afterwards restricted them to the appropriation for fuel and charge it to household.

The CHAIRMAN. The fuel is now charged to household?

Mr. KENT. Yes, sir; so there was a deficiency under one head and a surplus under the other. There was a deficiency for household of \$12,959.93.

The CHAIRMAN. For the past year?

Mr. KENT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that for all the Homes?

Mr. KENT. No, sir, for that Home; and there was a surplus on subsistence of \$38,884.73.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any objection to the insertion of the word "labor" in the text of the paragraphs for household expenses?

Mr. KENT. No, sir; there is none.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the appropriation for construction and repairs a continuing one?

Mr. KENT. No, sir; but the Managers have held it was, to some extent.

The CHAIRMAN. How does the Treasury Department regard it?

Mr. KENT. It does not hold it as a continuing appropriation, as it is made for a specific purpose.

The CHAIRMAN. How is it that they expended more for the farms at some of the Branches than the appropriation?

Mr. KENT. They had receipts from outside sales, hauling, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. What were they?

Mr. KENT. Sales from the farm of farm products—sales to outside persons.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there any authority for expending this money unless directly appropriated by Congress?

Mr. KENT. Yes, in the last bill you remember this legislation was enacted. It was put in here so as to authorize them to use it, but they had already been doing it. "All sums received from sales of subsistence stores or other property shall be taken up by the disbursing officer under the proper current appropriation and be available for disbursement on account of that appropriation." They had been doing it without any warrant of law and this was to give them that authority.

The CHAIRMAN. For household expenses at the Pacific Branch there is an apparent excess over the appropriation?

Mr. KENT. \$20,094.36. That occurred in this way: They drew out the full amount, \$20,000, and it was disbursed, but there was afterwards a claim which came in.

The CHAIRMAN. How was it paid?

Mr. KENT. Well, the Treasury Department, that is in 1894, kept the several appropriations all under one head of National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the practice of the Department now?

Mr. KENT. No, sir; it has been changed so as to divide it.

The CHAIRMAN. And you now keep an account with each Home?

Mr. KENT. Yes, sir; and they are now kept with subheads.

The CHAIRMAN. So that instead of the account being kept with all the Homes you keep an account now with each Home?

Mr. KENT. Yes, sir; a separate account. We have nine accounts instead of one.

The CHAIRMAN. How did they pay on account of salaries and for outdoor relief \$32,840.99 when there was appropriated only \$30,000 for 1894?

Mr. KENT. They charged General Averill's salary and his clerk and traveling expenses to the appropriations for State Homes. We held that they had no right to do that and charged it back to this account, but it was kept in the Treasury all under one head and so the appropriation was not exceeded, but that matter will be guarded now.

The CHAIRMAN. General, did you inspect the Central Branch at Dayton, Ohio.

General BRECKINRIDGE. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. In what condition did you find the establishment when inspected?

General BRECKINRIDGE. In very excellent condition.

The CHAIRMAN. Were the houses all in good repair?

General BRECKINRIDGE. I did not have time to go over that with the thoroughness I did the others, because we had just three days, so I can not testify as to the whole condition. It looks like an institution that has been built of frame and is gradually being replaced with brick, and a good many of those buildings have not been replaced yet.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the houses, whether they are brick or frame, seem to be in good condition?

General BRECKINRIDGE. They are very well taken care of. The governor there seems to be an able man and knows his business.

The CHAIRMAN. Were the houses all painted?

General BRECKINRIDGE. Yes, sir; so far as I observed.

The CHAIRMAN. Were there any complaints as to means to keep them in repair?

General BRECKINRIDGE. No; I think the greatest complaint was about the fuel. They have had gas and could not understand since the natural gas has given out that they require enough fuel to supply the whole place.

The CHAIRMAN. That was the only complaint?

General BRECKINRIDGE. That was the most noticeable.

The CHAIRMAN. The Board asks for an appropriation for that Home for a gas house. What do you think of the necessity for that?

General BRECKINRIDGE. Do you know, Mr. Kent, I did not see the gas house?

Mr. KENT. I do not know what is the necessity for a gas house, but I know they did build a gas-purifying house on a contract made this fiscal year and charged it back to the last fiscal year; I know that. I think the building cost over \$5,000.

The CHAIRMAN. You say they are building it during this fiscal year?

Mr. KENT. Yes, sir; the contract was made during this fiscal year, and it was charged back to the appropriation for 1894.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that allowable under the law?

Mr. KENT. No, sir; I do not think it is, and I suspended the account.

The CHAIRMAN. When was the contract made?

Mr. KENT. It was made, I think, July 27, or somewhere about that time. However, this contract was made prior to the new law. I held they were authorized to build under the old law but it should have been charged back to the prior fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. What kind of a house is it?

Mr. KENT. I do not know, but it is a gas-purifying house.

The CHAIRMAN. The Comptroller of the Treasury held at that time that the appropriation for repairs was in the nature of a continuing appropriation and did not lapse in the Treasury?

Mr. KENT. No, sir; I never heard of such a ruling and I do not see why he should so rule. Of course you know an appropriation made for a specific purpose is in the nature of a continuing appropriation until the object is accomplished, but where an appropriation is for a fiscal year for construction and repair and incidental expenses, for salaries or any of these general objects, the ruling of the War Department is that it lapses at the close of the year. They also built at the Central Branch quarters for the quartermaster under a contract made in the fiscal year and charged it back to the last year.

The CHAIRMAN. What time was that contract made?

Mr. KENT. That contract was also made before the 18th of August, before the date of the passage of the bill last year.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know the amount of the contract?

Mr. KENT. \$3,500. Of course that will not be done any longer.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you inspect the farm there, General Breckinridge?

General BRECKINRIDGE. No, sir; I only had three days, Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, to get here now; at all the others I put in a week or ten days. There was one other idea in connection with the contract which it seems fair to them for you to know, that they tried to get it put up in June, but there was some error or delay, so it ran over into July.

Mr. KENT. In regard to this appropriation here for all the Homes for construction and repairs I would suggest that should read, "for repairs," and when there is construction you can authorize it as contemplated by that proviso in the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know anything about this farm?

Mr. KENT. They have a very large farm there and the area of ground is about 600 acres.

The CHAIRMAN. How much of it is in cultivation?

Mr. KENT. I do not know. We have called for that data, but they have not furnished it to us yet.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would let us have it.

Mr. KENT. I will.

The CHAIRMAN. General, did you inspect the Northwestern Branch Home?

General BRECKINRIDGE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In what condition did you find it?

General BRECKINRIDGE. Very good.

The CHAIRMAN. Did the houses and everything seem to be in good repair?

General BRECKINRIDGE. I think so. There were one or two frame houses, but they were comparatively new, and some which are not solid brick houses are brick veneered, and seem to be lasting well and constructed well. They are making a great expenditure there in the way of a new steam plant.

The CHAIRMAN. For what?

General BRECKINRIDGE. For steam. They are consolidating the steam plant across the railroad tracks, with a tunnel under it.

Mr. KENT. That is in accordance with the appropriation of last year.

General BRECKINRIDGE. They had just broken ground when I was there for that.

The CHAIRMAN. I notice they ask for a quartermaster and commissary storehouse, \$4,000. Is there any necessity for it?

General BRECKINRIDGE. Of course, where you have not one you need them, but there is a reason to go slow about it, and this is the reason: As soon as they get the stores a little better cared for than men, they put the men in where the stores are. The crowded condition of the Homes is a very noticeable feature, and basements and attics are not first-class places in which to put disabled men. Now they are using these for storerooms. Of course, they get along with them as storerooms, so it is a little questionable building storerooms, not because they do not need them, but because they use them for some other purpose. I do not know anything about these Homes that seems to be more questionable than the overcrowding of the men.

The CHAIRMAN. That is true in particular seasons of the year?

General BRECKINRIDGE. Of course I only know of the season when I was there—

The CHAIRMAN. When did you begin?

General BRECKINRIDGE. I began in October and just came back, and they tell me about January they have the greatest crowds.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you believe that they need a quartermaster and commissary storehouse there?

General BRECKINRIDGE. Pretty much all the rest have.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is not whether they have them, but whether it is needed.

General BRECKINRIDGE. It is needed, but I do not think it is necessary. In other words, I should say the more pressing thing needed was the creditable lodging of the men.

The CHAIRMAN. Well, they do not ask for that?

General BRECKINRIDGE. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did you examine the farm there?

General BRECKINRIDGE. I went over it, but it is not a season of the year when I could tell much.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how many acres there are?

General BRECKINRIDGE. That is in my office, but I do not recall it.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would send me a report as to the condition of these farms; in the first place, how many acres of land; in the second place, how much is being cultivated for strictly farm purposes.

Mr. KENT. Yes, sir. I was going to call attention to a thing under the head of farm

for the Central Branch, because at the Central Branch it specifies the items of appropriation. On page 163, after the brackets there, "For all materials, tools, and labor for flower garden, lawn, and park," I would suggest those words be stricken out, so as to make the appropriation simply for the farm.

The CHAIRMAN. Then what appropriation would be used for labor on flower gardens, etc.?

Mr. KENT. Let it go under the head of current expenses, under the head of "and for such other expenditures as can not properly be included under other heads of expenditures," and all these Homes now will have an income from the posthumous fund.

The CHAIRMAN. But we are using that fund now?

Mr. KENT. But the receipts will always exceed the expenditures under that account. At the Central Branch, of course that is the largest, the average receipts for the past three years exceeded the expenditures by \$5,000 a year. The receipts from the posthumous fund would help to pay that, and what they did not get from that they could very readily get from the post fund. A great many expenses now in regard to ornamenting the place are paid from that fund.

General BRECKINRIDGE. I should think some recognition of the post fund would be wise, and that it should come here for supervision. It amounts to a good many dollars per annum.

Mr. KENT. \$496,009.83 for 1894, as received.

The CHAIRMAN. The entire post fund?

Mr. KENT. Yes, for all the Homes.

The CHAIRMAN. What becomes of that fund?

Mr. KENT. Well, it is derived from the sale of beer, stores, restaurants, and hotels where they have them.

The CHAIRMAN. But how is that fund used?

Mr. KENT. The fund is used for the payment of bands, for putting up what they call the post fund buildings (and our reports will show the amount expended for that), for the services of persons employed about the store buildings and in the beer hall and restaurant, for the theater, for amusements, for the pension clerks, and other incidental expenses which are not covered by the general appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. Is an account of the receipts and expenditures from that source rendered to the Department?

Mr. KENT. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why does not that come in as well as all the others?

Mr. KENT. Well, the Board never so held it should be. Here is a proviso to cover that. They have a lot of other money besides that post fund which has no departmental supervision over it at all.

The CHAIRMAN. In regard to the Eastern Branch, at Togus, Me., did you inspect that, General Breckinridge?

General BRECKINRIDGE. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. In what condition did you find it?

General BRECKINRIDGE. It was in a good condition. They are full of energy at almost all these Homes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Board asks for additional barrack \$7,000; do you regard that barrack as necessary?

Mr. KENT. I do not think that Home is well located for a Home, and I do not think it will be advisable to spend another dollar for accommodations at that place. I think it would be better to build that additional barrack at some other place that will become more central as time goes on.

The CHAIRMAN. At what place would you suggest?

Mr. KENT. Well, the Central Branch is very large now; over 4,800 men there. I think that is large enough, in fact almost too large to be very well maintained. I do not think these Homes ought to average over 3,500 men, but I would suggest that there be no additional expenditure made in the way of accommodations at that Branch at Togus, Me. It is located about 5 or 6 miles from the town of Gardner in one direction, and about the same distance from the town of Augusta in another direction.

It is only approached one way by a common country road and the other way they have a narrow-gauge railway running to it over which all their transportation has to be carried, and they tell me that they have a contract with the railroad company by which the railroad company charges them \$1.50 a ton for carrying everything from the river at Gardner up to that Home. They burn 4,000 tons of coal annually and paying \$1.50 a ton costs them \$6,000 to freight their coal up there, and it is a pretty expensive arrangement. It is located in a swamp on a hill, you might say. You had to expend \$25,000 for a sewer to drain that place, and now it is not half drained. When they want to put up a building there they have to put in piles and fill up around it. You know how it was originally purchased?

The CHAIRMAN. No.

Mr. KENT. Well, that is a long story. I would not advise any further improvements at that Home, as there are more desirable Homes.

General BRECKINRIDGE. The Marion Home is a little gem of a home, next to Dayton, and the Leavenworth Home is a beauty; but all the Western Homes are very handsome places. Marion may have a little malaria about it, but it is admirably managed.

Mr. KENT. These other Homes are better located?

General BRECKINRIDGE. Milwaukee is excellent, but it is a little too cold there.

The CHAIRMAN. How about the farm at Togus?

Mr. KENT. I think it is more in name really than anything else. I do not see how they do much farming, but they raise a lot of hay and some cabbage.

The CHAIRMAN. I want you to send me a statement about all of these farms at every one of these Homes. I wish to know exactly what is raised on them, how much they sold from them, how much the hay costs them, and everything of that kind. You know just exactly what I need in order to obtain complete information in regard to them. Now in regard to the Hampton Home, what is the condition of that Home?

General BRECKINRIDGE. That is one of the Homes where the original building was built for another purpose and it has some buildings on leased grounds, and it is very much overcrowded. It has a model hospital. There is no hospital, I think, superior to that.

The CHAIRMAN. The Board asks for quartermaster and commissary storehouse, \$8,000, and also for a guardhouse at \$4,000.

Mr. KENT. They need that guardhouse, as the one they have is not fit for anyone to go in. They need the other, too.

General BRECKINRIDGE. The men are being put out in tents.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the condition of the farm at Hampton?

Mr. KENT. That is on leased ground.

The CHAIRMAN. You give the information as to that farm when you make the report?

Mr. KENT. Yes sir.

The CHAIRMAN. At the Western Branch, Leavenworth, Kans., the Board asks for a quartermaster and commissary storehouse, \$8,000.

General BRECKINRIDGE. It is the same case as the one at Milwaukee. It is a very handsome place, but just as soon as you get a storehouse you will have men in these basements. They have excellent basements, and they are where the storerooms are.

The CHAIRMAN. Why not, in place of having a storehouse, erect quarters?

General BRECKINRIDGE. That is what I say; men are more important, I should say, than stores, and there is no necessity of having great stores, like a military force that has to be supplied with immense quantities—

The CHAIRMAN. Will not \$8,000 build a pretty large house?

General BRECKINRIDGE. Not the way they go, because they have got now three basements filled; and a three-story house 100 feet long of brick is going to cost that, at least.

The CHAIRMAN. At the Pacific Branch, at Santa Monica, Cal., they ask for two additional barracks, \$45,000; main kitchen, \$16,000; and electric plant, \$10,000. They say if we give them the main kitchen and electric plant and one barrack, it will be sufficient. What do you say to that?

General BRECKINRIDGE. That is the least crowded of the Homes. They have got a lot of attics which are not occupied. The whole upper floor of the hospital is not occupied. The mess hall is needed and the electric plant I should think also, but I would go slow on constructing.

The CHAIRMAN. You think there is no necessity for an additional barrack?

General BRECKINRIDGE. I think it is less pressing there than anywhere. The trouble so far has been the difficulty of getting water, as it is expensive to pump it. They have a State Home and they have that Home, and, as I say, it is the least crowded of the Homes. What they need principally is some balmy place other than Hampton, where you have not got ground enough. These men are in a feeble condition and they go in their rooms in the winter time, as there is no chance of their getting out. There were 6 inches of snow at Milwaukee when we got there in November.

The CHAIRMAN. At the Marion Branch at Marion, Ind., they ask for five additional barracks, a dining hall, and a standpipe. What have you to say about that Home; is it generally in a good condition?

General BRECKINRIDGE. Admirable. The only criticism of that Home is there is an appearance of malaria. It is excellently governed and excellently constructed, and anything you put there is well spent. It is rather a little near to Dayton.

The CHAIRMAN. Would you advise these additional improvements?

General BRECKINRIDGE. I should say what General Franklin says is correct—two new barracks, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. What is your idea as to the character of construction that should be maintained there; should it be wood, or brick, or stone in all these buildings?

General BRECKINRIDGE. Well, it is wood now at Santa Monica, and it is a great deal of wood at Togus, and I would not put anything else up. I believe there should be a recognition as to what you consider the more permanent works, and in

fifteen years from now the work will begin to shrink and the permanent works should be permanently constructed, and the others be only temporary. In saying temporary I mean frame buildings. I believe Dayton ought to be permanent.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you know how much was spent for State and Territorial Homes for 1894?

Mr. KENT. \$475,367.77; but they had not at that time paid the last quarter due.

The CHAIRMAN. How much would the last quarter amount to?

Mr. KENT. Well, there was a balance available of \$149,632.23; so I presume it will be pretty nearly that.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you find out exactly how much was expended under that appropriation for 1894?

Mr. KENT. I think I can, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. I wish you would, and let us know.

Mr. KENT. There is a statement there which shows the balance with the United States Treasury on June 30, 1894, amounting to \$180,146.52.

Statement showing the balance in the United States Treasury on June 30, 1894, surplus funds deposited in the United States Treasury since June 30, 1894, and the amount of funds in hands of the treasurers, National Homes Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, on November 30, 1894, pertaining to the appropriations for the fiscal year 1894:

Appropriation.	Balance in Treasury, June 30, 1894.	Surplus funds deposited since June 30, 1894.	Amount in hands of Treasurers, National Homes Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, November 30, 1894.	Total.
Out-door relief.....	\$11,500.00	\$32,798.54	\$364.66	\$364.66
Central Branch.....	5,400.00	4,732.48	14,249.92	58,548.46
Northwestern Branch.....	9,650.00	7,361.44	4,181.98	14,314.46
Eastern Branch.....	21,500.00	13,059.35	988.08	17,999.52
Southern Branch.....	9,650.00	12,309.83	1,016.25	36,475.60
Western Branch.....	-96.92	17,707.03	2,876.90	24,636.73
Pacific Branch.....		4,118.04	1,697.22	18,307.33
Marion Branch.....			4,381.72	8,499.76
Total	57,603.08	92,986.71	29,556.73	180,146.52

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean to say this is the balance after the payment of all the expenses for 1894?

Mr. KENT. Well, it is very close to it.

The CHAIRMAN. For all the Homes?

Mr. KENT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Did I not ask you a little while ago the amount unexpended of the total appropriation, and did you give me this amount of \$180,000?

Mr. KENT. No, sir; that is the amount that is now unexpended, and I gave you the total amount that had been expended, and this amount that had been expended included also the receipts; but this is the net amount now in the Treasury and in the hands of the treasurers.

The CHAIRMAN. At this date?

Mr. KENT. At this date.

The CHAIRMAN. That is to say, of the total appropriation of \$2,378,863.89 the amount that is now unexpended in the Treasury is \$180,146.52?

Mr. KENT. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are there any claims likely to arise against that?

Mr. KENT. Not except very small ones. That is a statement of balances shown by the monthly statement up to November 30. Here is another statement, too:

Appropriation	1893.	\$2,617,841.27
Balance unexpended.....		125,223.23
Disbursements.....		2,492,618.04
Appropriation	1894.	2,378,563.89
Balance unexpended December 1, 1894.....		180,146.52
Disbursements.....		2,198,417.37
Difference		294,200.67

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. When will these Homes reach their maximum? General BRECKINRIDGE. Have you any figures on that, Mr. Kent?

Mr. KENT. No, sir; I have not on that, but they give the average age at the Central Branch at 65 years, and in talking the matter over they have said that they thought the maximum would be reached in about ten years.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. That is, that a larger number of soldiers would be in the Homes ten years from now?

Mr. KENT. Yes, sir; and after that they will begin to decrease and go pretty rapidly.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. Was it not Mr. Cogwell's opinion that at those Homes where the number would soonest decrease the buildings there ought to be temporary in their structure? He suggested that theory?

Mr. KENT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. What Homes do you think will survive?

Mr. KENT. I think that there should be some discretion exercised by the Board of Managers as to maintaining the Homes which are to run the longest period at some central point where the climate would be better suited to the old people, and as they decrease fill in and draw in to these permanent Homes, and abandon the out-lying Homes.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. I would take it generally from what you say the Homes in the interior of the country, like Marion and Leavenworth, would seem to be the more desirable, both on account of climatic influences and because of their location?

Mr. KENT. Yes, sir; they are nearer the centers of population, more accessible both for members and for transportation of the necessities for their subsistence.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. For instance, take subsistence, which is one of the large expenses I would think that subsistence would be more cheaply obtained in the Mississippi Valley than anywhere else, as for instance take the Home in California, that is very expensive living there?

Mr. KENT. Yes, sir.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. And I should think that in Maine would be more expensive than in the midst of the Mississippi Valley, and I would think the land necessary to produce cereals, etc., for subsistence would not produce them either as well in Virginia as in the Mississippi Valley?

Mr. KENT. I am more favorably inclined to this central belt, to Marion and Leavenworth, than any of the others. I think that Milwaukee and Togus are entirely too far north, and old age likes warmth, and, as the General has suggested, Santa Monica requires too much travel. It is a long journey from the East there. It is well adapted, of course, to the men who may live in that section, but it is a long trip there.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. Is there any theory as to what the membership of these Homes will amount to in ten years?

Mr. KENT. No; I have never heard that broached. The average number present as shown by the report for 1893 was 14,660, I think. Now, there was present during the month of December, at odd dates, 16,667, an increase of 2,000 members.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. Have you it for the year previous?

Mr. KENT. This is for the current year.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. What was it for the year before?

Mr. KENT. 14,196 for 1892.

General BRECKINRIDGE. It runs about that way.

Mr. KENT. If they had the capacity to receive there would be more, but the Homes are all filled now to more than their normal capacity, because, as the General says, they are crowding them into the garrets.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. There were some very interesting figures presented here in regard to the nativity of these men, showing, I think, the foreigners go more readily into these Homes than Americans.

Mr. KENT. The Americans would be the last to fill them up and the foreigners would be the first. I think the later reports will show that the Americans are going in now.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. What per cent of our soldiers now in the Homes are of foreign birth, if you have any data?

Mr. KENT. I could not tell you that, sir, but I can get it.

General BRECKINRIDGE. We tried to work some of that data out. We have got all the names of all the men who entered the Homes published, but we had not anything published showing what men are there now, so it was a hopeless sort of business.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. Do you think those born in this country are the last to enter the Homes?

General BRECKINRIDGE. Yes, sir. They are just beginning now to go in. I met a good many commendable people from every which way, who went there on account of age, hard times, and various circumstances of life.

Mr. KENT. They do not receive any members now in the Homes who are receiving

a pension of over \$16 a month unless they make an assignment of a portion of the pension to some of their dependent relatives, and that cuts down the number of persons who may be admitted. But they keep in the Homes all those who were receiving, prior to this rule, a pension above that amount, and I found at the Central Branch, for instance, there were three men who were receiving pensions of \$72 a month, one of \$60, six of \$45, ten of \$36, fifty-six of \$30, two of \$27, five of \$25, seventy-five of \$24, four of \$22; so you see out of 4,763 pensioners in that Home there were that number receiving pensions greater than \$20 a month.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. Do you think of anything more in this line that you can furnish us as information?

General BRECKINRIDGE. Well, as a matter of organization, one of the things which struck me there was the medical branch ought to have some central authority. I should have thought, for instance, the overcrowding as a matter of hygiene would have received greater attention from the medical people than almost any other. If they had the same authority we have in the Army they should report all matters of defective hygiene. Certainly some of these men were living under conditions which were not hygienically correct. There is the same thing about the purchase of medicine; it looked to me like it needed some central medical authority. The purchases seemed to be excessive in number and not equitable in price.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. You think, then, by having some central medical authority that the purchase of medicinal matter could be distributed more uniformly?

General BRECKINRIDGE. I should think so. I should think it was a first-class arrangement to say that the medical duties and supplies should be under the Surgeon-General of the Army or Navy, which is a perfect system. They all get them at the same price everywhere, and get them with a long series of traditions, and at no extra expense, and it would not cost the Army or Navy a cent to do it. You only pay them out of that appropriation. I think you would get a less quantity of supplies, and I think you would get a better series of duties.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. Was there not some authorization for the appointment of a surgeon-general?

General BRECKINRIDGE. There was, but I never saw him appointed. There is no branch of the Army better than the medical; there is nothing that seems to lack coherence at the Homes more than the medical.

Mr. KENT. Do you wish to speak about this fund which is apart?

General BRECKINRIDGE. I suppose that will be sufficient.

Mr. KENT. The reason this proviso is needed is to bring all the funds of that Home under the general laws governing the disbursement and care and custody of public funds. We found in some of these Branches that checks had been outstanding for over three years and some were still carried by the banks, and in one case it was found that the treasurer had drawn all the fund out and held it in his personal possession. Now, under the general law, all public funds held for the payment of checks which are outstanding three years or more are covered into the Treasury and a list of the checks are sent to the Treasury. The Treasury holds the money for the payment of those checks; but they have not applied that law to these Home funds at all, and they go on indefinitely. I found also some funds pertaining to the Home are held in banks which are not designated as national-bank depositories. I found also that the checks after payment by the banks are returned to the Branch Treasurer instead of being held by the banks as checks of all other public disbursing officers are. There are a great many of these little irregularities which attach themselves to these accounts which should be corrected and brought under the general laws governing the disbursement of other public funds.

General BRECKINRIDGE. In making your appropriation it seems you should have the right to consider the funds which are accessible to them from other sources, as they have the post fund, for instance. I do not understand now how that comes to your attention. It seems worthy of consideration when you are making appropriations as to what they are going to expend outside of those appropriations. Now, as to the introduction of an accuracy of accountability either in property or money, both of which seem to need it, such questions as when you send a public check to a depositor as we do so there can be no question as to what the date is, how it should be used, because that depositor must see the check is in accordance with law. They will send, as Mr. Kent says, to the disbursing officer and the disbursing officer will receipt for it, his date differs from what the receipt does, which, you see, throws a cloud over the whole system of accountability. If the whole system can be made one of public accountability, if you so look upon it, it would soon become, I think, far more regular in disbursements and far more under the constant control of Congress.

Mr. KENT. There is no accountability to the Department at all of the property.

General BRECKINRIDGE. Could you tell how many thousands of dollars worth of property were condemned last year?

Mr. KENT. No, sir; I asked for that information, and think it will be rather surprising.

Mr. BROOKSHIRE. There was an act passed last session about property returns.

MR. KENT. I know that, but that only directed the channel for the property returns which were being made. That matter was before the War Department, and I gave the whole history of it, and they said that did not seem to apply to them, but since then they have required a bond of the general treasurer to account for all public moneys and property he may receive. Well, now he can not be acquitted on his bond unless he does account for his public money and property, and we have no evidence as to the amount in property.

ALIEN CONTRACT-LABOR LAWS, ENFORCEMENT OF.

STATEMENT OF T. H. LARNED, CHIEF CLERK, BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

THE CHAIRMAN. For enforcement of alien contract-labor laws you ask an appropriation of \$100,000. How much have you expended under the appropriation to date of the present year?

MR. LARNED. About \$45,000.

THE CHAIRMAN. Can you tell exactly?

MR. LARNED. I could not tell you now exactly, but I could from the office.

THE CHAIRMAN. I wish you would write me a letter giving me the exact amount that you expended up to the 1st of January.

MR. LARNED. I will do so, but it will be a little after the 1st of January before I can get it, because the accounts do not come in until then.

THE CHAIRMAN. I wish you would also furnish me with a statement showing how many agents you have in the field?

MR. LARNED. We have 51; we have 47 inspectors and 4 interpreters. The 4 interpreters are located at Ellis Island.

THE CHAIRMAN. Has Mr. Stump's report been printed?

MR. LARNED. Yes, sir.

WAR DEPARTMENT, INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1895.

SIR: In compliance with your verbal request of December 30, 1894, I have the honor to transmit the following statements:

1. Statement of posthumous fund transferred to general fund, 1895.
2. Statements showing, by items, the value of the products of the several branch farms.
3. Statement showing number of acres in the reservation at each branch home and number under cultivation, with value of farm stock on hand June 30, 1894.
4. Statement showing value of clothing, quartermasters' property, and subsistence stores on hand June 30, 1894, and of property condemned during the year.
5. Statement relative to special funds in hands of General Franklin, president of board of managers.

Of the \$625,000 appropriated for State aid for the fiscal year 1894 (\$575,000 and \$50,000 deficiency), the general treasurer reports \$96,820.88 on hand October 16, 1894.

The amount received at the various branches on account of the post fund during the fiscal year 1893, was \$488,940.41, exclusive of interest on bonds.

Very respectfully,

J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Inspector General.

Hon. J. D. SAYERS,

Chairman Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives.

Statement showing the amount of the posthumous fund of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers turned over, under the act of August 18, 1894, by the various branch treasurers, to Gen. W. B. Franklin, acting treasurer, the amount appropriated from this fund by said act for the service of the fiscal year 1895, under the head of current expenses, and of the surplus to be turned into the United States Treasury.

Branch.	Cash.	Bonds.	Total.	Appropriated for service for year 1895.	Surplus.
Central.....	\$18,692.57	\$59,679.00	\$78,371.57	\$64,000.00	\$14,371.57
Northwestern.....	6,694.87	12,996.00	19,690.87	17,000.00	2,690.87
Eastern.....	7,694.07	12,540.00	20,234.07	14,000.00	6,234.07
Southern.....	4,765.76	14,820.00	19,585.76	17,000.00	2,585.76
Western.....	8,883.38	-----	8,883.38	7,000.00	1,883.38
Pacific.....	4,408.24	-----	4,408.24	3,000.00	1,408.24
Marion.....	1,058.74	-----	1,058.74	1,058.74	-----
Total.....	52,197.63	100,035.00	152,232.63	123,058.74	29,173.89

CENTRAL BRANCH.

Amount appropriated, \$22,500.

Products of farm, year ending June 30, 1893.

Consumed at home:

75 $\frac{1}{2}$ bunches asparagus	\$37.84
138 bushels beans, lima	55.20
724 bushels beans, string	448.20
460 bushels beets	184.00
30,684 heads cabbage	647.55
2 calves (270 pounds)	13.50
1,445 gallons catsup	578.80
485 $\frac{1}{4}$ dozen celery	194.20
11 chickens	3.30
5,591 $\frac{1}{2}$, dozen corn, green	296.67
4 cows (4,223 pounds)	195.91
2,822 cucumbers	290.85
105 cauliflower	2.10
30 ducks	9.00
185 dozen eggs	32.55
328 egg plants	6.56
5 geese	1.50
7,394 pounds grapes	187.59
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons hay	27.40
600 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons horse radish	360.45
231 pounds lettuce	11.10
212 dozen leeks	21.20
16,608 gallons milk, at 11.9 cents per gallon	1,977.08
40 bushels onions	26.08
1,620 dozen onions, green	194.40
40 bushels parsley	36.76
499 bushels parsnips	199.60
4 bushels pears	6.00
170 bushels pease, green	109.70
85 gallons pickles	14.88
845 dozen rhubarb	101.40
11,650 gallons sauerkraut	1,747.50
1,013 dozen squashes	303.88
410 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels tomatoes	166.10
28,544 pounds tomatoes, canned	713.60
1,814 pounds turnips	435.35
Teaming	8,299.91
Total	17,936.79

Sales:

Repairs by harness shop	26.66
Repairs by blacksmith shop	8.00
Condemned wagons and carts	50.13
Condemned mules, 7; horses, 2	339.00
Forage	79.43
Flowers	978.05
Old fence posts and pickets	20.00
13 calves	41.00
55 hogs (16,180 pounds)	982.05
Feeding horses	56.63
Teaming	152.50
Lot willows	3.00
73 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels rye	102.95
619 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels wheat	452.11
160 perches building stone	200.00
Total	3,496.51

Raised and consumed on farm:

265 tons soiling fodder	265.00
60 tons soiling grass	60.00
189 tons hay	1,512.00
95 tons straw	712.50

Products of farm, year ending June 30, 1893—Continued.

Raised and consumed on farm—Continued.

2,030 bushels oats	\$740.95
551 bushels corn	303.05
255 bushels turnips	61.20
Total	<u>3,654.70</u>
Grand total.....	25,088.00

NORTHWESTERN BRANCH.

Amount appropriated, \$10,000.

Farm products, fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

Consumed at home:

Flowers	\$92.51
86 barrels beets, green	34.50
101 bushels beans, string	50.50
125½ bushels beets	62.75
17,016 heads cabbage	680.64
14 calves	140.00
150 bushels carrots	75.00
1,070 bunches celery	107.00
161 chickens	40.25
1,185 dozen corn	71.10
125 dozen cucumbers	7.50
8 bushel currants	16.00
8½ bushels gooseberries	8.50
56 hogs	560.00
100 dozen lettuce	10.00
23,054 gallons milk, at 14½ cents per gallon	3,342.83
39 bushels onions	63.18
20 bushels pease	20.00
6 bushels radishes	4.50
1,600 pounds rhubarb	9.60
30 barrels spinach	23.50
164 bushels tomatoes	82.00
93 bushels turnips	46.50
Total	<u>5,578.36</u>

Sold for cash:

75 bushels rye	56.16
Milk, cream, and vegetables	423.40
Ice	145.00
Cows and steers	458.19
Calves	246.00
41 ducks	10.25
163 dozen eggs	26.08
120 hogs	1,447.76
Total	<u>2,812.84</u>

Consumed on the farm:

300 tons ensilage	2,400.00
205 tons hay	18.45
600 bushels oats	192.00
35 tons straw	280.00
Total	<u>2,890.45</u>
Grand total.....	11,281.65

EASTERN BRANCH.

Amount appropriated, \$11,819.32.

Farm products, fiscal year ending June 30, 1894.

105 bushels beans, string, at 50 cents	\$52.50
151 bushels beets, at 50 cents	75.50
59,600 pounds cabbage, at 1½ cents	894.00
32½ bushels carrots, at 50 cents	16.25
5,200 ears corn, green, at .01 cent	52.00
30,102 gallons milk, at 24 cents	7,224.48
149 bushels parsnips, at 50 cents	74.50
42 bushels pease, green, at \$1	42.00
160 bunches radishes, at 2 cents	3.20
160½ bushels turnips, at 50 cents	80.25
Use of teams and horses	3,586.78
Use of teams and oxen	446.00
 Total	 <u>12,547.46</u>
 Raised and consumed on farm:	
200 bushels beets, at 50 cents	100.00
190½ bushels carrots, at 50 cents	95.25
361½ tons hay, at \$10	3,611.50
400 bushels turnips, at 50 cents	200.00
300 tons green fodder, at \$5	1,500.00
 Total	 <u>5,506.75</u>
 Sold for cash:	
1 bull	20.00
3 bull calves	36.00
20 pigs	60.00
6 cows (old)	60.00
Keep of cows and horses	69.00
Pasturing cows and horses	33.00
1 heifer	39.00
Use of team	175.00
Repairing carriage top, etc.	10.22
Shoeing horses .....	.75
 Total	 <u>502.97</u>
 Grand total	 <u>18,557.18</u>

SOUTHERN BRANCH.

Amount appropriated, \$20,000.

Value of product of farm during the fiscal year 1894.

12 barrels apples	\$18.50
295 bunches asparagus	23.60
9 bushels beans, string	3.60
28 bushels beets	9.70
14½ bushels beans, lima	6.90
6½ barrels carrots	10.35
1,767 heads celery	82.85
44 dozens corn, green	3.52
159½ dozens cucumbers	14.02
17 quarts currants .....	.85
225 egg plants	11.25
32 bushels kale	9.71
332 heads lettuce	5.17
34,708 gallons milk at 24.37 cents	8,458.74
2 bushels parsley .....	.80
2 bushels parsnips .....	.80
13 bushels pease	3.74
6 bushels peaches	5.40
16,060 pounds pork, fresh	963.60

Value of product of farm during the fiscal year 1894—Continued.

127 barrels potatoes, sweet.....	\$177.80
114 bunches radishes.....	2.28
20 quarts raspberries.....	1.00
94 bushels spinach.....	3.24
120 barrels squash.....	140.25
512 quarts strawberries.....	25.60
732 bushels tomatoes.....	298.55
244 barrels turnips.....	36.60
6,060 pounds fresh beef.....	330.51
22 calves.....	64.25
Flowers.....	268.40
800 pounds hides.....	15.50
	10,997.08

Consumed on the farm:

250 tons corn fodder.....	1,500.00
110 tons clover blue and orchid grass.....	660.00
45 tons green rye fodder.....	315.00
825 barrels turnips.....	728.75
40 barrels sweet potato tubers.....	40.00

Total product of farm 14,240.83

WESTERN BRANCH.

Amount appropriated \$11,742.10.

Farm products, fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Consumed at Home:

2,820 bunches asparagus.....	\$84.60
275 bushels beans.....	135.96
260 bushels beets.....	129.56
29,026 pounds cabbage.....	494.92
2,645 heads cauliflower.....	262.75
29 bushels carrots.....	14.50
984 dozen celery.....	147.60
60 dozen corn, green.....	4.20
57½ dozen cucumbers.....	5.75
861 gallons cucumbers, pickled.....	121.74
68 dozen kohl-rabi.....	17.00
88½ bushels lettuce.....	37.75
800 bunches leeks.....	16.00
12½ bushels oats, okra.....	12.75
27 bushels onions.....	31.55
8,579 bunches onions, young.....	171.58
126 bushels parsnips.....	63.00
102 bushels pease.....	51.00
2½ bushels parsley.....	1.25
970 bushels potatoes.....	679.00
429 bushels potatoes, sweet.....	321.45
5,388 bunches radishes.....	53.88
1,700 pounds of radish, horse.....	102.00
125 bunches rhubarb.....	1.25
827½ bushels spinach.....	429.00
480 gallons sauerkraut.....	124.80
442 muskmelons.....	36.43
911 watermelons.....	134.55
580 bushels tomatoes.....	428.00
153½ bushels turnips.....	76.81

Total 4,190.63

Teaming 4,336.89

Sales:

2½ bushels apples.....	1.02
364 bunches asparagus.....	10.92
95 bunches beets.....	2.17
10½ bushels beans.....	6.43

*Farm products, fiscal year ending June 30, 1892—Continued.***Sales—Continued.**

720 pounds cabbage	\$14.70
92 heads cauliflower	6.85
102 dozen celery	31.60
33 dozen cucumbers	3.30
21 gallons cherries	5.25
12½ dozen corn, green	1.25
13 egg plants .....	.52
13½ bushels lettuce	6.47
7 bushels onions	6.16
639 bunches onions, young	12.82
15½ bushels potatoes	7.62
8,718 bushels potatoes, sweet	6.67
1 bushel parsley .....	.50
¾ bushel parsnips .....	.44
18 bushels pease	9.10
388 bunches radishes	3.88
7½ bushels spinach	3.71
30 bushels tomatoes	14.91
4½ bushels turnips	2.04
141 muskmelons	7.05
42 watermelons	2.10
212 bunches rhubarb	2.12
100 quarts strawberries	8.00
Flowers	110.53
53 cords wood	225.25
Stabling	24.00
Pasturage	18.00
 Total	 555.38
 Grand total	 9,082.90

PACIFIC BRANCH.**Amount appropriated, \$11,366.10.***Farm products, fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.***Consumed at home:**

6,607 pounds beets	\$66.07
25,055 pounds cabbage	125.28
16 calves	67.62
3,640 pounds carrots	18.20
1 cow	25.00
4,430 pounds cucumbers	22.50
140 dozen eggs	28.00
1,570 pounds lettuce	78.50
6,710 gallons milk, at 20 cents per gallon	1,342.00
19,965 pounds onions	199.65
325 pounds potatoes	3.25
35 pounds radishes	1.75
5,895 pounds tomatoes	44.21
13,314 pounds turnips	67.57
120 dozen corn, green	16.00
7,971 pounds pork, fresh	717.39
465 pounds pepper, Chili	4.65
9½ dozens watermelons	9.50
1,000 bushels beets, sugar	250.00
 Total	 3,087.14

Consumed on farm:

3,900 bushels corn	3,000.00
350 tons hay	3,500.00
1,500 centals barley	1,240.00
10 tons corn fodder	20.00
Stubble pasturage	80.00
 Total	 7,840.00
 Grand total	 10,927.14

MARION BRANCH.

Amount appropriated, \$5,511.55.

Farm products, fiscal year ending June 30, 1893.

Consumed at home:		
45 bushels beans, string, at \$1.62 ^{1/2}		\$93.22
64 bushels beets, at 47 ^{1/2} cents		30.40
5,259 head cabbage, at 4 cents		210.36
64 bushels carrots, at 40 cents		2.60
306 dozen celery, at 25 cents		76.50
132 chickens, at 30 cents		39.60
555 dozen corn, green, at 8 cents		44.40
514 dozen cucumbers, at 20 cents		102.80
10 ducks, at 30 cents		3.00
368 dozen eggs, at 16 cents		58.88
968 pounds lettuce, at 8 cents		77.40
32 ^{1/2} bushels onions, at 69 ^{1/2} cents		22.38
23 dozen onions, green, at 20 cents		4.60
84 ^{1/2} bushels pease, at 90 cents		76.05
493 bushels potatoes, at 80 cents		394.40
6 bushels potatoes, sweet, at \$1.25		7.50
9 bushels radishes, at 70 cents		6.30
860 pounds rhubarb, at 2 cents		17.20
315 pounds spinach, at 2 cents		6.30
95 dozen squash, at 25 cents		23.75
119 bushels tomatoes, at 75 cents		89.25
403 ^{1/2} bushels turnips, at 40 cents		161.30
2,276 muskmelons, at 4 cents		91.04
2,337 gallons sauerkraut, at 18 cents		420.66
3,751 pounds tomatoes, canned, at 2 ^{1/2} cents		93.77
330 gallons pickles, at 25 cents		82.50
18 gallons horseradish, at \$1		18.00
9 ^{1/2} bushels parsley, at 75 cents		7.13
100 dozen radishes, at 5 cents		5.00
		2,246.33
Consumed on farm:		
130 tons hay, at \$1		1,430.00
Total		3,676.33

Statement showing the number of acres in the reservation of each Branch Home, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, the number under cultivation, and the value of farm stock on hand June 30, 1894.

Branch.	Acres in reser- vation.	Acres under cul- tivation.	Value of farm stock on hand.
Eastern.....	1,754	500	\$4,474.00
Southern.....	68	¹ 80	3,765.70
Marion.....	229	100	3,343.72
Northwestern.....	382	150	4,213.00
Western.....	640	150	2,445.00
Pacific.....	630	350	No report.
Central.....	578	285	3,725.00

¹ Rented.

Statement showing the value of clothing, quartermaster property, and subsistence stores on hand June 30, 1894, at the Branch Homes, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and the amount of stores condemned during the fiscal year 1894.

Branch.	Property on hand June 30, 1894.			Cost of property condemned fiscal year 1894.
	Clothing.	Quarter-masters stores.	Subsistence stores.	
Eastern.....	\$4,155.34	No report.	\$944.11	\$10,209.28
Southern.....	6,483.45	\$5,857.53	2,377.43	39,925.63
Marion.....	5,801.39	3,186.25	2,782.65	2,634.82
Northwestern.....	16,530.04	6,277.14	2,937.98	37,958.02
Western.....	9,220.67	No report.	561.93	27,804.05
Pacific.....	10,377.88	6,663.70	1,063.09	Report not in.
Central.....	22,040.47	25,169.96	9,021.47	75,703.15
Depot.....	123,916.34			

In the matter of the Horatio Ward bequest, the character and amount of bonds will be found in printed minutes, page 94.

The following statement of account is submitted:

The National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, in account with Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, late acting treasurer.

Dr.
To 15 bonds of State of Missouri, \$1,000 each.....
To 25 bonds of State of North Carolina, \$1,000 each.....
To 20 bonds of State of Virginia, \$1,000 each.....
To 40 bonds of State of Tennessee, \$1,000 each.....
To interest on Missouri, State bonds from July 1, 1872, to July 1, 1880, inclusive.....
Received on sale of 15 bonds, State of Missouri, at 104½.....
To cash received on sale of \$2,000 Virginia State scrip, at 15 cents.....
To cash received from State of Virginia on \$3,600 coupon bonds, being rate of ½, less State tax.....
To coupons on 40 Tennessee bonds, from July 1, 1872, to July 1, 1874.....
To cash received from State of Tennessee, being interest on 48 bonds, from July 1, 1874, to July 1, 1875.....
122,099.00
CR.
By bonds remaining of original bequest, viz:
25 bonds State of North Carolina.....
20 bonds State of Virginia.....
40 bonds State of Tennessee.....
8 bonds State of Tennessee, purchased with \$7,200 of coupons and \$546 cash.....
By cash in hands of late acting treasurer.....
122,099.00
DR.
25 bonds State of North Carolina, par.....
20 bonds State of Virginia.....
48 bonds State of Tennessee.....
Cash.....
122,353.00

The fund now consists of—

25 bonds State of North Carolina, par	25,000.00
20 bonds State of Virginia	20,000.00
48 bonds State of Tennessee	48,000.00
Cash	29,353.00
	122,353.00

Which bonds have this day been delivered and cash balance paid by General Butler to Gen. W. B. Franklin, present acting treasurer.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. COULTER,
L. A. HARRIS,
JNO. A. MARTIN,
Auditing Committee.

SEPTEMBER 21, 1880.

Upon motion the foregoing report was accepted and ordered to be filed.

Trial balance, November 3, 1894.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Accounts:

Ward fund, credits.....	\$65,544.27
Ward fund, debits.....	4,194.65
	<hr/>
Improvement fund, credits.....	7,698.00
Improvement fund, debits.....	1,400.00
	<hr/>
Stinson fund, credits.....	20,678.00
Stinson fund, debits.....	9,875.00
	<hr/>
Butler settlement, credits.....	10,803.00
	2,354.88
	<hr/>
	80,805.50
	<hr/>

Assets:

Check book, credits.....	17,915.50
Check book, debits.....	3,410.00
	<hr/>
Ward fund bonds.....	14,505.50
Improvement fund bonds.....	61,300.00
	<hr/>
	5,000.00
	<hr/>
	80,805.50
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Deposit Phoenix National Bank, Hartford, Conn.:

Ward fund	49.62
Improvement fund	1,298.00
Stinson fund	10,803.00
Butler settlement	2,354.88
	<hr/>
	14,505.50
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Bonds, Ward fund, Hartford Trust Company:

10 North Carolina 4 percents, Nos. 2310 to 2319, inclusive, for \$1,000 each	10,000.00
3 Tennessee 3 percents, Nos. 1019 to 1021, inclusive, for \$100 each	300.00
33 Tennessee 3 percents, Nos. 3431 to 3463, inclusive, for \$1,000 each	33,000.00
3 Tennessee 6 percents, Nos. 551 to 553, inclusive, for \$1,000 each	3,000.00
15 Virginia 3 percents, Nos. 3661 to 3675, inclusive, for \$1,000 each	15,000.00
	<hr/>
	61,300.00

Bonds, Ward fund, Baltimore Trust Company:

1 West Virginia certificate, No. 432, for \$200, noninterest bearing, and of no value.	
1 West Virginia certificate, No. 552, for \$666.67, noninterest bearing, and of no value.	
5 West Virginia certificates, Nos. 427 to 431, inclusive, for \$1,000 each, noninterest bearing, and of no value.	
6 West Virginia certificates, Nos. 546 to 551, inclusive, for \$1,000 each, noninterest bearing, and of no value.	

Bonds, improvement fund, safe:

10 Leavenworth City, Kans., Park, Nos. 230 to 239, inclusive, for \$500 each	5,000.00
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THE NATIONAL HOME FOR DISABLED VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS,

Hartford, Conn., November 3, 1894.

SIR: Your letter of the 31st ultimo has been received, and I inclose statements showing the funds to which you refer, and their amounts.

The history of the Ward fund is contained in the annual reports of the board of managers, all of which have been sent to the War Department, and in the proceedings of the board of managers, which are attached to those reports.

The improvement fund was originally \$50,000, given to the board of managers by the city of Leavenworth for beautifying the grounds of the Western Branch, and it has been partially expended for this object, and for no other.

The Stimson fund results from a legacy left the board of managers by D. Stimson, a former official of the Quartermaster's Department.

The Butler settlement is an amount paid from the estate of Gen. B. F. Butler in excess of \$15,000, due from him to the United States on a Treasury Department set-

tlement. It was transmitted to the Board by Hon. Sherman Hoar, United States District Attorney, Eastern District of Massachusetts, with the information that, in his opinion, accounts for its disbursement need not be rendered to any party except the Board itself. No disbursements have yet been made on this account, and the Board has not yet acted on the question.

The Board has made disbursements on the other accounts named, and although it has made reports on the funds to Congress, the accounts have never been presented for audit or inspection to any party except its own members, and in its opinion no power except Congress can require such presentation.

The absolute value of the funds can only be obtained from the newspaper quotations. The par value is given in the statements. The bonds of the city of Leavenworth are not negotiable in any market.

Yours, very respectfully, W. B. FRANKLIN,
President Board of Managers, N. H. D. V. S.

Brig. Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Inspector General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

UNITED STATES COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY,
Washington, D. C., January 2, 1895.

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to inclose you herewith the requisite number and salaries of assistants of the Coast and Geodetic Survey upon the basis of an appropriation for 1896 of similar character and amount to that of 1895.

At present there are ten divisions in the office force. By distributing the work of four of these divisions among the rest the number has been reduced from ten to seven, so that only seven assistants will be required for the office force.

The reduced appropriations will necessarily reduce the number of assistants in the field from thirty-two to twenty-seven, so that the entire force of assistants in both office and field will be reduced from forty-two to thirty-four.

These will be sufficient for all the work appropriated for, and with this reduced appropriation the Coast Survey will not be hampered by such reduction of its assistants.

Yours, very respectfully, W. W. DUFFIELD,
Superintendent United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

Hon. JOSEPH D. SAYERS,
Chairman of Committee on Appropriations.

AMENDMENTS COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY UPON PAGES 229 AND 230, BOOK OF ESTIMATES.

Salaries, Coast and Geodetic Survey:

Pay of superintendent	\$6,000
Pay of assistants to be employed either in the field or office, as the superintendent may direct, such authority and direction to take effect from and after the passage of this act—	
One assistant at \$4,000	4,000
One assistant at \$3,200	3,200
Three assistants at \$3,000 each	9,000
Three assistants at \$2,500 each	7,500
Seven assistants at \$2,200 each	15,400
Seven assistants at \$2,000 each	14,000
Three assistants at \$1,800 each	5,400
Three assistants at \$1,600 each	4,800
Two assistants at \$1,400 each	2,800
Four assistants at \$1,200 each	4,800
Total	70,900

The above reorganization will effect the following reductions:

Reduction in the number of assistants	\$18,400
Reductions in salaries	300

Total reduction

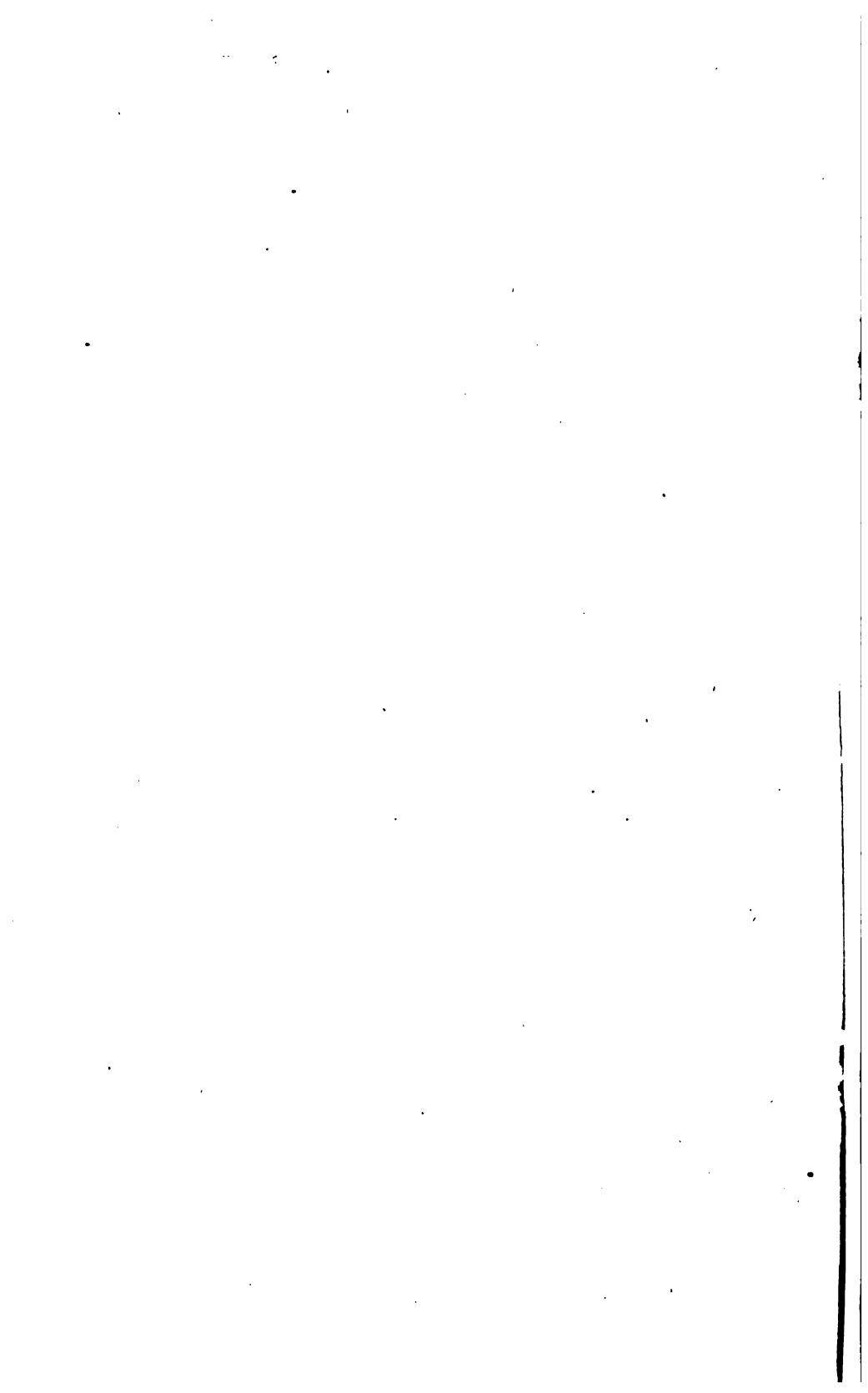
18,700

Not being sufficiently familiar with the personnel of the office force, I can not reduce it advisedly. Such reduction might lop off a valuable clerk and retain one of little or no value. But being well satisfied that this force also needs reduction,

I suggest (if the committee deem it advisable) the following amendment, to be added after "pay of office force," at the foot of page 230, Book of Estimates:

Provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury may, upon the recommendation of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey, at any time abolish any position or reduce the salary of any position herein provided for under the office force that he may deem advisable.

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INDEX.

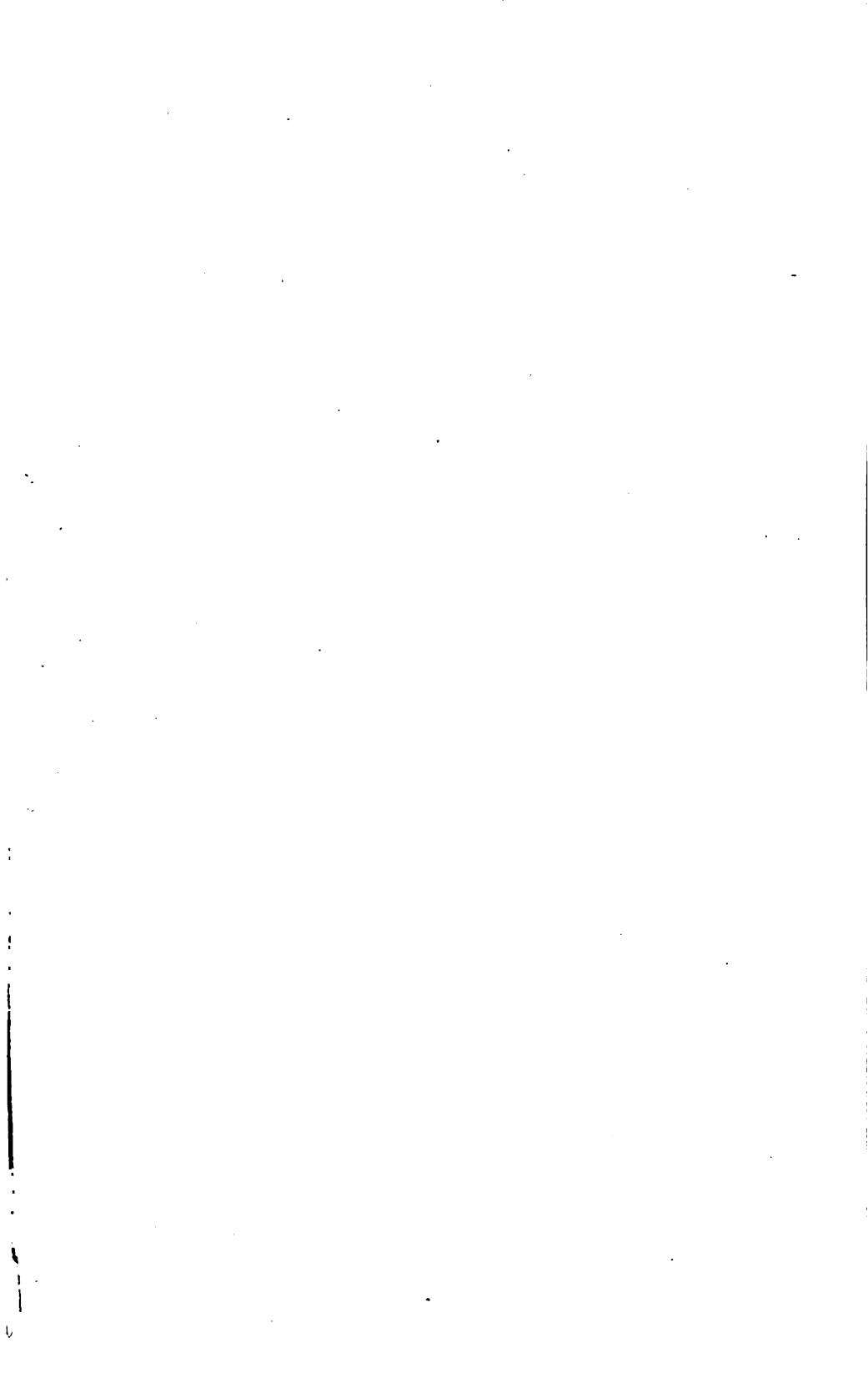
Alaska:	Page.	Page.	
Education in	87	Gallaudet, Dr. E. M.....	80
Receipts and expenditures	66	Garrison, Mr.	3
Reindeer in	89	General Land Office, Commissioner of.....	71
Salmon fisheries	70	Geological Survey.....	76
Seal fisheries	65	Library	80
Traveling expenses in	139	Gettysburg battlefield.....	159
Alden, C. H.	134	Gill, H. A.....	47
Alien contract-labor laws, enforcement of	183	Godding, Dr. W. W.....	81
Anderson, George L.	119	Golthals, Capt. G. W.....	115
Antietam, battle lines	136	Goode, Prof. G. Brown.....	42
Architect of the Capitol	134	Government Hospital for the Insane	81
Armories and arsenals	109	Hamlin, Hon. C. S.....	20, 62
Artificial limbs	133	Hart, E. H. H.....	84
Artillery school, Fort Monroe	132	Hazen, William P.....	61
Assistant custodians and janitors	57	Heating apparatus, public buildings.....	15
Assistants to United States attorneys	140	Henry, Col. G. V.....	156
Astro-Physical Observatory	44	Hills, W. H.....	57
Attorney-General	139, 142	Hodges, Henry	138
Attorneys, United States, fees	140	Howard University	83
Back pay and bounty claims	161	Howry, Hon. Charles B.....	137
Batchelder, Gen. R. N.	92	Hunt, C. A.....	128
Benedict, Hon. T. E.	156	Huntington, A. T.....	54
Birmingham, Major	163	Independent Treasury	51
Bliss, Capt. T. H.	132	Indian predation claims	137
Breckinridge, Gen. J. C.	173, 183	Infantry and cavalry school at Fort Leavenworth, Kans.	133
Brian, H. T.	156	Insane hospital	81
Capitol	134	Interior Department buildings	70
Carlisle, Hon. J. G.	15, 53	Internal Revenue, Commissioner of.....	50
Casey, Gen. T. L.	111	Stamps, paper, for	50
Cavalry and Light Artillery School, Fort Riley, Kans.	132	International exchange	45
Chinese exclusion act, enforcement	64	Jackson, Dr. Sheldon	87
Claims:		Johnson, Claude M	35
Defending suits in	138	Jones, Maj. W. A.....	119, 130
Prosecution of	139	Jordan, Lewis	56
Clark, Edward	134	Justice, Department of	137
Clark, Mr.	3	Kemper, C. E.	3
Clerks United States courts	141	Kent, W. T.	173
Coast and Geodetic Survey	192	Kimball, S. I.	25
Columbia Institution for Deaf and Dumb	80	Lamont, Hon. D. S.	116, 149
Commissioner General Land-Office	71	Lamoreux, Hon. S. W.	71
Commissioner of Internal Revenue	50	Land-Office surveys	78
Compensation in lieu of nooties	62	Lands of the United States, care, etc.	56
Congressional Library building	113	Langley, Prof. S. P.	42
Corbin, Gen. H. C.	156	Library of Congress, building	113
Daniels, Josephus	70	Life-Saving Service	25
Daskam, E. B.	51	Light-House Establishment	22
Davis, Maj. George B.	135, 143, 151	Expenses of buoyage	24
Davis, Maj. George W.	115	Expenses of fog signals	25
Deaf and Dumb Institution	80	Expenses of light-vessels	24
Defending suits in claims	138	Inspecting lights	25
Distinctive paper	54, 56	Lighting of rivers	25
Dodge, Joshua E.	138	Repairs to light-houses	22
Duffield, W. W.	192	Salaries of keepers of light-houses	23
Education in Alaska	87	Supplies to light-houses	22
Enforcement of alien contract-labor laws	183	Survey of light-house sites	25
Engineers, Chief of	111	Light-houses, beacons, and fog signals	16
Farrow, T. Stobo	161	Boston Harbor light-ship	18
Engraving and printing	35	Butler Flats light station, Mass.	18
Epidemics, prevention of	83	Egmont Key light station, Fla.	22
Ethnology, North American	47	Gas-lighted buoys	20
Fish Commission	47	Grand Marais light station, Minn.	17
Flagler, Gen. D. W.	109	Grays Harbor light station, Wash.	18
Fleming, W. B.	58	Mobile ship-channel lights	19
Floor space, Geological Survey	80	North Head light station	18
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., Infantry and Cavalry School	133	Oil houses for light-stations	19
Fort Monroe, Va., Artillery School	132	Staten Island light-house depot	16
Fort Riley, Kans., Cavalry and Light Artillery School	132	Willamette River lights	19
Franklin, Gen. W. B.	168	Local appraisers' meetings	64
		Mackinac National Park	131
		Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyo.	118, 126

INDEX.

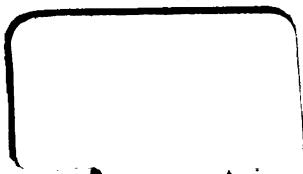
	Page.		Page.
Marine hospitals at:		Public buildings—Continued.	
Boston, Mass.....	27	Little Rock, Ark.....	8
Chicago, Ill.....	27	Portland, Oreg.....	8
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	28	Newark, N. J.....	9
Detroit, Mich.....	28	Norfolk, Va.....	10
Key West, Fla.....	28	Omaha, Nebr.....	10
Louisville, Ky.....	28	Pueblo, Colo.....	10
New Orleans, La.....	29	San Francisco, Cal.....	7
St. Louis, Mo.....	29	Savannah, Ga.....	11
Wilmington, N. C.....	29	Sioux City, Iowa.....	11
Marine-Hospital Service.....	27	St. Paul, Minn.....	11
Marshals, United States, fees and expenses.....	140	Washington, D. C.....	12
McCook, Gen. A. McD.....	156	Worcester, Mass.....	12
Military posts.		Heating apparatus.....	15
Columbus Barracks, Ohio.....	95	Plans for.....	15
David's Island, N. Y.....	96	Repairs.....	15
Fort Bliss, Tex.....	93	Vaults, safes, and locks.....	15
Fort Brady, Mich.....	94	Public buildings and grounds in Washington.....	108
Fort Crook, Nebr.....	94	Public lands, revenue from.....	71
Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.....	96	Survey of.....	73
Fort Harrison, Mont.....	97	Public Printer.....	156
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.....	99	Punishing violations of internal-revenue laws.....	50
Fort Logan, Colo.....	100	Quarantine service.....	32
Fort McPherson, Ga.....	101	Quarantine stations.....	29
Fort Myer, Va.....	102	Rankin, Dr. J. E.....	83
Fort Riley, Kans.....	104	Rebellion Records.....	135
Fort Sheridan, Ill.....	105	Recoinage of:	
Fort Thomas, Ky.....	106	Gold coin.....	52
Governors Island, N. Y.....	97	Minor coin.....	54
Jefferson Barracks, Mo.....	98	Silver coin.....	52
Little Rock, Ark.....	99	Records of the Rebellion.....	135
Madison Barracks, N. Y.....	101	Reindeer in Alaska.....	89
Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.....	103	Repairs, public buildings.....	15
Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.....	103	Revenue cutter service.....	33
Willets Point, N. Y.....	107	Robbins, W. M.....	159
Military prison at Fort Leavenworth.....	143	Rock Island Bridge.....	109
Military prison, transfer of.....	149	River and harbor contracts.....	111
Miller, Hon. Joseph S.....	50	Salmon fisheries, Alaska.....	70
Millis, Capt. John.....	16	Seal fisheries, Alaska.....	65
Miscellaneous Division.....	56	Secret service.....	61
Moieties, compensation in lieu of.....	62	Shepard, L. G.....	33
Moline wagon bridge.....	109	Smart, Dr. Charles.....	133
National cemeteries.....	107	Smithsonian building.....	46
National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.....	163	Smithsonian Institution.....	42
Central Branch, Dayton, Ohio.....	163, 184	Stamps, postage.....	38
Eastern Branch, Togus, Me.....	166, 186	State and Territorial, Soldiers' Homes.....	173
Inspector-General's statement.....	173	Stone, J. B.....	161
Marion Branch, Marion, Ind.....	170, 189	Strong, Maj. Frank.....	143
Northwestern Branch, Milwaukee, Wis.....	165, 185	Sullivan, T. J.....	35
Officers, salaries and expenses.....	172	Supervising Architect.....	58
Pacific Branch, Santa Monica, Cal.....	169, 188	Suppressing counterfeiting, etc.....	61
Southern Branch, Hampton, Va.....	167, 186	Surveys:	
Special funds.....	191	Land office.....	78
State aid.....	173	Location of.....	79
Western Branch, Leavenworth, Kans.....	168, 187	Of Northern Lakes.....	115
National Museum.....	42	Topographic.....	78
National Zoological Park.....	44	Topographic surveys.....	78
Nicholson, Mr.	159	Transferred of military prison.....	149
North American Ethnology.....	47	Transportation of silver coin.....	52
Northern Lakes, surveys of.....	115	Treasury Department.....	62
Olney, Hon. Richard.....	139, 142	Assistant Secretary.....	20, 62
Ordnance, Chief of.....	109	Loans and currency division.....	54
Paper for internal revenue stamps.....	50	Public moneys division.....	51
Pay and bounty claims.....	161	Secretary.....	15, 53
Plans for public buildings.....	15	United States attorneys, fees.....	140
Postage stamps, manufacture of.....	38	United States marshals, fees and expenses.....	140
Prevention of epidemics.....	33	United States prisoners.....	141
Printing and binding.....	156	Utah, Territorial courts.....	189
Prison at Fort Leavenworth.....	143	Vaults, safes, and locks, public buildings.....	15
Prisoners, United States.....	141	Violations of internal-revenue laws, punishing.....	50
Prosecution of claims.....	139	Walcott, Charles D.....	76
Providence Hospital.....	134	War, Secretary of.....	116, 149
Public buildings:		Washington Monument.....	108
Allegheny, Pa.....	3	Wilde, Commander G. F. F.....	16
Buffalo, N. Y.....	4	Wilson, Col. John M.....	108
Chicago, Ill.....	5	Wyman, Dr. Walter.....	27
Clarksville, Tenn.....	5	Yellowstone Park.....	115
Detroit, Mich.....	6	Zoological Park, National.....	44
Fort Worth, Tex.....	5		
Kansas City, Mo.....	6		

May 29 1967

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